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TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY

OF

ALTOONA

AND

BLAIR COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

BY

JESSE C. SELL

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Example"

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PREFACE.

The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book one of its most attractive features. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Blair County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. Sketches unrevised by subscribers are marked by a small asterisk (*) placed after the name of the subscriber.

The publishers have endeavored to avoid slighting any part of the work, and to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and to give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of many representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible.

To all those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., February, 1911.

SURNAME FILE

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JESSE C. SELL

History of Blair County

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Introductory—General Topography—Geology of the County—Soil and Crops.

INTRODUCTORY.

To write a history of a county, following through all its stages of growth, is no ordinary task. The data is found in a scattered condition and to collect it and reduce it to a consistent and logical story is a work that can only be realized when undertaken. It is impossible in a work of this character to treat exhaustively of history; yet the author desires to record, briefly, the important events in the history and development of the present territory of Blair county.

There has been a remarkable neglect or indifference along nearly all lines of endeavor among our forefathers in preserving the records of their doings. In collecting the earlier history of Blair county the graveyards and vague tradition were the most fruitful sources of information.

Mr. Jones in his history of the Juniata Valley, published in 1856, says: "We are strongly impressed with the idea that a history of the early settlement of the valley should have been written a quarter of a century ago. Then it might have made a volume replete with all the stirring incidents of the times, for at that period many of the actors in the trials and struggles endured were still among us and could have given details; while we were compelled to glean our information from persons on the brink of the grave, whose thoughts dwelt more upon the future than on the past."

The people who preserve the various papers that give account of current events have a source to draw from unknown to our ancestors, and were it not for this the present generation would leave but little more for their children than our fathers left to us. It is therefore highly important that a permanent and effective historical society be organized in the interest of the history that is being made.

The peculiar location of Blair county containing the head of the streams which made it the terminal of the canal and the Old Portage railroad and the fact that it is a terminal of the Pennsylvania railroad, give Blair county a unique place among the counties of the state and make its history a record of highly important events. Its wonderful resources, varied industries and enterprising citizens have made it a field rich in historical data. It is to be sincerely regretted that so much of it is irrecoverably lost.

Blair county, Pennsylvania, is in the beautiful and far-famed Juniata valley, and lies between the forty-first and forty-second degrees north latitude; and the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth degrees west longitude from Greenwich, England, or the first and second

degrees west longitude from Washington, D. C. As a political division it is bounded on the north by Center and Clearfield counties, on the east by Huntingdon county, on the south by Bedford county and on the west by Cambria county. Of the sixty-seven counties of the state, in the order of age, it is the fifty-ninth; in alphabetical order of designation, the seventh; and in population ranks nineteenth. In geographical position Blair county is one of the south central counties of the state, while its geographical center and center of population are not very far apart, and both are located in Frankstown township, a few miles northeast of Hollidaysburg. Blair county has an area of 510 square miles, according to the state records, and 594 square miles, or 380,160 acres, by the geological survey. It was created in 1846 from parts of Huntingdon and Bedford counties and it was named for Hon. John Blair, a worthy man and public-spirited citizen. It is one of the rich mineral counties in Pennsylvania.

There is much in the history of Blair county that can be written with a feeling of pride and nothing stands out more prominently than its splendid citizenship. It was settled by the sturdy sons and daughters of England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany, who came hither in quest of civil and religious liberty, and they have left an impression upon their descendants that time has not obliterated. As a result all along the pathway our people have stood up for the principles of civil and religious liberty for which their forefathers fought and endured hardships. Churches and schools have flourished from the earliest days, and on every field of battle for the preservation of the national honor and existence, the hardy sons of the county have fought and died.

Blair county has also produced some giant intellects, whose names are written high on the scroll of fame. The names of its jurists, editors, physicians, teachers and business men stand among the highest the commonwealth has produced. Among those to whom we point with pride are Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who from the humblest walks of life, by his shrewdness and business sagacity, developed the resources of the county and accumulated a fortune of four or five millions; Andrew Carnegie, who, though not a native of the county, here laid the foundation of his future greatness and his great fortune which he has used in the interest of humanity; Charles M. Schwab, whose fame in the world of business enterprise and finance is world-wide; John Dean, one of the greatest jurists of his day; Mr. Zimmerman, who starting in life as a barkeeper and teamster, settled at Niagara Falls, and became a millionaire in the days when millionaires were few, and Samuel Steele Blair, whose wise counsel and eloquent voice were at the command of his country in the halls of congress in the dark days of treason and rebellion, or of the humblest litigants at the bar of justice.

We are likewise proud of our beautiful mountains and hills, valleys and rivers, of our cities and towns and their magnificent institutions. To describe the former and write the story of the latter has been the work of many months, and in the preparation of this work the author inclines to the narrative rather than to the technical style. He will give the principal facts as they appeal to him, clothing them in language easily understood, leaving to the close student the disputed points and those which border on tradition. There is nothing in local history so confusing as that which borders on the obscure, and history, to be intelligible, should be stripped of the mistiness which sometimes surrounds it. It is not claimed that the present work is free from errors. Considering all the circumstances and difficulties in the way of securing data, it would be simply marvelous if mistakes were not made. Besides, all the manuscript was prepared while the author was engaged in the arduous task of editing a daily paper, and with the assistance of no one save his father, James A. Sell, who helped in gathering the data and in writing some of the chapters. The work goes upon its merits and the author will be contented with whatever verdict the public pronounces upon it.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

Blair county has an area of 510 square miles. The Allegheny mountain is the boundary on the northwest side, forming an embankment facing the southeast, and towering in some points to 2,500 feet above sea level. The topography is hilly, uneven and in many places very rough. The streams have cut very deep ravines and the surface is made up of successive valleys and mountain ridges.

The crest of the Alleghenies, which follow closely the Cambria-Blair county line, forms the watershed of the principal drainage systems of the eastern United States. The main stream is the Juniata river, which receives the drainage from the east side of the Allegheny mountains through small streams, and from the southern end of Morrison's Cove through McKees Gap. At the foot of Short mountain it turns abruptly to the northeast and receives the drainage from the Horseshoe Curve section through the Beaverdam creek at Hollidaysburg. It continues thence in a general northeasterly direction through Lock Mountain Gap, where it is joined by Clover creek, and flowing north leaves the area at the base of Tussey mountain.

The climate of this section of Pennsylvania is moderate and healthful and suited to a wide range of crops. The temperature rarely exceeds 100 degrees Fahrenheit in summer or falls below fifteen degrees Fahrenheit in winter. East of the Allegheny front is the shale valley of the Juniata river. This is separated from the limestone valley of Morrison's Cove by Dunning, Short, Loop and Lock mountains. East of the cove and on the eastern ridge of the area lies the mountainous ridge known as Tussey mountain.

The principal water courses are the Little Juniata, the Beaver Dam, and the Frankstown branches of the Juniata river. The former is first observed in Logan township, from whence its course is northeast through Antis and Snyder townships to the borough of Tyrone, where it makes a sharp turn to the northeast, and soon after, by skirting the northeast boundary of Tyrone township, becomes for some three or four miles the boundary-line between Blair and Huntingdon counties. The Beaver Dam branch, formed by the junction of several small streams, which take their rise in Logan and Allegheny townships, flows southeasterly through Blair township, constitutes the boundary-line between the boroughs of Hollidaysburg and Gapsport, and finally joins the Frankstown branch, near the old town of Frankstown.

The Frankstown branch has its source among the highlands of Greenfield township and on the side of Blue Knob, the highest peak in Pennsylvania, and flowing thence northeasterly through Greenfield, Freedom and Blair townships, flows through the land which was formerly the old canal reservoir near Hollidaysburg, and again passes on to the junction with the Beaver Dam branch near Frankstown. The united stream, still known as the Frankstown branch, then continues a tortuous, though general northeast flow through Frankstown township, and forms, for the major part of the distance, the boundary between Woodbury and Catharine townships; thence crosses the latter division to Morris township, in Huntingdon, where it again becomes a boundary-line, by separating Blair and Huntingdon counties, until a point near Water Street post-office is reached, when it crosses the county line, and passes into Huntingdon county.

Besides the streams already mentioned, each township of the county is also well supplied with its own local runs and rivulets; separately they are unimportant as water courses, yet, after each has run its own separate, sinuous and eccentric course, all combine, ultimately, to form the ever beautiful Juniata. Among these small streams may be named Bald Eagle creek, Moore's, Sinking, Hutchinson's Elk, and Three Springs runs, in Snyder township; Taylor, Bell's Gap, Laurel and Beaver Dam runs, in Antis township; Elk, Arch Spring and Sinking runs, in Tyrone township; Homer's, Mill, Kittanning, Burgoons and Brush runs, in Logan township; Blair creek, Sugar and Brush runs, in Allegheny township; Olftown and

Robinson's runs and Canoe creek in Frankstown township; Canoe creek, Fox, Roaring and Yellow Springs runs in Catharine township; Clover and Piney creeks, in North Woodbury, Huston and Woodbury townships; Halter and Plum creeks in Taylor township; Poplar and Brush runs, in Blair township; Poplar, McDonald, Dodson's, South Dry and Paw Paw runs, in Freedom township; Bobb's creek, Blair creek, Blue Knob, Poplar and Dry runs in Juniata township; Beaver creek, Polecat, South Poplar, Amelia's, Bobb's, Diamond, Queen Esther's Pine, Smokey and Roaring Spring runs, in Greenfield township.

The county has several other natural features, well worthy the attention of tourists and men of leisure. The Arch spring and the cave in Sinking Valley are probably among the greatest curiosities to be found anywhere. The spring gushes from an opening, arched by nature, in such force as to drive a mill, and then sinks into the earth again. The subterranean passage of the water can be traced for distance by pits or openings, when it again emerges, runs along the surface among rocky hills until it enters a large cave, having the appearance of an immense tunnel. This cave has been explored as far as it will admit—some four hundred feet—where there is a large room, and where the water falls into a chasm or vortex, and finds a subterranean passage through Canoe mountain, and emerges again at its southern base, along which it winds down to Water street, and empties into the Juniata.

Another of these subterranean wonders is a run back of Tyrone, where it sinks into the base of a limestone ridge, passes beneath a hill, and makes its appearance again at the edge of the town. The most remarkable spring, however, is one located on the right banks of the Juniata, some seven miles below Hollidaysburg. The peculiar feature about this spring is the fact that it ebbs and flows with the same regularity the tides do. The admirer of natural curiosities may arrive at it when it is brimming full or running over with the purest of limestone water, yet in a short time the water will commence receding, and within an hour or two the hole in the ground alone remains. Then a rumbling noise is heard up the hillside, and soon the water pours until the spring is again overflowed.

At Roaring Spring is by far the largest spring in the county. It has more the appearance of a small subterranean river breaking out at the hillside than that of a spring. The water has a bluish-green tinge, and is so exceedingly pure that a drop of it placed under a microscope would show fewer animalculae than a drop of river water would after being filtered. From the spring to a miniature lake, about 300 yards long and 140 yards wide, there is a fall of about fifteen feet and the roaring of waters over this fall explains the origin of the name. The water flow into the Frankstown branch of the Juniata about four miles north.

GEOLOGY.

The Results of the Field Work of P. J. Leslie.

The many short, deep ravines of the Allegheny mountain, all containing the lowest productive coal beds at their upper ends, issue, between short projecting knobby spurs of Catskill and Pocono rocks, and lower down as Chemung and Hamilton vales, into the long transverse water bed of the Little Juniata flowing along the soft Marcellus outcrop, from Altoona (1,178 feet A. T.) northeast of Tyrone city (896 feet A. T.). Here re-enforced by the similarly arranged Bald Eagle Creek, coming from Center county, it turns and gaps the mountain, exposing Oriskany sandstone, Lewistown limestone, Medina and Oneida sandstones, and Hudson river shale and Utica slate, and crosses Sinking Valley to the end of Canoe mountain.

The drainage of the southwest townships is more complicated. The mountain ravines here pour their rainfall into the Juniata through a hatchet-shaped synclinal basin; from which it issues by the Williamsburg gap through Canoe mountain to traverse the Canoe valley limestone rocks to the gap in Tussey mountain.

Canoe mountain opens southward into Morrison's Cove, which is drained backward through McKee's Gap in Dunning mountain into the river above Hollidaysburg.

The vast anticlinal arch of Nittany valley dies southward up Sinking Creek valley; while the equally huge arch of Morrison's Cove dies northward against it at Frankstown. Thus the important Lower Helderberg limestone, Lewistown limestone outcrop, and the still more valuable Clinton ore beds, Clinton shale, not only run the whole length of the county, but fold back into the Frankstown Cove, greatly increasing the exposure of ore and flux.

Immense holes along the limestone outcrop of Lewistown limestone (as at Blair Furnace) have been filled with brown hematite; while in Canoe valley at Springfield, and elsewhere, and in Morrison's Cove on Roaring Spring run, still larger deposits of pipe and ball ore (occupying ancient caverns in the Trenton limestone long since uncovered by erosion) once stocked the first small furnaces of Dr. Shoenberger, and later in whole or in part the Rodman, Holladay, Martha, Frankstown, Bennington, Springfield, Aetna, Rebecca, and Sarah furnaces, some using coke and others char-coal.

The Pennsylvania railroad tunnel through the crest of the Allegheny mountain (2,126 feet A. T.), cuts through the Freeport upper coal bed (five feet thick), with a westward dip of one degree, the railroad gradient upwards in that direction being also one degree.

Below it are six other coal beds from two to four feet thick, which drops out around the heads of all the ravines along the mountain wall for many miles. The Mahoning sandstone makes the range of knobs along the summit of the mountain; and the thickness of coal measured under it is 350 feet; descending we have exposed at first with gentle and then with steeper and steeper dips until they become quite vertical in the Bald Eagle mountain, the following formations: Pottsville conglomerate and coal measures, 220 feet; Mauch Chunk red shale, 280 feet; Pocono sandstone, 1,240 feet; Catskill red sandstone, etc., 2,560 feet; middle and lower Devonian Chemung shale, Portage flags and Hamilton shale, 6,520 feet; Oriskany sandstone, fifty feet; Lewistown limestone, 900 feet; Clinton shale, red shale and fossil ore, 1,330 feet; the three sandrock divisions of the Bald Eagle mountain, Madina and Oneida sandstones, 2,900 feet; the dark slates of Hudson river shale and Utica slate, 900 feet; and a measured thickness of Canoe valley limestone strata, Trenton limestone, 6,600 feet, without reaching the Potsdam sandstone, which nowhere appears; that is, 23,316 feet of Palaeozoic strata, all of them exposed in detail at many points in the county.

The original height of the great rock arches over Sinking creek, Canoe valley, and Morrison's cove must have been nearly five miles above the present surface; and the lowest limestone strata visible at Birmingham, Springfield, and Bloomfield must plunge vertically under Altoona to an equal depth beneath the Allegheny mountains.

The Nittany arch is broken between Birmingham and Tyrone city by a fault, and the Morrison cove arch by a similar fault along the east foot of Dunning mountain. Two small transverse cracks throw the Bald Eagle rocks westward north of Tyrone city; and Canoe mountain is still more apparently dislocated by a diagonal fault just north of Williamsburg.

The range of picturesque roofed and unroofed caverns through which Sinking creek finds its way in a straight line for three or four miles to the Little Juniata are fine examples of the combined chemical and mechanical erosion of past ages, still going on, which has moved the great Palaeozoic arches from over the present surface. The Springfield ore bank in Canoe valley, and the Bloomfield ore bank in Morrison's cove, are two of the largest and richest in the state. The great ore deposit in Leathercracker cove, at Henrietta, near the Bedford county line is peculiar, because at the upper edge of the limestone next the slates of Hudson river shale and Utica slate, at the foot of Tussey mountain. (See chapter on Minerals and Mining.)

SOIL AND CROPS.

The early settlers found the soil well adapted to corn, wheat and other grains, flax and potatoes. Corn was the favorite crop. Growing

flax and wool from which to make homespun cloth was early an important industry. In fact, the first farmers produced nearly everything they needed. During the growing season from April to August an average of 20.87 inches of rain falls. This is ample for all crops, and drouths are of rare occurrence. If the planting of spring crops is retarded, buckwheat is sowed in June, so that the farmers' income is not materially lessened. Stock can be pastured during at least one-half the year.

Corn in the early days yielded 100 to 125 bushels in the ear per acre; wheat, thirty bushels and potatoes 200 bushels. The first grain crops were cut with a sickle, and later a cradle came into use, and is still employed in the mountainous parts. The advent of the mower and binder gave an impetus to agriculture and the surplus crops were exchanged in market for articles which could not be supplanted at home. The building of state roads has proven a great benefit to the agricultural interests of the county.

Formerly many sheep were raised, but the decline in the price of mutton and wool, together with the ravages of dogs have caused a lack of interest and now, even with higher prices, sheep raising is on the decline. The keeping of dogs has practically destroyed the sheep industry. About 1890, on account of low prices the breeding of choice horses received a check. Now, with the exception of some blooded Percherons, little attention is paid to raising good horses. The farmers are content with heavy grades of good quality. Many western horses are brought in each year.

Dairying has always been followed, though not as a specialty, except in Morrison's cove and vicinity, where there are many dairy farms. The cows are of various breeds, with a predominance of Jerseys. Transportation has developed the milk industry near the towns and shipping centers, the farmers either delivering milk to a skimming station for pasteurization or shipping it direct to the cities. The milk is often bought according to its butter-fat contents, and this fact should give an incentive to the breeding of high-grade cows yielding rich milk. Milk usually retails at eight cents a quart in summer and nine cents a quart in winter. Doubtless dairying will be conducted on a more scientific basis, as silos are becoming general and the tendency is toward improvement in breeding and management.

Raising cattle for beef has never been an important industry and not enough is supplied to meet home demands. Since beef has become more expensive some farmers have bought steers in Pittsburg in the fall, fed them until spring, and sold them at a good profit, in addition to utilizing their coarse fodder and obtaining more manure. On farms remote from markets which have good pasture the production of beef cattle is to be recommended.

Enough hogs have always been kept to supply home needs, the number depending upon the supply of grain available and the number of cows on the farm. Grade Chester Whites predominate, but there are many Berkshires on the farms in the western part of the county. Although few farmers raise more than half a dozen pigs, the sale of spring-weaned pigs is a growing industry, as the villagers usually keep one or more.

Every farm supports a considerable flock of poultry. Eggs are always in demand and find a ready sale at remunerative prices. The large urban population consumes nearly all the poultry products, and very little is shipped to outside points.

Many new orchards are being planted. Apple and peach orchards predominate. Grapes are produced for local consumption. At present the demand for grapes cannot be supplied. The common varieties of apples are the Summer Rambo, Winter Rambo, Astrachan, York, Baldwin, Pound, Oats, Northern Spy, Pippin and Gravenstein. Plums are grown near Hollidaysburg, and quinces and cherries do well. The number of pear orchards is increasing. Raspberries and blackberries are grown for domestic use, and the soils are well suited to their production.

Market gardening has been greatly stimulated by the demand from the large towns where manufactures of various kinds are con-

ducted. The development of the coal mines, quarries and the steel industry has done much to bring about this demand. As a result the majority of the farmers plant from a fraction of an acre to several acres of truck, which is either marketed by the farmer or sold to hucksters. Tomatoes, cabbage, beets, rhubarb, turnips, onions and squash are produced, the first three predominating. Among the small fruits the strawberry is the most profitable.

The acerage of potatoes has nearly doubled in ten years; fair yields are the rule and very profitable prices obtained. There is an immense loss each year from blight and rot—a loss that could be lessened, if not prevented, by spraying the vines with Bordeaux mixture. Clover is an important crop for hay and seed, especially in Morrison's cove. Timothy hay is a money crop and seldom brings less than $15 a ton. In the winter of 1909 the price has reached $24 a ton.

In the larger towns there is such a demand for truck crops and all kinds of farm products that nearly all the produce is consumed in the towns and little is shipped outside. Although the marketing of crops is attended by more or less difficulty, owing to steep roads and in many cases long hauls, the main roads are kept in good condition through the use of crushed rock, which is everywhere obtainable. Toll roads are still in existence in certain localities, but these are not popular and will all doubtless be done away with in the near future.

The development of market gardening has called attention to the adaptation of soils to crops. This is especially noticeable in the market gardening districts near Altoona and Hollidaysburg. The new orchards are being set out with a view to good location, a well-drained soil, preferably originating from shale rock, having a southern or southwestern exposure, being selected. Much fruit is seen on the eastern slope of Lock and Dunning mountains.

Crop rotation is practiced by some farmers, but is confined largely to the general farm crops. Truck farmers do not practice systematic crop rotation. The system usually employed is corn, wheat, oats and timothy. Frequently corn will be planted on the same land for two successive years, but it is not considered best to keep an inter-tillage crop on the land for more than one year, because of danger from washing and leaching, except in the limestone valleys, where the practice is much safer. Wheat and oats are usually manured and fertilized. Timothy is left on the same land as long as a remunerative crop is obtained, ordinarily from two to five years. In Morrison's cove clover has a place in the rotation along with timothy. No leguminous catch crops are used, although these offer an excellent opportunity to increase the humus in the soil. When unseasonable conditions prevent a stand of corn, buckwheat is usually planted to take its place.

Commercial fertilizers are commonly used though not in great quantities. Those high in potash are most frequently used and apparently give the best results. Fertilizers are usually applied to wheat, buckwheat, oats and potatoes.

A few farmers have tried alfalfa on a limited scale with fair success. It is very probable that with a thorough knowledge of its culture, and of its soil and fertiilzer requirements it would be a valuable crop for forage and for improving the soil. It would probably do well on deep, well-drained productive soils that will grow red clover.

The average size of farms in Blair county is 118 acres, but the introduction of trucking is causing them to be divided into smaller tracts which greatly increases their value. Near Hollidaysburg and Altoona truck land has trebled in value in the last ten years. There has been also a corresponding increase in the price of all farm products. The exhibits at the annual fairs are showing a marked advancement as the result of applying scientific methods in tilling the soil.

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The Struggle with Nature and the Indians—Lot of the Pioneer—The First Settlement at Frankstown—Later Settlements—Indian Raids—Annoyance from Tories—Hardships Endured by the Early Settlers—Scotch Valley and its Settlers—Organization of the County—A Historical Review by C. B. Clark, Esq.—Erection of Court House and Jail—Addition Built to Court House—Review of Court History by Judge Martin Bell—Address on "The Judiciary," by Hon. Daniel J. Neff.

THE STRUGGLE WITH NATURE AND THE INDIANS.

The pioneers of a forest country must of necessity have hardships and privations. As a means of livelihood they have nothing to look to or expect from but the soil, which is covered with a dense growth of timber that must first be removed. This means hard and tedious labor. Mostly poor and poorly equipped with means or implements, the new arrival sets about to provide shelter for himself and family. With no other tool than an axe, his house and barn are reared. The architectural designs and mechanical construction were rude in the extreme, but they answered the purpose and were the harbingers of a civilization that their descendents now enjoy. Happy and contented in their lot, simple in life and hopeful for the future, they cheerfully submitted to their hardships. Trees of immense size and of fine variety and quality, that if converted into lumber now would command from $25 to $50 per thousand, were chopped and rolled into piles and burned to clear up the land. The soil in its virgin state was very productive and yielded bountifully. Much of the products were cooked and eaten without the process of manufacturing. Grain to be ground had to be packed on horseback to the valleys further east. Salt could not be produced and had to be procured from afar or food eaten without it. Game abounded in the forests and trout fish in the streams. From these sources meat as food was secured, and the skins of animals were used as articles of clothing. Fruit was unknown at first and was propagated later on solely from seeds. The fruit thus produced was mostly of an inferior grade, but answered the purpose for many years. Trees then planted are yet to be found and still bear fruit.

The first settlement in the territory now embraced in Blair county was beyond all doubt at Frankstown. There are no records to consult but there is a well-authenticated tradition that a German trader by the name of Stephen Franks was the first white man to make a temporary home in this part of the Juniata Valley. This was in 1750. The Indians called the place Assunnepachla, meaning the meeting of many waters, or where the waters join. As a trading place with the red men, it was doubtless before the above date; some assert as far back as 1730.

James Lowery received the first land warrant issued for the upper part of the Juniata Valley in the purchase of 1754. Lazarus and James Lowery were licensed as Indian traders in 1744 and were temporary residents as early as 1754. Among the early settlers we note

the names of Etter, Ullery, Albaugh, Geesey and Stiffler. The entire valley or valleys lying between the Allegheny and Dunnings and Lock mountains was originally called Frankstown. As a place of refuge for the scattered settlers a barracks was built of logs and called a fort. It was located on the flat at the east of the Berwind-White railroad yard about one-half mile from the present Frankstown.

Adam and William Holliday settled where Hollidaysburg now stands, in 1768 and shortly after this Samuel Moore and his seven sons and two daughters came to Scotch Valley, from which they were driven by the Indians in 1778. James, the second son, was killed by an Indian during their retreat. In 1780 Samuel Moore returned with a colony of Scotchmen, consisting of the Crawfords, Irwins, Fraziers, Stewarts, McPhersons and others, numbering about twenty-five or thirty persons, all clad in full Highland costumes, with bonnet and kilt, and armed with claymores and Queen Anne muskets.

Some time between 1763 and 1775 Jacob Neff, Martin and Jacob Houser and Christian Hoover settled in what is now Taylor township in the vicinity of Roaring Spring. It was Neff who built the mill here, the first one erected in the county. About 1770 the Ives, Divelys, Lingenfelters and Nicholases settled in Greenfield township and many of their descendents are now residents of that vicinity. Permanent settlements were made in Logan township by the Colemans and others prior to 1776 and the Brumbaughs, Clappers, Rhodes, Shirleys and others settled along Clover creek in Huston township. During the progress of the Revolutionary war the early settlements of the county were terribly retarded. The Indian raids were frequent and fierce. The whites who escaped the tomahawk and scalping knife were all driven east and did not return for two years or until 1780. The Indians had deserted or given up the Juniata Valley and retired west of the Allegheny mountain, but would make frequent raids on the unsuspecting settlers. In 1763 the chief Pontiac led the Indian tribes north of the Ohio against the English forts from Detroit to Ligonier. Colonel Bouquet was dispatched to the relief of the forts of western Pennsylvania. He raised the siege of Fort Ligonier and marched to the relief of Fort Pitt with a force of five hundred Highlanders and colonial volunteers. On August 5, 1763, near the site of Harrison City, Westmoreland county, he was drawn into an Indian ambuscade. Darkness saved his army from terrible defeat, and on the next day, by masterly strategy, he drew the Indian force into an ambuscade by a feigned retreat, and finally routed them with great slaughter. This battle, so nearly lost on the first day by the carelessness, and so brilliantly won on the second day by the masterly generalship of Col. Henry Bouquet, is classed by historians as one of the "decisive battles of the world"; for the mighty chief Pontiac was defeated and his dream of Indian empire was wrecked. His noble braves were killed and scattered at Bushy run.

In consulting the bloody pages of our country's history it seems as though every step made in the advance of civilization was marked with bleeding feet. It is difficult for us to fully appreciate the privations and hardships of our ancestors, especially as they were exposed to the depredations of the merciless blood-thirsty savages. Those stormy days are past and we have settled down to peaceful pursuits under the sheltering wings of a mild government. We are enjoying the prosperity and luxuries that were purchased at the cost of mental and physical suffering. Those stormy days are past and the lethean flood of years has almost carried away the memory of the bitter trials and made us feel that the stories of the massacres were fictitious or exaggerations. They were not recorded at the time, and perhaps not so much thought of till in after years and then told as they were, imperfectly remembered. Some were even based upon the recollection of aged people to whom the story was told when they were young. When we consider the number of forts that were built at different places as retreats for safety it is very suggestive that the settlers were apprehensive of danger. One can readily

conceive the terror of women and children and even strong men situated in a vast forest region thinly populated with white men and infested with murderous Indians whose number was unknown. It is certain that the early settlers of this region did live in constant and well-grounded apprehension of harm from this source for a period of at least twenty years. There are authentic records of perhaps forty who at different times were slain by Indian raiders. How many more will never be known. In the earliest written history of the Juniata Valley, there is a record of thirty settlers being massacred in Morrison's Cove between Martinsburg and Roaring Spring during a foraging raid of the reds from Allegheny Valley region west of the mountain. At another time a posse of settlers concluded to follow a band of Indians and punish them if possible for depredations committed. The expedition was a failure. They followed the Kittanning war path and not far from Eldorado the Indians sprang from their ambush and completely surprised the whites and in the battle most of them were killed and their scalps carried away. One of the Hollidays from whom the county seat took its name, was taken by surprise by a scouting party and two of his children killed. They were buried on the place now owned by Jerry Mattern.

In the year 1788 the Indians came to the home of Matthew Dean in Canoe Valley, now Catharine township, while he with his older children were working in the field and murdered his wife and three small children. A young man by the name of Simonton, who was at the Dean residence at the time, was taken prisoner and never heard of afterwards. Mr. Dean, though a strong robust man, could not survive the terrible ordeal. After the lapse of a century and a quarter his grateful descendants have erected a monument to their memory with appropriate inscriptions.

Mr. S. D. Caldwell, in his address at the dedication of the Dean monument in memory of Mrs. Dean at the Keller church cemetery, Sept. 9, 1909, said: "The event we commemorate is indeed a sad one, but it was only one of thousands which occurred from 1750 to 1780, the Dean massacre being about the last which happened in this valley."

Braddock's defeat and Pontiac's conspiracy mark the two periods of most disastrous Indian incursions. The years 1756 and 1763 were fateful ones for the Cumberland, Path and Juniata valleys.

In 1755 Braddock undertook to drive the French back and failed, and in 1763 Pontiac tried to push the English back into the Atlantic and failed as completely.

Isolated abductions and murder occurred in 1752, became more fearful and horrible in 1753-4 and culminated in 1755 in Braddock's disastrous defeat and slaughter. The valley of Juniata and Cumberland were now swept by fire and drenched with the blood of women and children, yet the hardy settlers gave back blow for blow.

In 1755 the country west of the Susquehanna had 3,000 men fit to bear arms; a year later there were not 100, exclusive of the provincial forces, the greater part having been driven from their homes into the interior. Along the thinly settled borders in 1763, 2,000 persons had been killed or carried off and an equal number of families dispersed. Nine block houses or forts had been burned by the Indians, and in July of that year there were quartered in barns, stables and cellars in Shippensburg 1,500 persons, refugees from the Juniata Valley. George Woods and Thomas Scott, two justices of the peace from Bedford county, which originally embraced Blair, wrote as follows to the president of the council in 1777:

"Gentlemen, the present situation of this country is so truly deplorable that we should be inexcusable if we delay a moment in acquainting you with it. An Indian war is now raging around us in its utmost fury. Before you went down they killed one man at Stony creek; since that time they have killed five on the mountain against the head of Dunning's creek, killed or taken three at the Three Springs, wounded one and killed some children at Frankstown, and had they not been providentially discovered in the night, and a party

gone out and fired on them, they would in all probability have destroyed a great part of that settlement in a few hours. A small party went out into Morrison's Cove scouting, and unfortunately divided, the Indians discovering one division, and out of the number eight were killed and seven wounded. In short, a day hardly passes without one hearing of some new murder, and if the people continue to fly one week longer as they have been doing for the past week, this country will be a frontier. From Morrison's, Croyle's and Friend's Cove, Dunning creek and one-half of the Glades they are fled or forted, and, for all the defences that can be made here the Indians may do almost as they please. We keep out ranging parties, to which we go out by turns, but all that we can do in that way is but weak and ineffectual for our defence, because one-half our people are fled. Those who remain are too busily employed in putting their families and the little of their effects that they can save and take it to some place of safety."

In 1781 Jacob Roller was out hunting some where in the eastern part of the county, perhaps in Tyrone township, and was met by a company of Indians, who shot and scalped him. A man by the name of Rebault living alone near the same place shared the same fate from the hands of the same band.

During the summer of 1777 or '78 John Guilford had taken possession of a tract of land near the Blair Furnace station, P. R. R., a short distance east of Altoona. After doing some clearing and seeding he became alarmed by a report of an invasion of the common enemy and fled for safety to Fetter's fort near the Y switches at the lower end of Duncansville. After some time thinking that danger was past he returned home and was killed by a ball from an Indian's rifle as he was about to enter his cabin door. He was found the same day by two of his neighbors, Coleman and Milligan. They buried him and started in pursuit of the murderer to avenge the death of their friend, but were unsuccessful. Shortly after this occurrence, and perhaps near the same place, Thomas Coleman met two Indians carrying away several children whom they had stolen. He raised his rifle and sternly demanded a surrender. They quickly dropped the children and made their escape in the forest. Coleman was known as a fearless Indian fighter. It was said that the Indians had killed his brother years before on the Susquehanna and he was ever ready to avenge his death. The Indians greatly feared him. The first mill built in the county was at Roaring Spring. In 1777 two Indians attacked Jacob Neff, the owner, who attempted to run away, but was followed by them. He, however, succeeded in killing both and made his escape, but others followed and burned his mill.

There can be no doubt that the Indians had just cause for complaint with the treatment they received from the first discoverers and usurpers of the country, but in wreaking their vengeance they would or could not discriminate between the innocent and the guilty.

The Indian was essentially a child of nature. Culture he had none. What training he did receive was calculated to debase and make him more cruel. He was taught that sternness was a virtue and that tears or tenderness were womanish, and that the great object of life was to distinguish himself in war and slay his enemies, and that to use any deceit or practice any treachery upon an enemy was honorable and that it was no disgrace to kill an enemy wherever found, even if unarmed. His bravery could not be questioned, yet he was given to the dark and crooked ways which are the resort of the cowardly and the weak. Much as he loved war, the fair and open fight had no charms for him. To his mind it was madness to take the scalp of an enemy at the risk of his own, when he might waylay him in an ambuscade, or shoot him with a poisoned arrow from behind a tree.

In justice to all it must not be forgotten that during the Revolutionary war England paid the Indians a bounty in gold for the scalps of the Americans without distinction as to age or sex, which was a powerful motive for their deeds of cruelty and violence. It is, therefore, left to the verdict of the following generations

when the passions and prejudices of that stormy time shall be mellowed by impartial judgment to say upon whom the greater responsibility for those inhuman and bloody deeds shall rest, Christian England, or the savage Indians of the North American forest. The blood of the slain called to heaven for vengeance, England lost her Colonial possessions and the Indian must yield to the demands of civilization or become an extinct race.

The early settlers of Blair county were not only harassed by the Indians but had enemies among their own number. During the struggle for independence there were those who sympathized with England and lost no opportunity to annoy and persecute the true patriots. The most of those in the county resided in Canoe Valley where they held secret meetings at the home of John Weston, who it seems was the most notorious Tory leader in the Juniata Valley. These meetings were frequently attended by emissaries from other parts of the country, even as far west as Detroit. It appears that a general plan was formed to concentrate a large force of Indians and tories at Kittanning, then cross the mountain by the Indian path and at Burgoon's Gap divide one party to march through Morrison's Cove and Conochocheague Valley, the other to follow the Juniata Valley, and form at Lancaster, killing all the inhabitants on their march. The tories were to have for their share all the fine farms on the route, and the movable property was to be divided among the Indians. Their plans, however, did not always turn to their advantage. In 1778, John Weston, as captain of about thirty men, set out at night on a murderous raid and near Kittanning was by some mistake set upon by the Indians and he with a number of his men were killed and the remnant of his force scattered, few of them ever returning to Blair county. There were different explanations given as to the cause of this disastrous clash between friendly forces. Richard Weston, a brother of Captain John Weston, was arrested and he said that the Indians opened fire upon the party before they reached Kittanning, mistaking them as enemies. Samuel Caldwell in a published statement of experiences of pioneers, says that Captain John Weston halted his party near Kittanning, entered the village and was returning with a body of Indian warriors to escort his company into the Indian town, and as they approached his men rose and presented arms which so alarmed the Indians that they shot Weston and fired on his men, some eight or ten being killed, while the rest sought safety in flight. Captain Logan, the Cayuga chief, being friendly to the settlers, knew of the plot and reported the departure of the tories from Canoe creek. Captain Thomas Blair hastily gathered a force and in forty-eight hours after their departure followed with thirty-five men. They met two of the returning tories and learned from them the fate of Weston and his expedition.

HARDSHIPS OF THE PIONEERS.

In pioneer days, about the time of the Revolutionary war, the territory now embraced in Blair county was the border of civilization. This exposed the settlers to the ravages of the Indians. And as the latter had been taken advantage of in the purchase of his land and in trading for pelts and furs and wronged in other ways, hatred to the white man rankled in his bosom and both for revenge and plunder he sought opportunity to murder, carry away valuables and scalps and burn property. Against these incursions of rapine and pillage the white man had but little protection, safety or means of defense. The settlers were mostly a brave and daring people and were ready and willing to defend their homes and families but they were always at an extreme disadvantage. Their cunning foes concealed their number and would swoop down upon them when unexpected and keep themselves in ambush as much as possible. They lurked around, striking when they had their foe in their own power, and as soon as they committed their depredations they would disappear. In extremely aggravating cases, men driven to desperation, followed the savages to the verge of the Indian settlements, but they never got beyond the summit of the Allegheny mountains without feeling as if they were walk-

ing directly into the jaws of death, for no one could do otherwise than momentarily expect a shower of rifle-balls from the enemy in ambuscade. The want of men, ammunition and other things were known and taken advantage of by the Indians; but when an abundance of these things was brought to the frontier they prudently kept out of the way, for their sagacity instinctively taught them what they might expect if they fell into the hands of the settlers. But it may be here remarked that the savage mode of warfare, which by them was deemed fair and honorable—such as scalping and maiming women and children—was held in the utmost horror and detestation by people who professed to be Christians; and they equally detested shooting from ambuscade as an act fit for savages alone to be guilty of. It was only the more reckless and desperate of the community that would consent to fight the savages after their own mode of warefare.

Doubtless many deeds of bravery and heroism have never been told, or put on record, and much suffering and many hardships and deprivations endured that we know not of. But the passions and strife engendered in those stormy times have been lulled to rest by the lethean flood of years, and those who were mortal enemies and met in deadly conflict now sleep side by side in unmarked and unknown graves. And while we enjoy the rich blessings of peace and prosperity in the quiet homes of our beloved county we should ever be mindful of those who dashed into the unexplored forests and blazed the way of civilization at a great cost and sacrifice and bequeathed to us a rich inheritance — who showed unflinching determination to subdue the wilds of nature and conquer a savage foe and leave to their posterity the bright example of men who loved their country, their families and their God.

SCOTCH VALLEY.

The original settlers of this valley included a family by the name of Moore. They came from Scotland in 1768 and took up their abode in Kishicoquillas, now known as Big Valley, in Mifflin county. Finding the choicest of the land already taken up, Samuel Moore, who had seven sons and two daughters, sent his sons Daniel and William out in search of a more propitious field. They started out prospecting and finally landed in this valley, which branches off from the Juniata a mile east of Frankstown. The country over which they came, as well as the valley, was an unbroken wilderness, and they had nothing to guide them but their own judgment as to what would make a desirable home. They secured a large tract of land and, erecting temporary buildings, commenced to clear the soil. In about a year they returned to Kishicoquillis and the whole family emigrated to the valley. By their industry and perseverance they turned the forest into fruitful fields and were happy and contented in their delightful home. When the war broke out their sympathies were on the side of liberty and they took an active part in the defense of the frontier.

In August, 1778, some of their horses strayed away and William and a boy by the name of George McCartney, about fourteen years of age, started in pursuit. It was not safe in those days to go out to the fields, or even to church without being armed, on account of the Indians, so they took with them their muskets. They continued their unsuccessful search as far as Fetter's Fort, a mile or two above the Hollidays. On the return they followed a path north of the hill on which Hollidaysburg now stands. As they were about to cross the Beaver Dam creek on some driftwood, Moore was shot and instantly killed by an Indian who was lying in ambush. McCartney was pursued by the Indian with tomahawk in hand, and thinking that his chance for escape was meager, he suddenly turned to fire. This was unexpected by the Indian, and to escape the bullet he leaped behind a tree and commenced to re-load his gun. Unfortunately for him, a portion of his body was exposed and the ball from the boy's gun, with well directed aim, pierced him. He dropped his weapon and fled, leaving a bloody trail and was afterwards found dead further up the stream. McCartney at once returned to Fetter's Fort and reported what had occurred.

The shots that were fired were heard at the fort, but thinking they were for game, those at the fort paid no attention to them. There were experienced armed men at the fort at the time and, suspecting the presence of more Indians, they started in pusuit. Close to where Canan's Station now is they found evidences of a recent encampment of a large party who had evidently retreated when they saw the fate of one of their number, who was evidently a scout. The gun that was dropped by the Indian was a brass-barreled weapon with the British coat of arms stamped upon it, which was circumstantial evidence that the whole band was armed and sent out by the British to kill and scalp Americans.

In 1779-80 the Indian raids became so frequent and so severe that the most of the frontiersmen were compelled to leave their homes and flee to places of safety. The Moores too, for safety, left the valley and went back to Kishicoquillis. Some of the family returned in about one year. But the father, Samuel, did not return until some time later. When he did come, others to the number of about thirty came with him. Among them were some of the familiar names of today—Irwins, Crawfords, Stewards and Fraziers. They were all Scotchmen, hence the name, "Scotch Valley." They came to stay, and through labor, hardship and perseverance, converted the wilderness into one of the garden spots of the county. Other valleys in the county are larger and have some conveniences which it does not possess, but none excel it in the fertility of the soil, or pleasant homes or good and public spirited citizens.

Mr. Jones speaking of the Moores sixty years ago said: "The Moore family were the first persons who conceived the idea of running arks down the river from Frankstown. This they accomplished successfully before the close of the last century, and afterwards engaged in running flat boats between Frankstown and Middletown.

"Of the third generation of the Moore family but three remain in this vicinity—viz.: T. B. Moore in Hollidaysburg; Jesse Moore, at the old homestead in Scotch Valley, and Johnston Moore, in Ebensburg. Others, however, live in the west; and the fourth generation, whose number we are not able to compute, are scattered over the union.

"The descendants of the men who wound their way up the Juniata with the Moores in highland costume, nearly three quarters of a century ago, with all their worldly possessions upon pack-horses, are also numerous; and many of them have risen to wealth and eminence by their own unaided exertions."

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

From July 6, 1754, the date when the Indian title to this immediate region was extinguished, to March 9, 1771, the territory now comprising the county of Blair formed part of Cumberland county. At the latter date Bedford county was erected, and within its boundaries were embraced lands constituting the present county of Blair, as well as Huntingdon, until after the close of the Revolutionary struggle. On September 20, 1787, Huntingdon was formed from Bedford, and to the first-named civil division was assigned the territory now comprised by Huntingdon and Blair counties, except the townships of North Woodbury and Greenfield, which still remained a part of Bedford. This conditions of affairs, so far as it concerned the future county of Blair, existed until February 26, 1846, when Blair county was erected from Bedford and Huntingdon.

Meanwhile, during the third and fourth decades of the century, the citizens of Huntingdon county residing west of the Tussey mountain, especially those of Hollidaysburg, began to agitate the question of a separate county organization. The completion and successful operation of the canal and Portage railroad had added largely to the population and values, and notwithstanding the opposition encountered from those inhabitants of Huntingdon and Bedford counties who opposed the measure, the determination, perseverance and strength displayed by the ambitious Hollidaysburgers was destined to win.

The erection of a new county was agitated as early as 1839, and at a public meeting called

for the consideration of the project, and held in the Methodist Episcopal church in Hollidaysburg, on January 21st of that year, Christian Garber being elected president. A committee composed of William Williams, Peter Cassidy, Dr. James Coffey, Peter Hewit, John Walker, Samuel Calvin, Esq., and Edward McGraw, was then appointed to determine the proper boundaries of the proposed new county, to draft petitions, and after having procured the necessary signatures to forward the same to the state legislature. The members of this committee performed their task thoroughly and well, but, as we shall see, their efforts failed, or rather the question was held in abeyance for a few years.

C. B. Clark, Esq., in his semi-centennial history of the county, published in 1896, has so fully and concisely given all the historical data necessary in this chapter that it is by his very generous consent given in full.

A HISTORICAL REVIEW, BY C. B. CLARK, ESQ.

"Blair county is now fifty years old, having fully completed a half century of separate existence as one of the sixty-seven counties of the great state of Pennsylvania, the second state in the Union in population and wealth, and today, in a grand demonstration, with pomp and ceremony befitting the occasion, she celebrates her semi-centennial; proud of her achievements in the past, glorying in her present greatness and confident of continued and increasing prosperity for the future.

"In June, 1846, she began her independent career with a population of about 16,000, with eleven townships and three small boroughs, Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and Martinsburg, 594 square miles of surface and a total assessed valuation of $4,200,000. And now, while her bounds have not been enlarged she has subdivided some of her townships so that the number is at present fifteen, one large city has grown up during this period within her limits and there are ten independent boroughs and numerous small villages. The population of the county exceeds 80,000 and the assessed valuation is $32,000,000.

"Blair county has within its bounds some of the loftiest mountains, the most beautifully picturesque scenery and the greatest natural curiosities in the state. It has considerable mineral wealth and many fertile and well watered valleys.

"In it are the head waters of the Blue Juniata river, and passing through, from east to west, is the main line of the richest railroad in the United States, perhaps the richest in the world, the P. R. R. Here has been the birthplace or early home of some of the most noted people of the state, some whose name and fame are world wide, not as leaders of great armies but as financial giants, originators of great enterprises, directors and managers of colossal industries; eminently successful business men.

"The territory now included in Blair county was a part of Cumberland county from July 6, 1754, to March 9, 1771, when Bedford county was erected and it became a part of that. It was included within the limits of Bedford from March 9, 1771, to Sept. 20, 1787, when Huntingdon county was formed and all except North Woodbury and Greenfield townships were included in that county. It remained a part of Huntingdon from Sept. 20, 1787, to Feb. 26, 1846, or, perhaps more properly, till about June 1, 1846, when it became a separate county, being formed from a part of Huntingdon county and the two townships of Bedford before named. No further division or change is probable or many years as the present constitution of the state prohibits the erection of any new county, the boundary lines of which will pass within ten miles of any existing county seat.

"The organization of the new county began to be agitated in 1838 and on January 21, 1839, a public meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, of Hollidaysburg, to take action in the matter. Christian Garber was chosen president of this meeting and a committee consisting of William Williams, Peter Cassiday, Dr. James Coffey, Peter Hewit, John Walker, Samuel Calvin, Esq., and Edward McGraw was appointed to define the boundaries of the proposed new county, draft petitions,

procure the necessary signatures thereto and present them to the state legislature. This work was performed by the committee but the matter was held in abeyance for several years, on various accounts, before its final consummation. A bill offered in 1843 failed to go through and it was not until the session of 1845-6 that the necessary Act of Assembly was passed and approved by the governor, Francis R. Shunk, whose approval thereof is dated February 26, 1846, but the formation of the county cannot properly be said to have been completed until June following.

"Hon. John Blair, from whom Blair county received its name, was born at Blair's Gap, now in Allegheny township, in the year 17—.

"His father, Captain Thomas Blair, a native of Scotland, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and after the independence of the colonies had been achieved he came, probably about 1785, to what is now Blair county, then part of Bedford, and established a home in the Gap which has since borne his name. The stream that comes through this gap was also called Blair's Run after he settled here. Whether it had an earlier name is not known. Captain Blair, in 1794, owned 400 acres of land, two saw mills, two distilleries, several slaves and considerable other personal property. He died at the home he had established here, September 10, 1808.

"His son John was born at the old homestead and passed nearly the whole of his active life in this part of the state. Being an enterprising and sagacious business man as well as a public spirited citizen he devoted much of his energies to the public improvements of the state, the pike in 1818 to 1820 (being president of the company), and the canal in 1828 to 1832, and when the new county was formed it was but natural that it should be named after him although he had been dead for a number of years. His death occurred January 1, 1832, in the same neighborhood as his birth.

"The only lineal descendants of Captain Thomas Blair and Hon. John Blair, known to be living in this part of the state are Thomas S. Blair, a great-grandson of the Captain, now past sixty years of age who lives retired in Tyrone, and George D. Blair, of Tyrone, banker, a son of Thomas S. and therefore a great-great-grandson of the founder of the family here.

"The following is the material part of the act establishing Blair county as approved by the governor Feb. 26, 1846:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the territory within the townships of North Woodbury and Greenfield, in the county of Bedford, and the territory within the townships of Allegheny, Antes, Snyder, Tyrone, Frankstown, Blair, Huston and Woodbury, and within that part of Morris township lying west of the line lately run by William Reed and other viewers, under an order of court, for the purpose of dividing the same, in the county of Huntingdon, are hereby erected according to said boundaries into a new and separate county, to be called Blair; and the inhabitants thereof shall, from the fourth Monday of July next, have all such courts, jurisdictions, offices, rights and privileges as the inhabitants of the other counties of this Commonwealth are or may be entitled to. * * *

SEC. 2. That each of the portions of said Morris township, according to the said division line made by William Reed and others, shall hereafter be separate and distinct townships for all purposes; the portion lying westward of said line to be called Catherine township, and shall hold its general and township elections at the house now occupied by Walter Graham. * * *

SEC. 3. That the qualified electors of said new county shall, at their next general election, elect three citizens thereof as commissioners for said county, one of whom shall serve one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and to be accordingly designated on the ticket of the electors, and the said commissioners, together with their successors in office, shall be qualified and elected according to existing laws respecting such officers; and at the same time said electors shall also elect three citizens to serve as county auditors, to be designated as to their term of service as aforesaid, one thereof to serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years, who, together with their successors in office, shall be qualified and elected in the same manner as the auditors of other counties.

SEC. 4. That said commissioners shall have full power to take to themselves and their successors in office sufficient deeds and assurances in law for such lots or pieces of ground as shall have been selected for sites for the public buildings of said county under the provisions of the thirteenth section of this Act.

SEC. 5. That the return judges of elections in said county of Blair shall meet at the place where the courts may be held in said county, and having received the returns shall dispose of the same as is directed by law with respect to other counties.

SEC. 6. That one person shall fill the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and of the Orphans' Court in said county of Blair, and one person shall fill

the office of Register of Wills and of Recorder of Deeds in said county.

SEC. 7. That until the court house shall be erected, as hereafter authorized, the several courts of said county of Blair shall be held in such house, within said county, as shall be designated by the commissioners thereof, elected at the next general election.

SEC. 8. The county of Blair shall be annexed to and compose part of the Sixteenth Judicial District of this Commonwealth, and the courts shall be held and commence as follow, to wit: On the fourth Monday of March, July, October and December in each year and the first court shall be held in said county of Blair on the fourth Monday of October next. * * *

SEC. 12. That the said county of Blair shall be attached to and connected with the Seventeenth Congressional District, and the qualified electors of the county of Blair, together with the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata, shall continue to elect a member of Congress, and the qualified electors of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Bedford shall continue to elect a Senator of the State Legislature; and the said counties of Blair and Huntingdon shall each elect one member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 13. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of May, next ensuing, to appoint three judicious and disinterested persons, nor residents in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, or Blair, as Commissioners, whose duty it shall be, after being duly sworn, to perform their duties with fidelity, to run correctly, ascertain, and mark the boundary lines of said county of Blair and to fix upon a proper and convenient site or location for the seat of justice of said county of Blair, and for a court house, prison, and county offices within and for the said county of Blair; and that the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, having run, ascertained and marked the boundary lines aforesaid or caused the same to be done and fixed the site or location which they shall have chosen for the purpose or purposes aforesaid, shall, on or before the first day of August next, by a written report under their hands and seals, or a majority of them, certify, describe and limit the site of location which they shall have chosen for the purpose or purposes aforesaid; and make out a correct plot or draft of the said county of Blair, and shall transmit the said report and draft to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the said Commissioners shall each receive two dollars per day for their services, together with their reasonable expenses in running, or causing to be run, the said boundary lines, and in doing what is required to be done by them, out of the moneys to be raised in pursuance of this Act, *Provided*, that the said Commissioners, in and on or before fixing the site and location of the seat of justice, court house, prison and county offices for the use and benefit of said County of Blair, shall and are hereby authorized and required to receive propositions and agreements from any and all persons willing and desirous to make the same for the building of said court house, prison and county offices, or any of them, at their own expense, free of charge to said county, or for the giving of money, land or other valuable things for, towards, or in part of the expense of building the same, or any of them, by which propositions and agreements the person or persons making the same shall be bound to and for the use of the said County of Blair, if the terms and conditions of the same, or any of them, are acceded to and concurred in by the said Commissioners; and the said Commissioners shall take into consideration and be influenced by said propositions and agreements in fixing and determining upon the site or location of the seat of justice, court house, prison or jail and county offices of and for the said County of Blair; *And provided further*, that in case the seat of justice, court house, prison or jail, and county offices of and for said County of Blair should be located by the said Commissioners at or within the limits of Hollidaysburg or Gaysport, in said County of Blair, the bond bearing the date the twenty-ninth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-five, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned to indemnify and secure the inhabitants of the said county, created or to be created by this Act against any increase of county taxes by reason of or for the erection of the said court house, public offices and jail of said county, created or to be created by this Act, signed by James Gardner, Samuel Calvin and others, and deposited in the office of the branch of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg at Hollidaysburg, on said day shall be binding on the obligors therein and thereto according to the terms and conditions thereof and other like or similar bond or instruments of writing which may be given by other persons in relation to the location of the seat of justice of said County of Blair at any other point, town or place, within the limits of the said County of Blair, shall in like manner be binding on the obligors or signers therein and thereto. * * *

"A supplement to the foregoing Act was passed during the same session of the Legislature and approved April 20, 1846, which provided that the October term of court should begin the third Monday of the month, the July term was changed to the second Monday in June and it also provided that "the Governor shall, on or before the second Monday of June next, appoint three judicious persons as commissioners of said county, to serve until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, who shall perform the usual duties of county commissioners, together with such duties in relation to jurors and a place for holding the courts as by said Act were imposed on the commissioners to be elected at the next general election."

"From the text of the foregoing Acts it is apparent that the county of Blair could not have a complete and separate existence until its boundaries were definitely ascertained and fixed by a commission to be appointed later. It is also apparent that the Act was framed with great care and with the view of outlining a

complete *modus operandi* for consummating the wishes of the people resident in the territory embraced. It is evident also that some over conservative people, fearing that taxes might be increased to provide for the new county buildings, had interposed such objections to the project that it became necessary for others more broad-minded and liberal to step into the breach and give their personal obligations, to the extent of a twenty-thousand dollar bond, that this would not occur. The names of James Gardner and Samuel Calvin were consequently incorporated in the Act, and for the deep devotion to the public welfare, denoted by their generous deed, have been thus immortalized, while the names of the petty objectors to a grand object are now buried in deserved oblivion. All honor, then, to those noble spirits who have been found in every age and every clime ready to lay both life and fortune on their country's altar when occasion demands the sacrifice.

"Under the Act just recited the governor appointed on the commission to run the county lines and determine the location of the seat of justice, Henry McBride, of Westmoreland county; General Orr, of Armstrong county; and Judge Christy, of Juniata county, who acted promptly, established the county lines as they now are and chose Hollidaysburg as the county seat. The choice of Hollidaysburg was a foregoing conclusion, it being then the largest town in this part of the state and the residence of most of the active workers for the new county; the only other towns of importance in this vicinity were Frankstown, Martinsburg, Williamsburg and Gaysport. Altoona and Tyrone, now so greatly exceeding it in population and importance, were undreamed of. The number of townships in the county at its formation was eleven, since then four more have been added by dividing the original ones. The townships are now Allegheny, Antes, Blair, Catharine, Frankstown, Freedom, Greenfield, Huston, Juniata, Logan, North Woodbury, Snyder, Taylor, Tyrone and Woodbury, of which the following have been formed since 1846, viz.: Juniata in 1847, Logan in 1850, Taylor in 1855, Freedom in 1857.

"The territory thus segregated, separated from the other civil divisions of the Commonwealth and established as an independent county by the highest authority in the state, is well defined by natural boundary lines most of which are tops of mountain ranges, and Blair county is in fact a little empire by itself, though by no means a little county, surrounded on all sides by mountains of considerable elevation; ingress and egress being had only through a few gaps or breaks in these ranges. Dry Gap, Kittanning Gap and Blair's Gap on the west, to Cambria county, the eastern limit of the Mississippi Valley; a narrow gap north of Tyrone up the Bald Eagle creek to Center county, and another east of the same town and down the Juniata river to Huntingdon county; still another from Williamsburg eastward along the valley of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata to Petersburg, in Huntingdon county—the route of the old canal—and two or three wagon roads south from Martinsburg and Claysburg into Bedford county. Its extreme width from east to west is about twenty miles and its length north and south thirty miles; area, 594 square miles or 380,160 acres. The entire county may be regarded as one great valley containing numerous detached mountains and large hills, interspersed with many smaller fertile valleys and little streams, besides the larger valley and three branches of the Juniata river. Its geographical position is about thirty miles southwest of the center of the state, and it lies between the fortieth and forty-first degrees of north latitude and between the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth degrees of longitude west of Greenwich.

"The geographical center of the county is in Frankstown township about three miles northeast of Hollidaysburg. The center of population, which at the formation of the county was not far from Hollidaysburg, is now within the limits of Altoona city and firmly anchored there.

"The principal mountains within the county, aside from the Alleghenies on the western

boundary and Tussey's mountains and Bald Eagle ridge on the east are Brush mountain, Canoe, Dunning's, Short, Cove and Lock mountains.

"Of the valleys, Logan is the largest, extending from Altoona to Tyrone, the western portion of this, in earlier years, was known as "Tuckahoe"; Sinking Valley, in Tyrone township, in which Sinking run, after a course of several miles, disappears in the earth; Scotch Valley, extending from Frankstown northeastwardly and Morrison's Cove in the southern part of the county; Canoe Valley along Canoe creek; and many others not dignified with a name.

"The streams of the county are Frankstown branch of the Juniata, which is the largest and flows northeast from Greenfield township through Freedom, Blair and Frankstown townships and between Catharine and Woodbury, to Porter township, in Huntingdon county, where it empties into the main stream near Petersburg, on the Penn'a R. R. Beaver Dam branch of the Juniata, which flows through Allegheny and Blair townships, separates Hollidaysburg from Gaysport, and empties into the Frankstown branch near the village of Frankstown; and the Little Juniata, the true stream, which rises in the Allegheny mountains, in Logan township and flows south to Juniata Borough, near Altoona, thence northeastward to Tyrone, thence southeastward through Huntingdon county and after being joined at Petersburg by the Frankstown branch and at Huntingdon by the Raystown branch, it flows on as a noble river to its confluence with the Susquehanna, fifteen miles west of Harrisburg. The other streams are Bald Eagle creek, coming in from Center county on the north, and emptying into the Juniata near Tyrone, Moore's run, Sinking runs in Tyrone township; Homers, Mill, ing run. Hutchison's run, Elk run and Three Springs run all in Snyder township; Taylor, Bells Gap, Laurel and Beaver Dam runs in Antes township; Elk, Arch Spring and Sink-Kittanning, Burgoons and Brush runs in Logan township; Blair creek, Sugar and Brush runs in Allegheny township; Oldtown and Robinson's runs and Canoe creek in Frankstown township; Canoe creek, Fox, Roaring and Yellow Springs runs in Catharine township; Clover and Piney creeks in North Woodbury, Huston and Woodbury townships; Haltar and Plum creeks in Taylor township; Poplar and Roaring runs in Blair township; Poplar, McDonald and Donaldson's, South Dry and Paw Paw runs in Freedom township; Bobb's creek, Blair creek, Blue Knob, Poplar and Dry runs in Juniata township; Beaver creek, Pole Cat, South Polar, Amelia's, Bobb's, Diamond, Queen Esther's, Pine, Smoky and Roaring Spring runs in Greenfield township. The water of all these numerous streams is discharged into one or the other branches of the Juniata.

"Retrospectively we note the development and growth of this territory. As a part of the great province given to William Penn in 1681 by King Charles the Second of England, it remained an unexplored forest inhabited only by roving Indian tribes, until about 1750. If any white man visited it prior to that date he left no permanent record of the fact and our earliest knowledge of it begins with the brief mention by Conrad Weiser, August 20, 1748, that he passed up the Juniata river and stopped at Frankstown.

"In 1750 it formed part of Cumberland to which it belonged until the formation of Bedford county in 1771. During this period it was opened up for settlement and clearings were made and settlers located in Morrison's Cove (about 1760) and at Hollidaysburg and vicinity (in 1768). Some of the early settlers were massacred by the Indians. In 1771 Bedford county was formed and included all of Blair until 1787, during which period occurred the Revolutionary war, the colonists gained their independence and began to be governed to some extent by laws of their own framing yet the great body of English law, as applicable to the business and social relations of the community, were retained and enforced until specially repealed by legislation that conflicted therewith, and to this day some English statutes, enacted

prior to the Revolution, are held to be in force in Pennsylvania.

"Some considerable improvements were made during this period, especially the cutting of a wagon road through the forest on the old Indian trail over the mountains, and some other local roads, but nothing like a town or village with shops and stores was founded in this region until a later period.

"In 1787 Huntingdon county was erected and included all of Blair except North Woodbury and Greenfield townships, continuing thus until 1846. During this period Frankstown, Hollidaysburg, Gaysport, Williamsburg, Martinsburg and several other small places were laid out, and some of them incorporated as boroughs, the pike road, from Huntingdon to Blairsville, passing through the county on the line of the old state road, was constructed and a few years later the canal and Allegheny Portage railroad, and Hollidaysburg became a place of considerable importance, so much so, in fact, that the people were averse to paying tribute to Huntingdon by taking their suits there for trial and aspired to become independent of the mother county. The formation of the new county of Blair was agitated and having been successfully achieved in 1846, the next great improvement was the building of the Pennsylvania railroad and the founding of a great city —Altoona.

"The commissioners appointed by the governor, to run the boundary lines, performed the duties imposed on them so expeditiously that by the first of June, 1846, all had been concluded and the governor appointed county officers as follows, to serve until their successors should be duly elected and qualified, viz.: Valentine Lingenfelter, William Bell and William C. McCormick, county commissioners; Benjamin Betts, sheriff; George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell, associate judges; Jeremiah Cunningham, prothonotary and clerk of the courts; John M. Gibboney, register and recorder and John Cresswell, district attorney.

"On the eighth day of June, 1846, the county commissioners were sworn into office by Ephraim Galbraith, a justice of the peace, and held their first session. The next day they agreed on a plan for a court house and put up notices to contractors to bid for its construction. H. A. Caldwell was employed as clerk to the commissioners at a salary of $150 per year, and Robert H. McCormick was appointed county treasurer, to serve until the next election. Rooms were also rented to use for county offices until the court house should be erected. On the fourth day of July, 1846, the contract for the first court house was let to Daniel K. Ramey, and the stone house of John Mahoney was leased for a temporary jail. On Monday, the 27th day of July, 1846, the first court in the county was held in the Methodist Episcopal church of Hollidaysburg; Hon. Jeremiah Black presiding. Judge Black held twelve terms of court in the county, when the judicial districts of the state were reorganized, and Blair county, with Huntingdon and Cambria was made the twenty-fourth district and Governor Johnston appointed George Taylor, of Huntingdon, president judge.

"The first suit brought originally in the common pleas court of Blair county was for divorce, Mary Armstrong vs. John Armstrong, subpœna issued June 23, 1846.

"Perhaps the most remarkable thing in connection with the first court in the county was the number of lawyers admitted to practice therein. On the first day of the term, July 27, 1846, no less than forty-nine attorneys were sworn in and the following day three more. Evidently it was thought that Blair county was destined to be one of the most important in the state.

"The county officers, appointed by the governor, only held their offices until the end of that year as their successors were elected at the first general election after the formation of the county, and this occurred October 13, 1846, resulting in the election of Samuel J. Royer for high sheriff; Joseph Smith, prothonotary and clerk of the courts; Louis H. Williams, register and recorder; John K. Neff, Edward McGraw and William Bell, county commissioners; Charles E. Kinkead; Wm. P. Dysart and James

CASINO, LAKEMOUNT PARK, ALTOONA

RUSTIC BRIDGE, LAKEMOUNT PARK, ALTOONA

LAKEMOUNT PARK, ALTOONA, SHOWING LAKE AND CASINO

P. W. FINN'S RESIDENCE AT ANT HILLS, NEAR ALTOONA

Wilson, auditors; Joseph Morrow, treasurer and Capt. Joseph C. Morgan, coroner."

ERECTION OF COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

After the organization of the county it became the duty of the commissioners to provide the necessary buildings for the new county officers. Accordingly on the 9th day of June, 1846, they entered into a contract with Major William Williams for rooms in his buildings to be used temporarily until the necessary buildings could be erected. These buildings were situated on lot 61 of the original plot of Hollidaysburg on the northeast corner of Allegheny and Wayne streets. The officers of the prothonotary and register and recorder were established in a building formerly owned and occupied by Christian Garber, then deceased, while the commissioners' office was located in a structure then termed the Episcopal meeting-house, but which had been built by William McFarland about 1833 and occupied by him some five or six years as a cabinet shop and warehouse. The first courts were held in the Methodist Episcopal church, while the stone house of John Mahoney was improvised as a jail. The occupancy of the buildings continued about one year.

At the same date, June 9, 1846, when these buildings were leased, the commissioners also determined upon the size and issued a notice calling for bids for the erection of a new court house and jail. A site was secured, on which the present house now stands, and on the 4th day of July, 1846, upon a bid of $11,998.50, the contract was awarded to Daniel K. Reamy. So rapidly did he proceed with the work that both were completed and occupied in June, 1847. There were some changes and additions to the original plan which swelled the entire cost of both court house and jail to $14,576.18 and it has been given as a fact that he cleared in the contract about $5,000.

The buildings were constructed of brick and the court house was two stories in height, and was a good substantial building. However, the growth of the new county made both insufficient for the volume of business that was still increasing at a rapid rate. In 1868 the plans for a new stone jail on the most approved style of prison architecture was completed and bids called for its erection. In the same year the contract was awarded to Jonathan Rhule, a native of the county. The cost was about $100,000.

The plans were drawn by Edward Havelan and were considered almost perfect as to light, ventilation, general sanitary conditions and security. Robert Waring, John C. Biddle, Robert R. Hamilton, Joshua Roller and David Henshey were appointed by the commissioners to supervise the work.. Sheriff H. B. Huff was the first keeper.

However, the legislature on the 10th day of April, 1873, enacted a special law authorizing the commissioners to appoint a warden annually subject to the approval of the court. A. Baird was the first keeper appointed under this new regulation. He was succeeded the following year by John McClure, who continued up to his death. John B. Kephart took charge on the first of April, 1880, serving for ten years when Martin Baird was appointed, the latter serving for ten years, or until 1900, when Calvin Lang was appointed. Mr. Lang was succeeded on January 1, 1910, by John B. Riddle, the present warden.

In the early seventies the opinion became prevalent that the old court house was too small for the amount of business transacted and an unsafe place for the keeping of the records and documents necessary to be preserved. It was, therefore, after some preliminaries, recommended by the grand jury at the April session of court, 1875, to build a new house "for the reception and safe-keeping of the records, as may be necessary for the proper use of said county."

The commissioners adopted a plan designed by David S. Gendel, an architect of Philadelphia. It was to be constructed of cut sandstone in the most approved style of modern architecture on the site of the old one. Accordingly, on the 11th day of August, 1875, advertisements for proposals to erect the new building were published. Twenty-three bids were

received, varying from $100,003 to $100,068. John Schreiner of Pittsburg, Pa., was the lowest bidder and the contract was awarded to him. After having decided to erect a new house the commissioners on the 26th day of May, 1875, entered into a contract with Andrew Myers to superintend the removal of the old court house and jail, and also contracted with Michael Walls for the necessary excavations for the new building. Mr. Walls died while the work was in progress, but his contract was faithfully carried out by his friends.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The new building is erected upon a nearly level terrace formed by raising the entire lot of ground to an average height of over three feet above sidewalk of the two streets. The terrace is surrounded by low stone walls and provided with a wrought iron railing. The ascent from the sidewalk is by a broad flight of steps on each street, the entrance on Allegheny street being thirty-four feet broad. At each corner of the wall, and at each entrance, are large stone posts, surmounted by ornamental wrought-iron gas-standards.

The terrace has broad landings and foot walks, laid with large flagstones. The spaces between the footwalks and the walls are laid out in grass and shrubbery. The designs and color of the stone work connected with the terrace being the same as the building, giving to the whole a unity of expression, and materially adding to the dignity of the building.

The building is in the modern Gothic style of architecture with the Italian treatment. This style, while it is directly founded upon medieval Gothic, omits many details of the latter, or adapts them to modern requirements.

The exterior walls of the building are of stone. The facing is of cut stone (the greater portion of which is from the Massilien quarries). The color of the main body of the work is a warm, sunny buff, while alternate arch-stones, with the hood-mouldings over the arches, the string courses, cornices and many of the other ornamental portions of the work, are of a beautiful peach bloom color. The two colors present a sufficiently strong and yet a very agreeable contrast. While the different parts are thus sufficiently emphasized the effect of the whole is exceedingly harmonious and pleasing and free from that "patch work" appearance which is the bane of much modern architecture where stones of two or more colors are employed. Inside the exterior stone walls are four and one-half inch brick walls, erected separately from the stone work, to which they are tied with wrought iron anchors. There is an air space of one and one-half inches between the stone walls and the brick lining. Thus freedom from dampness is secured.

The plan of the structure bears some resemblance to the letter T. In width it is seventy feet in the front, eighty-three and one-half feet at the rear and fifty-five feet across the narrow part. Its total depth is 132½ feet. The front portion of the building is two stories in height, surmounted with a high slated roof.

When the new court house was completed Judge John Dean issued the following order:

"And now, 3rd of May, 1877, in open court on the second Monday of April term, it appearing to the court that the new court house, the erection of which was commenced at April term, 1875, will be completed and ready for occupancy on the 2nd of July, 1877, at argument court, and that in view of the magnitude of the undertaking, the character of the building, its importance to the county, in view of the increasing population and its largely increasing judicial business, the completion of so important a public work should be marked by proper notice; therefore, it is ordered that A. S. Landis, Samuel Calvin, Thad Banks, B. L. Hewit, Daniel J. Neff, H. H. Herr and A. A. Stevens, esqs., be a committee to prepare a suitable programme of ceremonies, and make such arrangements for dedicating the building to public use on the day aforesaid as may be proper."

By the court, JOHN DEAN,
Presiding Judge.

The committee prepared the following order of exercises:

Court called at 11 a. m. Adjourned session.

Adjournment of court on motion of Hon. S. S. Blair.

Meeting of the bars of the district, organized with Hon. Thaddeus Banks, president.

Prayer by Rev. D. H. Barron, D. D. Music.

Historical address by Hon. John Dean, president judge. Music.

Address, Hon. Samuel Calvin.

Address, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. Music.

Addresses by Col. R. A. McMurtrie and others.

Court convened at 11 o'clock, promptly. The judges took their seats and the voice of the crier was heard for the first time in the new temple of justice. Then Hon. S. S. Blair arose and in a fitting and appropriate way referred to the important things that were to follow and moved the adjournment of the court.

Mr. Landis, chairman of the committee of arrangements, announced the appointment of officers for the occasion. President, Hon. Thaddeus Banks; vice presidents, Geenral John Williamson of Huntingdon; John Felon, Esq., of Cambria county.

Mr. Landis in a short address congratulated the assembly on the auspicious occasion that had called them together.

Hon. Thaddeus Banks, as chairman, gave thanks for the honor conferred upon him and made very complimentary allusions to the three judges who occupied the bench in Blair county, Black, Taylor and Dean.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Barron and music by the band, Hon. John Dean was introduced by the chairman and delivered the historic address. Judge Dean spoke in part as follows:

"Of Judge Black, in presence of this audience, as a lawyer and a judge, I need not speak at length. Whether as an advocate at the bar, presiding in the common pleas, judge and chief justice of the supreme court, attorney general of the United States, delegate at large to the constitutional convention of 1873, everywhere he has honored himself and has reflected honor on the people who honored him. His legal opinions and arguments are the delight of lawyers, for it may be said of him, as Coke said of Littleton, 'He cites not many authorities, yet he holdeth no opinion but is approved by these two faithful witnesses in matters of law, authority and reason.' While his name and fame are national, we claim the distinction of saying he held our first court, he was our first judge.

"As we have seen, on the 5th day of April, 1849, the twenty-fourth district was created. George Taylor, then a young but able lawyer of the Huntingdon bar, was appointed by Governor Johnston, president judge. He held his first court in this county on the second Monday of July, 1849, the summer term having been changed back from June to July. Under this appointment he continued to hold court until the October term of 1851. In the mean time the amendment to the constitution had been adopted, called amendment of 1850, which provided for the election of the judges of all the courts; that their terms should be for ten years; that the term of all judges then in office should expire on the first Monday of December following the adoption of the amendment; and that the terms of those elected should commence at the same time.

"Of the cases tried and suits entered in the thirty years since the organization of the county, when compared with the population the aggregate seems enormous. In the common pleas, including judgment bills, appeals, certioraris, there have been 39,205 cases; in the quarter session, 2,619; in the oyer and terminer, ninety-nine; making altogether 41,923. In this are not included the large number of estates partitioned or appraised in the orphans' court, nor the trust accounts of assignees and other trustees settled in the common pleas. There have passed through the orphans' court, for confirmation and allowance, 1,770 accounts of executors and administrators, many of them involving protracted litigation before auditors and on exceptions to auditors' reports.

"Judge Black took forty-four verdicts, Judge Taylor 878, and there have been taken since 495. Of course this, as every lawyer knows, does not show the extent of actual work done in the trial of causes, for many of them, after hours and sometimes days of trial, 'go off,' either by non-suit or settlement of parties.

"By the act of assembly erecting the county all undetermined issues between parties resident on the territory out of which it was formed were to be transferred to the records of the new county.

"The first suit in the common pleas is one to No. 43, August term, 1826, of Huntingdon county, transferred. It is an action of debt by John Wilson and Rachel Buchanan, executors of Dr. John Buchanan, deceased, against William Smith, executor of John Steel, deceased. When it was brought, in 1826, Judges Burnside, Adamas and McCune were on the bench in Huntingdon county. Smith is marked attorney for plaintiffs, and Allison and Steel for defendants. As appears from the record, more than seventy continuances were marked during the twenty years it stood on the Huntingdon county docket, and five after its transfer to Blair. It was then stricken from the record, under a rule of Judge Black's 'because not moved in by either party for one whole year.' This after so long a life, was a most 'lame and impotent conclusion.' One feature worthy of attention, however, is that, after pending all these years in the courts of the two counties, the entire bill of costs taxed is only $21.63, of which amount the sheriff gets $2.65, and the prothonotary $8.65.

"The first case brought originally in this county is a libel in divorce; subpoena issued June 23, 1846, by Mary Armstrong against her husband, John Armstrong. T. J. Coffey is attorney for libelant. John Cox, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony, and a divorce was decreed thereon by Judge Black, the 25th day of March, 1847. The entire costs were $7.75. Divorces have become more costly since.

"In the first year of the court 661 cases were entered in the common pleas, including original writs, certioraris, and appeals. In 1856, ten years later, 1,090; in 1866, 1,100; and in 1876, 2,717. Many of the cases included in this last number are judgments on building association bonds, but still the natural increase in legal business the last ten years has been much greater than in any preceding ten years.

"Since the organization of the county many important cases, both civil and criminal have been tried, and in a number of them writs of error were taken, and they were reviewed by the supreme court."

ADDITION BUILT TO COURT HOUSE.

With the advance of time and the increase of legal and official business it was found that the grand and commodious court house was inadequate to meet the demands and preserve the records and steps were taken for its enlargement. After some legal preliminaries it was finally decided to build an extension which in all essential details should correspond with the old part, and the contract was awarded to W. V. Hughes & Son, of Hollidaysburg, who commenced work in 1906. The original contract price was $106,500, but during the progress of the building operations the commissioners planned some rather extensive changes in the old part, and installed new steel furniture, marble wainscoting, decorations, paintings, heating apparatus and fire-proof safes, so that the entire cost footed up $236,816.50. This, added to the cost of the old part, gives to Blair county a court house costing nearly a half million dollars.

The new addition contains on its different floors, a new court room, library, lawyers' lobby, judges' room, consultation rooms, grand jury room, district attorney's office, rooms for women, three toilet rooms, and two large rooms for register and recorder and prothonotary.

Blair county's court house as it now stands is beautifully and substantially constructed, convenient and comfortable in its arrangement and ranks among the finest in the state.

The reconstructed temple of justice was dedicated with befitting ceremonies on October 4, 1907. The imposing edifice, which is a credit to the county of Blair and its people, together with its luxurious furnishings and magnificent equipments, was viewed during the day with great admiration by the multitude that attended the ceremonies.

Preliminary to opening the services a bar meeting was held and President Judge Martin Bell appointed A. A. Stevens, Esq., president of the general committee to preside at the dedicatory meeting, and the official court stenographer J. Foster Meek, Esq., and Miss Gertrude Shields were chosen as secretaries.

Court Crier James S. Plummer then adjourned the court and Chairman Stevens assumed charge of the dedicatory services. He called on Dr. J. H. Mathers, of Bellwood, to invoke divine blessing on the assemblage, after which Mr. Stevens delivered the address of welcome which embraced a statement of the cost and expenses incurred by remodeling of the court house, and he emphasized the fact that the total cost approximates the sum of $242,000. President Stevens at the conclusion of his address introduced Judge Martin Bell, who delivered the historical address, wherein he reviewed the Blair county courts from its inception in 1864 down to the present day.

Hon. D. J. Neff, the dean of the Blair county bar, was next introduced and delivered the address on the judiciary of the court.

Chairman Stevens called on Hon. Francis J. O'Connor, president judge of Cambria county, to say a few words.

During the course of his remarks he congratulated the people of the county, and those who had to do with the reconstruction of the edifice, on having such a complete building. He said also that next in importance to a cathedral dedication to the service of God, is the dedication of a temple of justice.

A. V. Dively said that he hoped that it could be said of the present reconstructed, magnificent court house as it was said at the dedication of the original building that not one stone had been laid in the walls with the taint of graft.

Brief addresses were made by T. C. Hare, Esq., Hon. J. D. Hicks, the latter said that he had watched the construction of the court house with considerable interest, and I am free to say that I don't take any stock in the alleged graft.

Hon. J. Lee Plummer said that a judicial investigation of this alleged graft, and the matter should be presented to the grand jury for investigation. The Altoona newspapers have been silent as to this dedication, and one newspaper charges graft. For my part I do not think there has been any graft on this work. I suggest that these contracts be submitted to the grand jury next week.

James H. Craig said that as far as the Gazette was concerned it has always favored the remodeling of the court house.

Among the distinguished visitors were Hon. Francis J. O'Connor, J. P. Martin, Esq., Ellis G. Kerr, all of Cambria county.

The exercises closed at 12:25. Chairman Stevens announced that the court house would be open the remainder of the day for the inspection of visitors.

The historical address was made by Judge Martin Bell, who spoke as follows:

In 1877, at the dedication of this court house, Honorable John Dean, then president judge, afterwards justice of the supreme court, delivered an address covering the history of the bench and bar of Blair county from the date of the formation of the county down to the time of said address. In 1896, at the semi-centennial of the county. Honorable Aug. S. Landis delivered an address, following in general the lines laid down by Judge Dean and covering the period from 1877 to 1896. In the present address an attempt will be made to follow in the footsteps of my said illustrious predecessors and my desire will be to supplement their labors by bringing down the legal history of Blair county from 1896 to 1907.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

To the dean of this bar, the Hon. D. J. Neff has been assigned the duty of preparing an address on the judiciary of Blair county. Any attempt on my part to elaborately review the history of the bench would therefore be ill-timed. But I know that Mr. Neff will pardon me if brief mention is made of some of the impressions left on my mind by Judges Dean and Landis. Judge Dean was a man of remarkable ability. Quick to decide, with a clear and penetrating voice and a remarkably handsome presence he made a model trial judge. His mental methods, or processes, were orderly, accurate and logical. His vocabulary of words was extensive, his diction apt and emphatic,

and he had the happy faculty of expressing his ideas concisely and at the same time forcibly. It is not surprising then that many of his oral extemporaneous charges are models of elegant and forcible English, sound in their interpretation of the law and clear in their statement of facts.

But while he was president judge of this district Judge Dean wrote but few elaborate opinions. His decisions were in the form, generally, of Per Curiams in the Bench Book. We who knew him as a president judge were rather amused at the time of his first opinion handed down after he went on the supreme bench: Fisher v. King, 153 Pa. 5. In that opinion he roundly scores the court below for disposing of a rule to open a judgment with the mere decree, " rule discharged."

But Judge Dean while sitting as a supreme justice was most painstaking and careful in preparing and writing his opinions. He never acquired the art of dictating but pen in hand worked out his decisions. And his labor was not in vain. His opinions are unsurpassed for clearness of statement, cogency of reasoning and elegance of diction, and are in every respect worthy of place with the decisions of Gibson, Black, Sharswood and other eminent jurists who have adorned the supreme bench of our state. As Mr. Chief Justice Mitchell said at the bar meeting held at the death of Judge Dean: "Hon. Judge Dean gave the best he had to Pennsylvania and Judge Dean's best could not be excelled by any one else in the state."

Hon. Aug. S. Landis, who succeeded Judge Dean as president judge, was a gentleman in appearance, in manner, in word and conduct. but, although most dignified in manner, he had a kind heart and an ear ever ready to hear. When I began to read law in 1871, Judge Landis was forging to the front as an attorney. Messrs. Calvin and Banks were gradually retiring from practice. Samuel S. Blair was at his zenith as a lawyer and an advocate and in a few years Judge Landis was pitted against Mr. Blair in almost every important case tried at this bar. As a lawyer he was industrious, careful and learned; as an advocate he was earnest, logical, forceful and convincing.

One of the ablest legal arguments I ever listened to was that made by Judge Landis in the lower court in Gardner v. Lloyd, 110 Pa. 279. His argument far outclassed that of Hon. R. Milton Speer (on the same side for plaintiff), a most learned lawyer and eloquent advocate, and the reply by Mr. Blair, for defendant, was by no means as forceful and convincing. I was junior counsel for plaintiff and tried hard to have Judge Landis assigned the duty of arguing our side in the supreme court. But my advice was not heeded; we lost our case; it was a very close one; had Judge Landis repeated the magnificent argument he made in the lower court we might have won in the appellate court.

DECEASED LAWYERS.

Hon. George H. Spang. Mr. Spang was a native of Blair county but commenced practicing law in Bedford, where he was one of the leaders of a bar composed of such able lawyers as Hon. John Cessna and others. He came to Blair county about 1884 and at once acquired an extensive practice. His knowledge of the law was wide and accurate. He was most painstaking in his practice. It would be well if some of the younger lawyers, and the older ones as well, would use the care Mr. Spang did in preparing papers in the orphan's court. He had acquired his habits of practice before the days of stenographers and type writers, but for accuracy and care in preparing his papers could not be surpassed. He was a most eloquent and fluent speaker, but had been trained in the old school of trial practice when unlimited time was given an advocate in addressing the jury, and it seemed almost impossible for him to compress his speech into a half hour's time. Moreover, he had acquired the habit of writing down all the testimony and no amount of "prodding" on the part of the court could induce him to drop this method.

George B. Bowers, Esq. Mr. Bowers was born and raised in Blair county, although

shortly after his admission to the bar, he practiced for a few years at Everett, Bedford county. Returning to Altoona he spent the balance of his life there. For a time he was mainly an office lawyer, but after he was elected city solicitor of Altoona he participated with marked ability in many important court trials. We will ever remember his smile, his pleasant voice and his kindly manner. He was full of the milk of human kindness.

John K. Patterson, Esq. Mr. Patterson commenced the study of the law in my office at Hollidaysburg, but finished his course under N. P. Mervine, Esq., in Altoona, with whom after his admission, he was junior partner. Afterwards he was senior partner in the firm of Patterson & Hare, the junior partner being the present city solicitor, Thomas C. Hare, Esq. Mr. Patterson represented the county in the general assembly at Harrisburg, but was defeated for re-election by one of the reform waves which swept over the state. While not a profound lawyer, he had a vein of hard, shrewd common sense, which made a most valuable counsellor in matters of business concern.

J. Horace Smith, Esq. Mr. Smith was born in Scotch Valley, Frankstown township; his parents being descendants of the early settlers. He read law with H. M. Baldrige, Esq., deceased. He was a hard working, industrious, honest and promising young lawyer when pneumonia claimed him for its victim.

G. Lloyd Owens, Esq. Mr. Owens was born in Birmingham, Huntingdon county. His professional career was spent in Tyrone, where for many years he was junior partner in the firm of Stevens & Owens, afterwards Stevens, Owens & Pascoe. His practice was principally that of an office lawyer.

John D. Blair, Esq. Mr. Blair was the son of Samuel S. Blair, Esq., deceased, for many years the acknowledged leader of this bar. The younger Mr. Blair received a most liberal education at Princeton and in Europe. His father died in 1890 and the son ever afterwards until his death in 1906 occupied the old office. Gentlemanly in appearance, speech and deportment, he was universally esteemed and respected. He was a forcible and eloquent speaker and his knowledge of the law was accurate and extensive. Poor health and a lack of the stimulus, which necessity to earn a livelihood affords, also prevented him from taking rank as one of the ablest lawyers Blair county ever produced.

John A. Doyle, Esq. Mr. Doyle was buried by his sorrowing friends but a few weeks ago. His specialty was building and loan association practice, in which he was an expert.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

This county ever since its organization has been blessed with most competent prothonotaries. Fifty years ago Jos. Baldrige was prothonotary. He was the soul of honesty, and quietly, but most efficiently, discharged the duties of the various offices which he filled. For many years prior to his death he was clerk to the county commissioners. Mr. Baldrige was succeeded by A. S. Morrow, Esq., who for many years was a most efficient officer, although during the last few years of his term, he became somewhat lazy and careless. Well do some of us remember the old prothonotary's office at or about the close of Mr. Morrow's administration. It occupied the relative space now taken up by the office of the county commissioners. Entering the door you came first on a brick pavement; then up a short step and you were on a board platform or floor; back of this was a brick vault. On the board floor were high tables; any one desiring to write stood up. Then there were three or four big tables on which were piled most of the papers belonging to the office in an apparent state of hopeless confusion, but Mr. Morrow seemed intuitively to know just where to dive into the pile for the required papers. The prothonotaries since Mr. Morrow have been James P. Stewart, Charles Geesey, Esq., J. L. Hartman and H. E. Ferguson.

One sheriff has died while in office during the last ten years, namely, G. T. Bell, who died in 1906. He was no relative of mine, although sometimes when running for office I

received votes on the theory that he was either my brother or my cousin. Quiet in manner and speech, Sheriff Bell, by reason of his fairness and kindness of heart, had a wonderful hold on the voters of Blair county and was elected sheriff three times.

Of the many other officials who have faithfully performed their work time will suffice for the mention of but two.

C. D. Bowers was deputy prothonotary for the period of nearly fifty years. He was a most honest and conscientious man and never willingly wronged any one. He was overly careful in the performance of his work and was almost morbidly fearful lest a mistake be made. He had somehow or somewhere caught the idea that the record must show just the exact minute the court convened. Despite all I could tell him as to this being unnecessary, that the court was supposed to convene at 9 o'clock, he would invariably get out his watch (a present from the bar) and with exactness even to the quarter of a minute note down just how tardy the president judge was. Mr. Bowers died at his post; while at work in the office a sudden pain struck him and in a moment he had passed to what was for him most certainly the better land.

Wm. H. Westover. Mr. Westover was janitor of the court house from its dedication in 1877 until his death in 1906. We all know how faithful he was in the performance of his duties. In cold weather he would remain on duty all night firing the heaters, and it seemed to be his pride to look after and care for the court house.

In C. D. Bowers and W. H. Westover, Blair county had two model officials. Contented with their lot and aspiring not for promotion but only for efficiency, their record is a proud one. So long as we have such as they among us no one can say that this is a wholly wicked world and that all men are selfishly and graspingly striving to climb up the ladder by trampling down their fellows.

In his address Judge Dean states that, including judgments, 39,205 suits had been brought from the formation of the county until 1877. Judge Landis in his speech says that in the nineteen years from 1877 to 1896, 48,514 suits were brought. I take it that he means suits and judgments combined. Neither of said gentlemen separate suits from judgments. From 1896 until the present time 27,866 suits have been commenced; this aggregate includes 15,738 judgments entered. It will be observed that apparently the legal business in the prothonotary's office has grown but little in the past ten years. But such appearance results largely from the fact that fewer judgment notes are now entered than was the case some thirty years ago. It was then the custom for building and loan associations and other lenders of money to take as security therefor judgment notes, which were entered in the prothonotary's office. But about 1876, in an ejectment suit, Building and Loan Association vs. Stains, Mr. Blair for defendant contended that a lender of money who relies on a judgment alone was not protected by the recording acts; that to obtain the benefit of such protection the lender must take a mortgage; the judgment creditor was supposed to rely for the collection of his debt on the personal property of the debtor, and the fact that the judgment was entered barred or cut out no equities as to real estate. In that case the title to the lot was in the name of Mr. Stains, but his wife proved that her money paid for the purchase of the land, and that her husband had promised to have the deed made in her name. Notice to this effect was given prior to the sheriff's sale. Judge Dean sustained the contention of Mr. Blair and the building and loan association lost their money. After the trial of said suit associations and many other money lenders abandoned the former practice of taking judgment notes as security and required of their debtors the giving of mortgages.

The result was that fewer judgments were entered in the prothonotary's office, but the business of the recorder of deeds was largely increased. From 1846 to 1877 but six books had been required for the recording of mortgages. From 1877 to 1896 forty-seven books

were filled. From 1896 down to the present date sixty-seven of said books have been required. Up to 1877 but thirty-six deed books were filled; from 1877 to 1896 seventy-four deed books were required, and since 1896 sixty-six additional books have been used in the recording of deeds.

From 1896 to the present time 489 verdicts in civil cases have been taken, and judgments have been confessed on 298 cases which were on the trial list. In addition there have been a number of discontinuances entered, but I am unable to give the exact data as to how many of the cases discontinued were on the trial list.

As Judge Dean said in his address: "Of course this, as every lawyer knows, does not show the extent of actual work done in the trial of cases for many of them after hours and sometimes days of trial 'go off' either by non-suit or settlement of the parties."

Under the rules of court 4,864 judgments have been taken for want of appearance or for want of an affidavit of defense. It will be observed that the foregoing figures as to cases disposed of falls far short of the aggregate of suits brought. The remaining cases may be styled unaccounted for. Many suits are brought with no intention of ever putting them on the trial list. Many others are lost sight of by the litigants or their counsel. Only a little over one hundred cases were put down for this fall's trial list. Said cases so placed on the trial list may be taken to fairly represent the number of cases which are now open and ready for trial.

During the same period, to-wit, from 1896 to the present time, 312 divorces have been granted. This large increase in the number of divorces applied for and granted is worthy of note on the part of our lawmakers. Speaking for myself I would amend our statutes so that absolute divorces would only be granted on the ground of adultery or for some very grave reason. If husband and wife cannot live together let them live apart, but do not allow them to remarry.

The business of our argument courts increased during the last ten years, but owing to the fact that we have an argument court almost every Monday morning, at which matters are disposed of, it is impossible to give any data approximating accuracy on this branch of legal business.

The character of trial litigation in the civil courts has greatly changed in the last fifty years. Then ejectment suits, involving the original location of tracts of land, were common. In Blair county, since I have been on the bench, I recall but one such trial—Stiffler v. Calvin. But damage suits growing out of falls on pavements, and trolley accidents are numerous. The telephone and similar electrical problems and discoveries likewise are a fruitful source of worriment to the modern court. For a number of years in Blair county much time was taken up in disposing of litigation between the contractor and the owner of the new house. Moreover, for some reason this court has been greatly burdened with municipal litigation growing out of the affairs of the city of Altoona, and we have been called on to interpret and pass upon almost every section of the act of 1889 applying to cities of the third class.

In the orphans' court there has been only a normal increase in business such as we would expect from the growth of population in the county. The same may be said as to the criminal business in the quarter sessions and oyer and terminer. The citizens of Blair county in the main are peaceable and well behaved.

A number of interesting and important cases have been tried during the last eleven years, but time will only allow reference to two of these cases. The Bonnecke murder case was a most important one and was ably tried by the respective attorneys. W. S. Hammond, district attorney, was assisted by Thomas H. Greevy, Esq., for the commonwealth. The defendants had as counsel George H. Spang and R. H. Henderson, Esq., and at one stage of the proceedings W. C. Fletcher, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused. Bonnecke was an old man living by himself in Altoona, and supposed to be a miser. One Sunday in April, 1895, his dead body was

found lying on the floor of his shanty. He had evidently been murdered. An indictment was found charging William Doran, Frank Wilson and James Farrell with the murder. Detectives testified to confessions alleged to have been made by Wilson. He sought to prove an alibi but Mrs. Lysinger, at whose house he claimed to have been on the night of the murder, contradicted him and she in turn was contradicted by other inmates of the house. There was evidence that shortly after the murder Wilson spent money freely. Farrell undertook to prove an alibi. He swore that he was in Aliquippa, Beaver county, when the murder occurred. But the servant girl at the house of his sister at that place contradicted his alibi. Likewise other witnesses. When Farrell was arrested a pocketbook alleged to have belonged to old man Bonnecke was found hid between the mattresses of his bed. Doran never was taken. Apparently he disappeared off the face of the earth and it has since been asserted that he went to Cuba and was killed in a battle with the Spaniards.

Wilson and Farrell were both convicted, but while the case was pending on a motion for a new trial and in the supreme court numerous parties in various penitentiaries began to confess that they and not Wilson had killed Bonnecke. Most of these confessions were so improbable that no attention was paid to them. But a convict in a Maryland penitentiary confessed that he killed Bonnecke, and countenance was lent to his confession by the fact that the same day he committed suicide. The cases were taken to the supreme court, Commonwealth v. Frank Wilson is reported in 186 Pa. page 1. Commonwealth v. Farrell is found in 187 Pa. page 408. The supreme court evidently doubted as to the guilt of the defendants and reversed this court for errors which to mind were far from being of a serious character. When the cases were called for a new trial, Mr. Hammond, who was then district attorney, stated to the court that as the supreme court evidently had doubts as to the guilt of the accused he declined to retry the defendants. I thought at the time and still think that the course pursued by the district attorney in this matter was perfectly proper and right.

Another case tried while Mr. Hammond was district attorney is Commonwealth v. Hutchison, reported in 6th Sup. Ct. 405. Mr. Hammond made a most able argument in this case. The superior court in their opinion virtually adopted his argument and ruled:

"Solicitation to commit a felony is a misdemeanor. But the classification of the crime as a felony or a misdemeanor, being wholly arbitrary, and governed by no fixed or definite principles, it is not the criterion by which to determine the question whether solicitation to its commission is an offense in law. The true test is to be found in its effect on society, since all acts that injuriously affect the public police and economy are indictable at common law. Solicitation to burn a store building is such an act; incident to incendiarism being a direct blow at security of property and even of life. It is therefore indictable as a misdemeanor." A. V. Dively, Esq., was counsel for defendant.

EQUITY.

From 1865 when the courts of Pennsylvania were given equitable jurisdiction up to 1877 but sixty-three equity suits were commenced. The first suit was brought by Joshua Roller and others v. Arch. McAllister and others. The subject matter of the controversy was the settlement of partnership accounts in a deal for forty-one mules. The papers in that case are very crude and to the equity pleader of today are perfect curiosities.

From 1877 to 1896, 256 suits in equity were brought; from 1896 to the present time 374 additional bills have been filed. But these figures by no means represent the additional labor imposed on the president judge by reason of such great increase in equity litigation.

In January, 1894, the supreme court radically revised and amended the equity rules. The office of master, except by agreement of the parties, was abolished and the labor of hearing and deciding all equity matters was

imposed on the president judge. And my brethren at the bar I think will agree with me that this burden has been a heavy one on the court of Blair county.

Time will only suffice to mention three of the many interesting and important equity cases tried in this county during the past ten years. In Tyrone Gas & Water Company against the Borough of Tyrone, 195 Pa. 566, the supreme court affirmed this court in refusing to allow the municipality of Tyrone to construct a separate water plant and virtually confiscate or render worthless the property of the water company. Stevens, Owens and Pascoe were counsel for the water company. Hicks & Templeton and Judge Furst, of Bellefonte, were solicitors for the borough.

Gable v. City of Altoona, 200 Pa. 15, was an aftermath of Altoona v. Bowman, 171 Pa. 307, referred to by Judge Landis in his address. In the Bowman case the supreme court ruled that the city could not collect paving frontage. After this ruling the city issued bonds aggregating over $200,000 to the paving contractors. Citizens of Altoona filed a bill to have said bonds declared illegal. This court decided that said bonds were valid and would have to be paid by the city. Such ruling was affirmed by the supreme court. The syllabus in the case reads as follows:

"Where a city issues bonds payable out of assessments on property, and subsequently the assessments are declared illegal because both branches of city council had passed the ordinances providing for the assessments on the same day, the illegality of the assessment does not relieve the city from liability on the bonds.

"Where a city in good faith provides that bonds issued for street paving shall be payable out of assessments on property, and it turns out that such assessments are illegal because of the improper manner in which the ordinances authorizing them were enacted, the city is liable for the bonds although at the time of their issue they increased the debt beyond the constitutional limitation." M. M. McNeil and E. H. Fleck were for plaintiff; T. H. Greevy for defendants.

Much important litigation grew out of the action of the Rogers collection agency of Wheeling, purchasing accounts from Altoona merchants; then obtaining judgments against the debtors by posting a notice on the court house door at Wheeling and then serving or attempting to serve an attachment against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One branch of said litigation is reported in Galbraith v. Rutter, 20 Sup. Ct. 354.

When the county of Blair was formed in 1846 the population was about 17,000. In 1877 when Judge Dean delivered his address the population was approximately 45,000. Now I presume it is 100,000. In 1878 the assessed valuation of property in Blair county was $7,357,101 and in 1907 said assessment valuation has increased to the sum of $39,351,492.

I have thus hurriedly and imperfectly striven to give some account of the doings of the bench and bar in this county for the past eleven years. The next question that confronts us: "What of the future?" In the new small court room is a beautiful picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. That event was an epoch in the world's history. But even a more important epoch was that which transpired at Runnymede—almost a thousand years ago—when our sturdy English forefathers, at the point of their good swords, extorted from King John (among other things), the declaration "I will sell to none, I will deny to none, I will delay to none justice and right." Taken in a literal sense the words "I will sell to none," have to a great extent lost their importance. Happily in these modern days few judges can be bought with money; there are but few Cardosas among us. But what money cannot buy may still sometimes be accomplished by flattery or over-persuasion or the glamour of great power and influence, And it behooves the modern judge to be on his guard to see to it that the humblest suitor in his court is treated with the same kindness, courtesy and fairness that is extended to the rich and powerful and to the great corporations which have come to make

up so much of the warp and woof of our modern life. And the modern judge in the press of business and the hurry and bustle of the court is prone sometimes to forget that other clause in magna charta: "I will delay justice to none, justice or right."

The lawyer too should ever bear in mind that portion of his oath which binds him to be true to the court and his client, and to delay no man's cause for filthy lucre or malice. He should ever remember that he is an officer of a court of justice; that while he is to be true to his client he likewise owes an equal duty to the court and the community. The client is to be guarded and protected in his rights but not in his wrongs; if he is in the wrong his attorney owes him no duty except to see that he is proceeded against and judged according to the law and no undue advantage is taken and no illegal procedure is worked.

In court an attorney should ever keep in mind those two great maxims which should be the bed rock on which all legal rules should be founded. One maxim was laid down by the pagan Justinian some two thousand years ago. It is inscribed over the bench in the new court room:

JURIS PRAECEPTA SUNT:
HONESTE VIVERE,
ALTERUM NON LAEDERE.
SUUM CVIQUE TRIBVERE.

"The principles of justice are these: live honestly; injure no one; give to every man his just due."

The other maxim was laid down by our Savior in His sermon on the mount: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

If the bench keeps in mind these maxims and strives to live up to the traditions handed down by Black and Taylor and Dean and Landis, and if the bar likewise ever remembers the same great cardinal legal rules and copies after all the good qualities of Calvin, Banks, Blair, H. M. Baldrige, Hewitt and the other worthies who have gone before us, truly we will in the future have a model court. And when we have passed off the stage and others have come to fill our places may we have so lived that our successors at some future bar meeting, in the years to come, may be able truthfully to say good and pleasant things of us.

COLONEL NEFF'S ADDRESS.

The address on "The Judiciary" was delivered by Hon. Daniel J. Neff of this city, the dean of the bar, who spoke as follows:

Those who were present at the dedication of the court house, on July 2, 1877, will recollect that we were honered on that occasion by the presence of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, who favored us with a brief address. I cannot preface what I have to say more appropriately than by quoting one sentence from that address:

"This building is dedicated to the administration of justice, which is the greatest of human concerns."

Blair county was formed in 1846, from parts of Bedford and Huntingdon counties, and became a part of the sixteenth judicial district, composed, before the formation of Blair, of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton; as Hon. Jeremiah S. Black was the president judge of that district, he became the first president judge of Blair county, and his first term of court commenced on July 27, 1846. The associate judges at the first term of court were George R. McFarlane and Daneil McConnell. Judge Black continued as president judge of this county until April 5, 1849, when the legislature, having reorganized the judicial districts of the state, and created the twenty-fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Cambria, Blair county was detached from Judge Black's district.

Judge Dean in his historical address, at the former dedication, speaking of Judge Black, said: "His legal opinions and arguments are the delight of the lawyer. For it may be said of him as Coke said of Littleton: 'He cites not many authorities, yet he holdeth no opinion but is proved and approved by these two

faithful witnesses in matters of law, authority and reason.' "

Judge Black was a great lawyer and a great judge. In personal appearance tall, rugged, with massive head, strong features, great intellectual force, an analytical mind, of unquestioned integrity in private and public life, he adorned every court in which he sat, and enjoyed a national reputation as a jurist. As common pleas judge, as justice of the supreme court, in which court he was a tower of strength, as attorney general in the cabinet of President Buchanan, as counsel for President Johnson at the time of his impeachment, as member of the convention which revised the state constitution, in every employment which occupied his versatile mind, in every department of the public service to which he was called, Jeremiah Sullivan Black was eminent. The people of Blair county may well felicitate themselves upon the fact that he was their first president judge.

George Taylor, who ultimately became the president judge of the twenty-fourth judicial district, was born in Chester county, on November 20, 1812. In his earlier years he was a blacksmith by occupation, as was his father before him, and as stated in J. Simpson Africa's history of Huntingdon county, "through a long line of ancestors, the anvil and the hammer were the family ensigns." But it was not the destiny of this young man to make that calling, honorable and useful as it is, his life work. His advantages of education were very limited; he attended no school or other institution of learning after he was thirteen years of age; he was self-educated, and it may be said, self-made. After teaching a country school for a time, he was employed as a clerk in the office of David R. Porter, prothonotary of Huntingdon county. Later, he became a law student in the office of General Andrew Porter Wilson, of Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar on April 12, 1836. He had various employments at different times; at one time editing a democratic newspaper, and he served a term of two years as county treasurer. He at one time, had other than legal aspirations as while he was acting as county treasurer, he commenced to prepare himself for the Presbyterian ministry, and had made such progress in studying Greek, that he could read the New Testament in Greek. But his ideal in this direction was not realized. He wisely concluded to return to the law, the profession to which his mind was peculiarly adapted, and which ultimately resulted in his elevation to that judicial office, for which he seemed specially designed by providence, and in which he found his proper and legitimate sphere of usefulness.

At the time the twenty-fourth judicial district was formed, the judges of the courts were appointed by the governor, subject to ratification by the senate, and George Taylor, having so distinguished himself as a jurist, while practicing at the bar, that he was considered eminently qualified for judicial honors, was appointed by Governor Johnson president judge of the district in April, 1849, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the senate. He continued as president judge under this appointment until 1851. After the adoption of the amendment to the constitution, making the judiciary elective, he was unanimously nominated as a candidate by the whig party, and was elected in October of that year. During his term of ten years, he made such a creditable record and established such a reputation for ability and integrity, that he was accorded the signal honor of a re-election without opposition for another term of ten years. He continued on the bench until November, 1871, when his long judicial career ended with his death, having served the public faithfully and honorably for twenty-two years.

Judge Taylor was a short-hand writer, and usually took short-hand notes during the trial of cases. His charges to the jury and his legal opinions, usually prepared with great care, showed profound learning and great legal acumen, and were models of correct diction and vigorous English. Clearness, force, precision, logical reasoning and sound judgment marked all his judicial deliverances. Those lawyers, who practiced before Judge Taylor, take pleas-

ure in spending a leisure hour occasionally in turning to some of the old state reports, and reading some of his charges to the jury, whence such charges are reported and in doing so, they seem to recall his manner in court; they seem to see him as he appeared in days of yore, and seem to hear again his sledge hammer deliverances from the bench. Speaking of his characteristics generally, without reference to his merits or demerits as a judge he was a positive character, with decided convictions, strong and outspoken in his likes and dislikes, unostentatious and unconventional in manner, constant in his friendship, intolerant of all sham and pretence, and unspring in denunciations of doings which he deemed to be wrong, harmful or fraudulent.

Judge Taylor was succeeded on the bench by that judge of lustrous name and fame John Dean. He was elected at the October election in 1871, and commissioned for a term of ten years to be computed from the first Monday in December, 1871. At the November election in 1881, under the new constitution of 1874, he was re-elected, without opposition, and commissioned for the term of ten years, to commence on the first Monday of January, 1882. At the November election in 1891, he was again re-elected and commissioned for another term of ten years to be computed from the first Monday of January, 1892. He did not serve out his full third term for the reason that at the November election in 1892, he was elected as a justice of the supreme court, and commissioned as such justice on December 19, 1892, in consequence of which election and commission, he resigned as judge of the common pleas. My first recollection of John Dean was when he entered the office of that brilliant lawyer, David H. Hofius, Esq., as a law student. After practicing at the bar for some years, he was appointed as district attorney by Judge Taylor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John H. Keatley, Esq., who enlisted in the army. He was afterwards elected as district attorney for a term of three years. That office gave him an opportunity for the display of his abilities, and brought him prominently before the public. He prosecuted the pleas of the commonwealth with such credit and distinction; he displayed such marked and signal ability, that the reputation he then made prepared the way for his subsequent nomination and election to the bench. When he first entered upon the discharge of his duties as judge, there were a number of old cases disposed of, and as new cases were constantly accumulating, he found his judicial labors peculiarly arduous. He worked with untiring industry and diligence to get the congested dockets cleared, frequently holding night sessions. In this way very satisfactory progress was made in the dispatch of the public business. After the old cases were cleared from the docket the court moved at a more deliberate pace, and night sessions were rare.

Judge Dean was, in every way, an ideal common pleas judge. His charges to the jury were models of clearness, preciseness and vigorous expression, and they were delivered with great emphasis, the judge frequently bringing his fist down on the desk before him to emphasize his deliverances. He was a man of imposing presence; and without affecting any magisterial dignity or factitious show of authority, his appearance and manner on the bench were most impressive. His countenance bore the unmistakable stamp and impress of character. I have heard that some one said of Webster, when he was living, referring to his imposing personality and majestic presence, that he must be an imposter, for no man could be as great as he looked. But Webster was not an imposter; he was as great as he looked. So without comparing Dean with Webster, it may be said, that whilst the personal appearance and general make-up of Judge Dean indicated great strength of character and great intellectual force, his attributes did not belie these outward indications; he was as great in these respects as he looked.

Whilst Judge Dean at all times exacted that respect and deference which was due to the judicial office, whilst he was most positive and direct in his rulings and in his conduct of the public business, he was most patient in hearing

the arguments of counsel on both sides of a case; and was uniformly affable and courteous to the members of the bar. I do not recollect of his ever losing his temper, at any time, on account of any exasperating remarks that might be made by any dissatisfied lawyer. When a certain prominent lawyer, at one time, made a veiled threat of an appeal to the supreme court, the judge was not offended, but with admirable poise and equanimity, but in unmistakable language, said, "the case is in this court now, and we will try it according to our best judgment and from the best light we can get." Speaking generally of his mental characteristics and judicial accomplishments, it seems to me that while he was always well read in the law, his great strength did not consist so much in book learning, or in the mental equipment that came from delving in the musty tomes of the law, or the accumulated wealth of legal lore, although he did not despise these, as in the breadth and depth of his understanding, his clear comprehension of fundamental principles, his mental grasp, his sound judgment and his innate sense of justice. He seemed to grasp the principles of the law by a sort of intuition. Distinguished as he was in the common pleas court, he was no less eminent in that higher tribunal, that wider sphere, the supreme court. The opinions he delivered in that court, in some of the most important cases that ever came before that tribunal, involving questions of vast and far reaching import, have become imbedded in the jurisprudence of commonwealth, and have won for him enduring fame.

Upon the resignation of Judge Dean as common pleas judge, Hon. Aug. S. Landis was appointed by Governor Pattison to fill the vacancy from January 2, 1893, to January 2, 1894. As he was an incumbent of the office for so short a time, he did not have an opportunity to attain an extended reputation as a judge. But during that short time he acquitted himself with credit and honor, and to the entire satisfaction of the public.

At the time memorial services were held on the occasion of the death of ex-Judge Landis, a letter from Justice Dean was produced and read at the bar meeting. With the permission of the chair, I will read an extract from it as showing Justice Dean's estimate of the character and attainments of ex-Judge Landis. I cannot take the time of the meeting by reading the entire letter, although it is pervaded throughout by a noble and exalted sentiment:

"Landis was a learned and profound lawyer. He was so well grounded in elementary principles, that often, without labor and research, he divined what the case law was. He indulged not greatly in emotion; his mind was analytical and logical; it was a pleasure to hear him brush aside all the chaff and rubbish which often gathers about a case and go with the unerring insight of a logical mind, straight to the real point."

Hon. Martin Bell was elected president judge in November, 1892, and his first term commenced on the first Monday of January, 1894, ten years thereafter he was re-elected for a second term of ten years, his second term commencing on the first Monday of January, 1904.

The judges who have, from time to time, presided in the courts of this county, and to whom I have referred, have all passed away. They are no longer among the living. But Hon. Martin Bell, our present president judge, is very much alive. I cannot, on this occasion, extol his merits as a judge, as I might feel inclined to do, because the judge is present, and owing to his innate modesty, he might think I was indulging in flattery; and the critical and fastidious members of the bar might say that it savored of bad taste to laud a judge in his presence. Suffice to say that in his charges to the jury, and in his judicial opinions, Judge Bell has a way of "getting there" (craving the indulgence of the chair for the use of that expression), of getting to rock bottom; of marshalling the facts and expounding the law in such fashion as to elucidate the real questions involved, without any irrelevant allusions, or superfluous verbiage, without any frills; that he has sized up to the full measure of the judi-

cial office, and is a worthy successor to the eminent jurists who have preceded him upon the bench.

It is very gratifying to us to meet on this occasion so many distinguished judges from other districts. They give tone to this affair.

It will be an evil day for this country, when if ever the people have reason to lose faith in the integrity of the judiciary. If that evil day should come, there would be reason to apprehend that the pillars of the temple of constitutional liberty would be sensibly shaken. But it should be a source of great satisfaction to the people of this county that from the time of its formation until this time, all our judges, albeit not infallible in judgment, have worn the judicial ermine without reproach. This fair and unblurred judicial record of the past, should be an auspicious omen for the future, justifying a reasonable hope, that in future years, this county may be as fortunate in its judiciary as it has been in the past, and is now.

CHAPTER III.

BLAIR COUNTY SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Ceremonies and Addresses—The Grand Parade—Unveiling the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—Perfect Weather—Exercises in the Court House—Exhibition of Relics—Address by Hon. John Dean—Poem, "Little Blair."

The golden jubilee in commemoration of the completion of the county's first fifty years of independent existence, was celebrated June 10, 11 and 12, 1896. The celebration took place in Hillidaysburg and was attended by a great throng of people. Providence seemed to smile on the efforts of the people of Blair to properly celebrate the occasion. The weather was all that could have been desired; frequent showers during the week preceding and on the first two days of the week of the festivities led to some apprehension that it might be a failure, but on Wednesday morning the clouds were dissipated and not another drop of rain fell until the last set piece of the pyrotechnic display of Friday night had enacted its part and the curtain dropped on the scene.

Wednesday afternoon, June 10, at 2:30 o'clock the first formal meeting took place. It was the bar of Blair county entertaining invited guests, distinguished jurists, and former members of the county bar with reminiscent speech at the court house, and in the evening with a banquet at the Logan House, Altoona.

The afternoon meeting was called to order at 2:30, on motion of A. A. Stevens, Esq., Hon. Martin Bell, president judge of the county was chosen chairman. Rev. D. H. Barron, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg, offered a prayer, and a sextette under the leadership of Charles Geesey, Esq., sang the national anthem "America." The singers also rendered other appropriate selections, at intervals, during the afternoon. Hon. Daniel J. Neff, the oldest active member of the bar, delivered the address of welcome. He was followed by Hon. Augustus S. Landis with a historical address which occupied an hour in its delivery. Other short addresses were made by Hon. William Dorris of Huntingdon, one of the five surviving members of the original bar, Hon. John Scott of Philadelphia, and Hon. John Fenlon of Ebensburg, also among the few survivors of that first court in Blair county fifty years before. Mr. Justice John Dean of the supreme court, was the last speaker, after which W. L. Pascoe, Esq., at 5 o'clock, moved the adjournment of the meeting in a few well chosen sentences. The addresses of Colonel Neff and Judge Landis are given in full in the following chapter entitled Bench and Bar, to which they most appropriately belong.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the members of the bar and invited guests assembled at the Logan House, for a reception and banquet. They sat down to the banquet table at 9:45 and did not quit the banquet hall until 1 o'clock in the morning. No wines nor intoxicants of any kind were served, and the last two hours were spent in responding to the toasts, J. S. Leisenring, Esq., of Altoona, officiating as toastmaster. Mr. Justice John Dean responded to the toast "The Judiciary" and spoke feelingly. Thomas H. Greevy, Esq., responded to the toast "Our Clients" in humorous vein. W.

I. Woodcock, Esq., in the absence of Judge Bell, who was unable to remain to the end of the banquet, responded to the toast "Our Guests." Most of the guests of the afternoon were present at the reception and banquet at night, and selections of music were led by the sextette, under the direction of Charles Geesey, Esq. The committee on arrangements was composed of Hon. Martin Bell, Hon. A. S. Landis, A. A. Stevens, Esq., Hon. J. D. Hicks, J. S. Leisenring, Esq., W. L. Hicks, Esq., W. S. Hammond, Esq., and H. A. McFadden, Esq.

Thursday morning's sun rose in a cloudless sky and the temperature was not much above seventy degrees Fahrenheit at any time; a gentle breeze making the day a perfect one for marching, no dust and no mud. This was Military Day and shortly after 11 a. m. the columns of soldiers moved off over the route assigned in the following order:

Chief Marshal Theodore Burchfield and Staff.

Altoona City Band.

Fifth Regiment Drum Corps.

Fifth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania.

Battery B of the Second Brigade.

Sheridan Troop, N. G. P., of Tyrone.

Captain C. S. W. Jones.

Carriages containing members of the general committee and distinguished guests.

Second division—Marshall and Staff.

Hollidaysburg Band.

Post No. 39, Grand Army of the Republic.

Logan Band.

Post No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic.

Roaring Spring Drum Corps.

Post No. 82, Grand Army of Roaring Spring.

Continental Drum Corps.

Post No. 172, Grand Army of the Republic of Tyrone.

St. Patrick's Band of Gallitzin.

Post No. 426, Grand Army of the Republic of Bellwood.

Reese's Cadet Drum Corps.

Posts No. 468, 474 and 574, Grand Army of the Republic.

People's Bank of South Fork.

Encampments Nos. 17 and 37 Union Veteran Legion.

Camps Nos. 12, 89 and 234, Sons of Veterans.

Carriages containing Old Soldiers.

Bellwood Band.

German Veteran Association of Altoona.

The route traversed was from the starting point near the depot in Gaysport, across the bridge into Hollidaysburg, Allegheny street, to Juniata street, to Mulbury street, to Amelia street, to Allegheny street, to Jones street, to Walnut street, to Juniata street, to Allegheny street, to Union street. Distinguished guests not in carriages reviewed the procession in front of the court house.

The parade ended about noon and at 2:45 the ceremony of unveiling the monument to the soldiers and sailors of the county began in front of the court house. The Semi-Centennial Chorus of 200 voices, Charles Geesey, Esq., director, sang "America," and Rev. David S. Monroe, D. D., presiding elder of the Altoona district, Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcoapl church, offered the invocation and at its conclusion the choir sang "To Thee, O Country," after which Comrade Henry L. Bunker unveiled the monument and Captain Robert Johnson formally presented it to the county commissioners. Hon. J. D. Hicks, member of congress from Blair county, received it in the name of the commissioners and made a brilliant ten minute address in which he said that 4,000 soldiers from Blair county fought for the preservation of the Union and that there was not a battle fought during the war in which there were not men engaged who were from Blair county.

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant general of Pennsylvania, followed in an able oration occupying half an hour, after which the band played a patriotic air. The assembled multitude then sang the doxology, and the meeting adjourned at 4:06 p. m. In the evening the Grand Army posts held a camp fire in front

of the court house and thus the exercise of the second day closed.

Friday, the last day of the celebration, dawned bright and clear, and was a most perfect summer day. Business throughout the county was suspended and the railway and trolley cars were crowded to their capacity throughout the day. When the great civic and industrial parade started there were at least 40,000 visitors in Hollidaysburg and Gaysport.

The parade started at 10:30 from Gaysport and marched over the principal streets of the two towns, being reviewed at the court house by Justice Dean, Mayor H. C. Barr of Altoona and burgesses of the different boroughs of the county. It consisted of eleven divisions, led by Chief Marshall W. C. Roller, Jesse L. Hartman, chief of staff and aides.

The first division comprised the Red Men, representing the aborigines, carriages with guests, executive committee, the Altoona city band, the various lodges of Odd Fellows, and the Boys' Brigade of Altoona.

Second division comprised the Patriotic Order Sons of America, nine camps.

Third division.—Uniformed rank Knights of Pythias and U. R. K. P. band of Pittsburg.

Fourth division.—Junior Order United American Mechanics, the Oneida Social Club of Altoona and the Tyrone Division Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Fifth division.—Order of Artisans, Reese's Cadet Corps, Assembly No. 29, of Altoona and No. 11 of Hollidaysburg.

Sixth division.—Knights of the Golden Eagle, uniformed rank and subordinate castles.

Seventh division.—Catholic societies, including Knights of St. George, Emerald Beneficial Association, St. Patrick's Band.

Eighth division.—Young Men's Institue of Altoona, Logan band and St. John's Temperance cadets.

Ninth division.—Firemen; Volunteer Firemen's Association, of Altoona, Pennsylvania Railroad Firemen, Tyrone Firemen, without equipment, and the Phoenix Fire Company of Hollidaysburg with engine and full equipment, Bellwood Firemen, Bellwood Band, Duncansville Fire Company and hose cart, South Fork Fire Company and Band, and other visiting firemen. An old-fashioned hand fire-engine brought up the rear.

Tenth division.—Employes of Hollidaysburg Rolling Mill, 150 strong in working costume and carrying some of their work implements.

Eleventh division.—Floats, merchandise and machinery displays, ancient relics, old canal boat, old stage coach, etc. The float of William F. Gable & Company, of Altoona, was the most artistic and costly one in this division, representing an immense urn entirely covered with expensive lace, "Justice," with her scales, "Liberty" and "America," all draped in white and drawn by eight gaily caparisoned white horses, in tandem with attendants dressed in white. The Young America Clothing Company also had a beautiful historical tableau.

The procession was about one and a half miles in length and was three-quarters of an hour passing a given point. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons took part in it, while 25,000 to 30,000 spectators lined the streets along which they passed.

In the afternoon the semi-centennial exercises were held in the court house, beginning at 2:40. The room was packed long before the hour for beginning. After the Altoona City Band had played a patriotic selection, Judge Bell called the meeting to order and made a few brief remarks, in which he illustrated the wonderful improvements that had taken place in the past fifty years. He paid a high tribute to the enterprise of Altoona and her wonderful growth and to the broad and liberal policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Rev. J. F. Hartman, pastor of the Second Lutheran Church, of Altoona, offered a prayer, the Semi-Centennial Chorus of 200 voices sang "Red, White and Blue." After which Hon. J. D. Hicks read the prize poem, "Little Blair," written by Mrs. Ida Clarkson Lewis, and which will be found at the end of this chapter. The band and chorus rendered

some more music, and the chairman introduced Hon. John Dean, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a native and life-long resident of the county, who delivered the historical address of the occasion, a masterly effort dealing largely with the religious predilections of the first settlers of the county. The paper is given in full in the present chapter.

The address was followed by more music and then, after a few preliminary remarks suitable to the occasion, the Rev. Father Cornelius Shehan, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, Hollidaysburg, pronounced the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 4:35 p. m. The formal ceremonies of the celebration closed with the adjournment of this meeting, but one of the most entertaining features was yet to come—the pyrotechnic display on Campus Ridge, near Lakemont park. This began at 8:50 at night with the ascension of a large paper balloon, to which explosives were attached. The air being calm it went almost straight upward till it was lost to view among the stars. Fifteen hundred dollars' worth of fireworks were used in the entire display of the evening, some of the set pieces being very fine, among them a full-sized locomotive engine and tender. The closing one, "Good Night," sent out its last sparkling scintillation at 10:33 p. m., and Blair county's semi-centennial passed into history. On the whole it was an immense success from first to last. Not a hitch of any kind occurred. The assembled crowd was larger than any that Blair county had ever seen and not an accident worth recording happened during the entire time.

In Condron's Opera House, Hollidaysburg, was maintained an exhibition of relics worth many thousands of dollars, as such, loaned by the individual owners and free for the inspection of everybody. They were surrounded at all times with hundreds of appreciative visitors.

Among these relics and other exhibits were old tomahawks, arrow-heads, Indian utensils, guns which had shot Indians, guns, pistols and swords that had been used in the Revolution and earlier, guns and swords that had been used in the War of 1812, the Mexican war and the War of the Rebellion, the first printing-press used in Blair county, copies of the first newspapers printed here in 1834-5-6, old deeds 100 years old and more, the original charter of the Portage railroad, a clock that kept the time in the Portage shops in 1832, still in running order, a piano made at Flowing Spring in 1827, and hundreds of other equally interesting relics; pictures of all the judges of the county since its organization, etc.

BLAIR COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE.

Historical Address Delivered by Hon. John Dean at Hollidaysburg, June 12, 1896.

My Friends: Accepting the assignment of an address on the history of our county, I have endeavored to perform that duty to the best of my ability, in view of the circumstances. A history of the county would involve a narrative of the leading incidents of its growth from the period of its first settlement or its first settlers, running back to about 1768. A chronological statement of important events during that period, important not only because of import to those who took part in them, but to us, because of their effect on our present condition, would take, even in its most concise form, five or six hours to deliver, instead of the less than one, which from the necessity of the case, the committee has allotted me. Therefore I have eliminated from my subject all but one phase of it; in so doing I have put aside much that is of historical interest, such as the source of our land titles in the different townships; how the Penns acquired them; how the first grantees under the Penns took them; to what restrictions and reservations some of them were subject. This is an especially

interesting topic, not only to the lawyer, but to the intelligent layman. How Judge Wilson, one of the first judges of the supreme court of the United States, could take up and have patented to him more than 100,000 acres of land, a large part of it within the boundaries of our county, when the act of assembly forbade the issue of a warrant for more than 433 acres to one individual, and made void the title to all in excess of that. How the Hollidays, who settled upon and really obtained title to 2,000 acres of the land upon part of which this courthouse stands, afterward lost that title; how the original owners, bringing with them the customs and legal notions of England, Scotland and Ireland, sought in some instances to impress upon their lands the law of primogeniture and entail, and how their purpose was defeated by the legislature and the courts of the commonwealth; how and why Tyrone township, that beautiful valley known for a hundred years as Sinking valley, is one of the Penn manors, how it came to be such, and the nature of the vexatious restrictions upon its titles came to exist. All this, and much more, would be a part of the proper history of the county and would be interesting, but they must be set aside.

I take up and speak of that part of the history of our county which to me is always the most interesting. Whether the people about whom I wish to speak or wish to learn be an ancient one and centuries ago disappeared from the earth, or be a present dominant one, who have for hundreds of years been advancing in civilization, I want to know as much as possible of their daily lives, their customs, religion, manners; how they acted in their domestic relations; how they cooked, ate and drank, and protected themselves from the weather. So in the brief time before me I shall endeavor to present to you the daily lives of our predecessors on the territory which now forms our county.

The population in the first thirty years of its existence had reached about 3,000. This population consisted almost wholly of original settlers, their wives and children, that is, those who had purchased their lands from the Penns or the commonwealth, settled upon and improved them, and still occupied them, or having died, they were occupied by their families. At the date Penn obtained his charter for his colony from Charles II., in England and on the continent, as the old hymn has it, "Religion was the chief concern of mortals here below;" not exactly the mortal's own religion, but chiefly that of his neighbor; no one had any doubt as to his own; he only doubted as to whether his neighbor's religious belief was orthodox; if it differed from his, his neighbor, being wrong, must be brought to his way of thinking, or his neighbor's soul was in danger of everlasting perdition.

Hence it was an age of religious persecution; of inimical laws against heretics by those in power. And it mattered very little, so far as the persecution was concerned, which party was in power, Catholics persecuted Protestants; Protestants persecuted Catholics and each other; in England all sects detested and persecuted the Quakers. When this spirit of religious persecution was rife, in the year 1681, Penn, who had been persecuted and imprisoned for his religion, acquired the patent to Pennsylvania, and commenced to colonize it, by inviting immigrants, not only members of his own sect, but of all sects, promising to all freedom of conscience in religion, which promise he and his sons in the proprietorship faithfully kept. Penn, while in prison for refusing to take an oath, ten years before the date of his charter, had written a pamphlet advocating the largest liberty of conscience in religious belief; from this position he never swerved.

It is a remarkable fact that the Quaker, whose religious belief excludes all dogma, resting wholly on the "inner light," and the Catholics under Lord Baltimore, who set-

tled Maryland, and whose religious belief rests almost wholly on authoritatively defined doctrine and dogma, should have given to the world within a few years of each other, the first examples of complete religious toleration in the new world. Not a single one of the other colonies did it. I use the word "complete" religious toleration, as applied to the facts of that age. The act of toleration in Maryland declared that: "No person or persons whatsoever professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be in any way troubled or molested or discountenanced for and in respect of his or her religion; nor in the free exercise thereof; nor in any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion against his or her consent." This would not tolerate the Jew nor the Deist. But the numbers of these were so insignificant at that day, that it was altogether probable there was no intention thought to exclude them; they were simply not thought of.

Under Penn's great principle of religious toleration, emigrants began to pour into Pennsylvania from almost all European races. Quakers, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Tunkers, Catholics and Moravians in religious creed; Dutch, English, Irish, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, Swedes, Welch and Germans. Such a conglomeration of races and religions settled no other of the original colonies. Within the next hundred years, there reached the territory now composing our county, Presbyterians, Tunkers, Lutherans and Catholics in religion. And in race there were Scotch, Scotch-Irish, Irish and Germans. The Cove, from North Woodbury township to Williamsburg, was mainly originally settled by German Tunkers; what is now Catharine township, Tyrone township, Logan township, Allegheny township, the land around Hollidaysburg and part of Frankstown township by Scotch-Irish; that part of Frankstown township known as Scotch Valley, by Scotch. In the territory now known as Greenfield and Juniata townships many Lutherans settled. Some of them also settled in Frankstown township and Sinking Valley. Blair township was settled principally by Irish Catholics in the latter part of the last century and most of the descendants of the original settlers still reside there. Besides these, Irish Catholics appear early in this century, from the old assessment books scattered all over the county; especially at the early iron works, furnaces and forges.

As to the German element, most authorities estimate that at the commencement of the revolutionary war it constituted from a third to a half of the population of the state. I would judge, in looking over the assessment of 1847, the first after the organization of the county, it numbered fully one-third of our population. At an early day the Germans sought exclusiveness, preserved their own language, and neither sought nor desired intercourse with others; especially was this the case with the Tunkers; their principles were in one respect not unlike those of the Quakers; they were opposed to war, but they went further; they were non-resistants; whole families of them were massacred and scalped by the Indians in the Cove and they resisted not; a dozen savages would devastate and destroy a settlement containing thirty men without a hand being raised on their part. To every appeal to their courage and manhood in the frontier days the invariable answer was, "Gottes will sei gethan" (God's will be done). While we cannot but admire steadfast adherence to principle, we cannot fail to see they were utterly out of place as frontiersmen. These are not the people who conquer homes in a new territory with a savage foe facing them, and if they had not had for neighbors men of a different stamp the settlement of their great commonwealth would have been delayed half a century.

They are, however, the very embodiment of thrift and industry, and as cultivators of the soil have had no equals in the United

States. Travel through the Cove, where their descendants still live on the splendid limestone farms; notice the fences, straight, with no broken rails; the large bank barns, generally painted red, a touch of old country color; houses often of a size, that a half dozen would go inside the big barn, but always neat and presenting an air of comfort; what sleek, contented cattle; heavy, fat horses. And these honest, simple people are the soul of hospitality; enter their houses, whether for a meal or lodging, without many words you feel you are welcome; the food, though plain, always appetizing and well cooked; the liquid beverages, cider and milk; the meals were not French, principally napkins, cut-glass and flowers; it was beef or pork, potatoes, dried apples or snits, the finest of bread in huge loaves, and large wheat flour cakes. Nearly all their clothing was made on the farm, from the wool clipped from their own sheep, their shoes from hides taken from the cattle on the farm, and then to the nearest tannery to be made into leather. Often at least such was the case thirty-five years ago—the women of the house did not speak English, and but poorly understood it. Pennsylvania Dutch was the language of a century; it is probably much the same now, for these people loathe change. In many respects, they excel in good citizenship; they are never found in the courts, civil or criminal; their disputes among themselves are settled by the congregation; often outsiders impose on them, feeling sure they will not seek redress at law. They are benevolent; they would consider it disgraceful for any of their own poor to reach the almshouse; but towards those without the pale they are also kind and charitable.

Their taxes are always paid promptly, notwithstanding some grumbling at times at the amount. They hate debt, and seldom buy what they cannot pay for. Many years ago they did not vote, but this rule of their church is gradually becoming obsolete. They are still averse to serving on juries, and I know of no instance in this county where they have accepted public office, though in other portions of the state they have done so. They were from the beginning opposed to public schools. In 1857, when superintendent of schools I often visted them in their homes and conversed with them on the subject. Always hospitable and kind, still I remember of no instance in which I succeeded in persuading the elder members of the faith to aid in promoting the cause of education. The fact is, their ancestors had been persecuted bitterly in Germany by both Catholics and Lutherans; in the hands of these religionists were the government and all institutions of learning; by tradition, they associated much learning with despotic power and persecution, and they abhorred it. But in the last thirty-five years this hostility has in a great part disappeared; the younger generation, more acute in its perceptions, is more favorable to education; these citizens, before long, we may hope, will take their proper place in the government of a great commonwealth to whose material wealth they have so largely contributed. I yet expect to see a Tunker sheriff, or at least a county commissioner; my children, I doubt not, will see Tunker governors, judges and congressmen.

The other branch of German religionists, the Lutherans, had no such notions as the Tunkers. From their first coming into the colony, they took an active fighting part in affairs. In fact, when Muhlenberg, their great preacher, arrived among them in 1742, he called them a "rough set." He was a learned, able and pious man; it was not long until his character was felt by his co-religionists; he organized them into congregations and sought to impress upon them the wisdom as well as duty of becoming Americanized; he opposed, with all his great ability, that segregation so dear to the Tunker. He taught English himself, had his children educated in it by an English governess. His

son Peter was a prominent general in the revolution. Many of these Lancaster and Berks German Lutherans found their way into our valleys soon after the revolutionary war, and their names can be traced on the assessments from these counties. They were a far better class of citizens in one particular than the Tunkers; they took part in government, local, county and state; always voted; were always ready to take up arms in defense of their homes and country.

Professor Wickersham, in his "History of Education in Pennsylvania," says: "The Germans when they first came to Pennsylvania, were no more opposed to education than other races. But, whenever they refused to learn English, they deteriorated and became obstructionists of progress." I think this is applicable to Germans other than Tunkers; but the opposition of the latter, I know personally, was often put upon the ground that education was hurtful. Confining themselves to German certainly tended to isolation and narrowness; they had not the Englishman's nor Irishman's instinct for politics and government, and, by self-isolation, their children did not acquire it. Comprising so large a part of the population of the commonwealth almost from its foundation, they have never taken that part in its government their numbers and wealth warranted. Whenever they abandoned their exclusiveness, and by education, business associations and inter-marriages, mixed with other races and their descendents, their natural capacity for science and affairs becomes undeniable. Dr. Caspar Wistar, Dr. Gross and Dr. Leidy were of this German stock; Governors Snyder, Hiester, Shultz, Wolf, Ritner, Shunk and Hartranft were also. But all these eschewed German exclusiveness and Tunker opposition to war and education; they were of the Mehlenberg party and ideas. Of the two classes of Germans, the Tunkers and the Lutherans, with their allied sects, the Lutheran contributes most to the greatness of a state, and is therefore the better citizen. In so far as greatness consists in well tilled land, large and well filled barns, the Tunker is superior. But no free commonwealth was ever built up nor long continued free, whose citizens took no part in the government; who would vote for no candidate, from the governor to the township supervisor. The very genius of our constitutions: state and national, demands that all citizens who value life, liberty and property, should take an active and intelligent part in politics.

We next have the Scotch and Scotch-Irish. They, as noticed, settled a large part of the most fertile part of the county. They were all Presbyterians. I never heard of a Scotch-Irishman in the first generation being other than Presbyterian, until I became acquainted with Mr. Thomas Rooney, late of this town, a most excellent man, now gone to his rest. He was a most exemplary Lutheran, and came to this country from Ireland in his youth. The Scotch-Irish were not all Scotch, although all who came from the north of Ireland were so called. Many of them had emigrated to Ireland from England in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and were co-religionists with those who emigrated from Scotland. Many of these Scotch emigrants were Celts of the same race as the native Irish; the only difference was in religion. Large numbers of these Irish settlers, Scotch and English, left Ireland in the reign of James II., and came to Pennsylvania; this migration of the Scotch-Irish continued for years down to the commencement of the revolutionary war. It is generally supposed they were all driven from Ireland by Catholic persecution, but this is not the truth in all cases; many of them had taken long leases from the English government of Irish lands in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and these leases were expiring in those of Charles II. and James II.; the government would not renew them, or demanded such exhorbitant rents for the future that they preferred to emigrate. And this state of affairs continued long after Protestant ascendancy on the

English throne under Willian and Anne. As I always understood from the tradition in our family my paternal great-grandfather, Matthew Dean, came to Pennsylvania about the year 1760, because he preferred to own land here rather than lease it in Ireland. And I have no doubt this was the case with many others of that stock.

The Scotch-Irish were intense Presbyterians. A copy of the Confession of Faith, with the Larger and Shorter Catechism, was in every Presbyterian family in my boyhood. The copy in our family was quite old; it bore a London publisher's imprint, and was said to have been brought from Ireland by my mother's ancestors. I don't remember that the doctrine was expressly taught—rather think it was not—but I got the impression somehow, from my drilling before I was twelve years old, that while those outside of the Presbyterian church might be saved, their case was an exceedingly doubtful one. I pitied my Methodist, Lutheran and Catholic boy companions, because, not being Presbyterian boys, they were in peril of everlasting punishment. I can realize now, from my own teachings, which must have been greatly moderated in their tone by nearly a century of New World liberty, how intolerant, cruel and bigoted must have been the attitude of the religious sects of Europe in the previous century. No one who has read history doubts that, in the seventeenth and eighteenths centuries, religious persecution was the rule, toleration a rare exception. Catholics killed Protestants, Protestants or dissenters from the Established Church killed Catholics; the Church of England killed both, and all because of a difference of creed as to the authority of the pope, the efficacy of the sacraments, or the interpretation of revelation.

And on their theory, logically, they were right. They assumed their particular creed was undoubtedly orthodox; every one that differed from it was rank heresy; whosoever believed in and practiced the heresy, would incur eternal damnation; if no one but the then holder of the false religion should believe in it the effect would be limited, but if the heretic should go on propagating the heresy and those imbibing it should so continue, the result would be millions of souls would be destroyed. "It is my duty to God," they reasoned, "to exterminate this soul-destroying heresy and thereby save millions of souls." And they at once proceeded to perform their duty by cutting off the heads of the heretics. And assuming their premises to be correct, they were right, whether Catholic or Protestant. It took a long time, almost a century and a half of religious civilization, before the large majority of Christians of all creeds fully comprehended that there was no divine authority committed to any man or body of men to determine that another man would certainly be damned because of his religious creed; that the Great Judge had reserved that attribute of sovereignty to himself, and that the individual conscience was answerable to Him alone, for He alone can determine certainly the wickedness of the offense and therefore can alone justly fix the punishment.

But out of these religious wars, persecutions and cruelties, came the Scotch-Irishman into the beautiful valleys of our county. They wanted a fertile soil, and they got it; they wanted to own it; in that their desire was accomplished. The first settlers had to war with the Indians. There were no "Gottes wille sei Gethan"with them, as with their Tunker co-settlers. Their idea was, "The Lord hath given to His saints the heathen for an inheritance." They had not a spark of doubt who were the saints, nor who were the heathen. Their only season of respite from war in the early years was in the winter; the Indians seldom made a winter campaign; but in sowing and reaping, their fields were guarded by the boys as sentinels. Many of them were killed by the cunning and cruel foe. Not a half mile from where we are now assembled, part of the Holliday family was massacred; in Dell Delight, one

of the Moores; in Catharine township, half of my great-grandfather's family was killed and scalped, and his house burned. Permit me to show how closely tradition connects events; the massacre of the Dean family occurred in the autumn of 1780, almost 116 years ago; my great-grandmother and four of her children were in the house, her husband and three children in the corn field; while they were in the corn field the Indians killed and scalped all in the house, and set it on fire, without discovering those in the corn field. One of the girls in the corn field was Polly, who married Hugh Means, a farmer in the lower end of Sinking Valley. I visited her more than once in 1844 to 1848, about which time she died, I being then 10 to 12 years of age and she probably 80; more than once she narrated to me all the sickening details of the massacre, as far as she or any one knew them. So that tradition in this instance, through but two persons, runs back 116 years to a terrible event in a family. I now tell it to my children, and they pass it on, so that three or four lives will possibly reach 250 years. Some of the details of the story may be lost, some possibly added, but the substance will remain correct. I have frequently, of late years, thought of this, when I have heard scientists hoot at the value of tradition as testimony to historical facts, arguing that written evidence alone can be relied on. Tradition, in the larger number of instances, has the kernel of truth. But this is a digression.

To hear the orators of the Scotch-Irish at times one would be led to think they were the embodiment of all the virtues; that but for them there would have been no Pennsylvania, and possibly no nation. In these claims there is much pardonable exaggeration.

In their domestic lives the Scotch-Irish were probably more considerate of the comfort of the women of the household than the Tunkers; they were always more liberal in expenditure; they generally ate the best of the product of their farms and sold the poorest; whisky distilled on the farm, or very near it, was used without stint; they favored education. The schoolmaster was installed as soon as possible after a settlement was made, and there were but few of the second generation who could not read, write and cipher. They had one most erroneous idea brought with them from the old country; that is, that the girls could marry and needed no estate; so in their wills in the early part of the century you will find they generally gave about nine-tenths of their estate to the sons and divided the remaining tenth among the daughters. I can even show you two or three wills of this kind probated after Scotch-Irishmen's decease subsequent to the organization of this county.

Sargent, in his "Introductory Memoir to the Journal of Braddock's Expedition," says, "They were a hardy, brave, hot-headed race, excitable in temper, unrestrainable in passion, invincible in prejudice. Their hand opened as impetuously to a friend as it clinched against an enemy. If often rude and lawless, it was partly the fault of their position. They hated the Indian while they despised him, and it does not seem, in their dealings with this race, as though there were any sentiments of honor or magnanimity in their bosoms that could hold way against their passionate, blind resentment. Impatient of restraint, rebellious against everything that in their eyes bore the semblance of injustice, we find these men readiest among the ready on the battlefields of the Revolution. If they had faults, a lack of patriotism or of courage was not among the number."

Scotch-Irishmen, as a rule, protest against this picture as one that does them gross injustice. It is perhaps over-drawn against them, but it comes nearer a presentation of their true character than the indiscriminate laudation of their own orators. I feel warranted in thus speaking, because of my own blood, being Scotch-Irish on both paternal and maternal sides of my ancestry. While all the first settlers had passed away before my years of recollection, I saw and knew some of their immediate children, and many of their grand-

children. My uncle, Samuel Dean, who lived to an advanced age, was born in the year 1800. James M. Bell, my preceptor in the law, in the year 1799. My father, 1808. Tobias Foreman, late of Huntingdon county, lived with and was reared by my grandfather; James Clark, grandfather of John Clark of Williamsburg, an old Revolutionary soldier, an uncle of my father, was often at our house; he was vivacious, and a great narrator of past events; these all knew and mingled with the original settlers of Sinking Valley, Canoe Valley and Frankstown township. I have heard them tell of their domestic life, of their political differences, local feuds and church disputes. Sargent's description, from my own opinion of mature years, approaches accuracy.

Mr. Sydney George Fisher, in his most valuable book, "The Making of Pennsylvania," says: "There is no doubt the Scotch-Irish were rough, but roughness is not always a serious vice, and there are various degrees of it. They had the lands of the Irish rebels given to them; they had entered on them with a strong hand, and they had grown accustomed to maintaining themselves among a hostile population from whom they expected but little consideration. They were not much addicted to politeness or asking leave for what they took, and they entered Pennsylvania in a manner that was rather irritating to the proprietors. Large numbers of them marched to the York Barrens, in what was then Lancaster county, near the Maryland boundary line, without first offering to buy the land from Penn. When spoken to on the subject, they replied that Penn had solicited colonists and they had come accordingly. A more serious offense was their settling without purchase on the lands of the Indians, an intrusion which is generally believed to have caused several massacres."

In the merry-makings they were rude; a rough and tumble fight with fists was not unusual; whisky was among them a beverage partaken of on all ocacsions, whether feast, wedding or funeral; when a boy, within a radius of two miles of where I went to school, there were five distilleries, owned by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and Pennsylvania Germans. The Washingtonian temperance reform in 1843 and 1844 closed all but one of these. But without this, it is probable they would have closed. New means of transportation enabled them to ship their rye to market in bulk, instead of concentrating it into a small package of whisky.

As noticed, the Tunkers would not vote or hold office. No one ever said that of a Scotch-Irishman; I have never known of his refusal to vote at least once, and he was willing to hold as many offices as he was eligible to. The records of this county since its organization will, I think, bear me out in this statement. Although many of them deny it, the Tunkers excelled them as farmers. As a rule, the Scotch-Irish farmers, after three generations, are giving way, and their places are being taken by others.

The Catholic Irish settled what is now Blair township, about the close of the Revolutionary war; the borough of Newry is, next to Frankstown, the oldest village in the county. I have heard the late James M. Hewit say that when a boy he went to Newry to see a circus; Hollidaysburg was then too insignificant to warrant the showmen in stopping; Newry was the larger town. This Irish settlement for a time throve and was prosperous, but the location of the canal and the Portage road north of it, with their junction at Hollidaysburg, arrested its growth and Hollidaysburg forged ahead, just as the location of the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad six miles north of Hollidaysburg created Altoona, leaving Hollidaysburg standing still. But the Catholic Irish settlement at Newry, and Blair township, for many years, was a very important part of Huntingdon county. The old settlers were progressive and exemplary citizens, none better; the Cassidays, McIntoshes, Conrads, McGraws, Malones and others, were all active in the formation of our new county. Besides these Catholics, as I have already said, there were others scattered all over the county, but for many years Newry had the only Catholic church. There was, when I was a boy, a small

Catholic graveyard in Williamsburg, how old I do not know; but here, every now and then, some devout member of the church was laid to rest in consecrated ground. A neat church has been erected there within thirty years.

It is but a century ago that the two races, hostile in religion, and hating each other in Ireland, again met. In Ireland they had been implacable foes, but when they reached this New World of religious liberty, where every one had a right to pursue his own happiness, their resentments seem to have disappeared, and they labored together for the common good. Up until 1854 I never heard of religious proscription, or religious antagonism in politics. I know I have seen my father, at an early day, in consultation with the Catholic McKiernans and Harbisons relative to the promotion of education in the common schools, and other public measures affecting the township. But in 1854 a wave of intolerance, bigotry and proscription passed over the state. The Catholic was persecuted, just as far as our constitution permitted; he was not imprisoned, not killed on account of his religion, but he was voted out of every office he could possibly aspire to from state to township. It was a shameful persecution, and lasted about three years; in less than five years thereafter those most active in the movement were busy denying they had any connection with it. In less than ten years came the war for the preservation of the union. Our Catholic fellow citizens all around us, then, by their patriotism at home in promoting enlistments, their courage on many a bloody battlefield, gave the lie to all accusations made against them in the know nothing crusade. Good citizenship is not determined by creed; conscience and capacity for public service are not measured by doctrine or dogma. All religious proscription is utterly at war with the fundamental principles of our constitution. And whether our remote ancestors cut each other's heads off in Ireland two hundred years ago, because one did not acknowledge the spiritual authority of the pope, and the other refused to acknowledge the spiritual authority of a presbytery, or their descendants figuratively at this day cut each other's political heads off at the polls, the principle is precisely the same, religious bigotry and proscription. I speak now as a citizen of this growing county and this grand old commonwealth in which I was born and bred. No one doubts my religious creed; of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian ancestry, religious training and education, I could not be other and do not wish to be other than Presbyterian. At the same time, with all my years of study, experience and thought, I cannot but tremble when I see the least sign of a revival of that intolerant religious spirit which for centuries bathed Europe in blood. Lincoln said of slavery, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I do not believe a house divided against itself on a religious question can stand. Once religious belief is made a political issue; once you determine a man's fitness for office by his opinion on the doctrine of the "real presence,"—intercession of the saints, of the Virgin Mary, the very foundation of our free institutions disappears. Take away that foundation stone, laid in all its breadth and beauty by Penn, and on which the great and glorious edifice of this free commonwealth has been builded, grand as is the superstructure, it may fall; if it does not fall, it will cease to grow; there will be no further additions, wherein may be sheltered and made happy the sons of men.

Our Bill of Rights declares: "All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

"No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified for any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth."

Under this benificent declaration, or the substance of it, declared by the wise founder of our state, the whole commonwealth has grown and prospered. Any departure from it must be a step backward into a dark age of persecution and bloodshed, when ignorance undertook

to fashion men's consciences by cruelty and barbarity.

"Lord," said the woman of Sichem, "our fathers worshipped in this mountain, and ye say that Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship." Jesus replied, "Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall worship neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem, but when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth."

It is almost nineteen centuries since the great Founder of Christianity proclaimed this sum of all religion at Jacob's Well, yet, during all those centuries, it is only an occasional glimpse we get of it in practice. The Tunkers, Lutherans, Scotch-Irish and Catholic Irish of this county lived up to it for almost seventy-five years, or until 1854. May we not hope, that since the miserable failure then to adopt a religious test in politics, none other will ever be attempted.

Such were the men, such their religion, such the race of the hardy people who originally settled the territory which now forms our county. When the county was organized in 1846 many of the descendants of the original Germans and Scotch-Irish had become Methodists, and some of them Baptists. The Methodist was a missionary church; its circuit riders had penetrated into all corners of the county by that time; their congregations were organized in almost every school district; they were specially effective at the iron works; two large settled congregations with comfortable churches existed at Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg; but while strong in numbers, they were generally of limited means; their influence and wealth are mainly the growth of the last fifty years, and the same may be said of the Baptists. Many other religious sects have also in that period grown in numbers and importance. What I have sought specially to point out is the kind and character of the people who, by more than seventy years of struggle, made our county what it was in 1846, brought it to the point where its people had a right to demand a separate county organization and the legislature was warranted in creating it.

When the county was formed in 1846, in my judgment the population was about 11,000. I think fully four-fifths of this was made up of first settlers and their immediate descendants. The population rapidly increased; it certainly numbers now not far from 75,000. I doubt if more than one-third of these can trace descent to the Germans, Scotch-Irish and Irish of the first half of the century; take away the population of Altoona and its immediate surroundings in Logan township, of Tyrone and Bellwood, and the last thirty years would show but little change. The greater Blair county is made up of these progressive railroad towns. True, many of their citizens are descendants of the original stock, but the larger proportion is from other counties and states, and many from beyond the seas. By their joining us they have raised our noble old county from one of the smallest to one of the greater counties in wealth, population and enterprise. In the not distant future we shall see it reach more than 100,000 in population. Its past rapid growth has been due in great degree to the growth and liberal management of that great corporation, the Pennsylvania railroad. Our material prosperity and progress in the future must depend largely on the prosperity of that enterprise. As it grows our county will grow.

But I have already wearied you in endeavoring to present in as concise a narrative as possible a glimpse of the early physical, intellectual and religious growth of our beloved home. In it I was born and reared; with it are associated all my fondest recollections; to its future cling all my most fervent hopes; if any want to point to some better, some golden age in some other county or some other years, I have no sympathy with them, for our county and our age, I feel sure, are the best attainable.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL AND READ BY J. D. HICKS.

As from the rock that towers high,
The eagle gazes toward the sky,
Then spreads his wings and soars away,
To bathe his plumage in the ray
That falls in freshness from the sun;

So Blair from lofty Huntingdon,
Gazed upward toward Dominion's sky,
And quick to see and strong to fly,
Sprang upward in her liberty,
And rose to glorious destiny.

For fifty years her wings she's tried,
For fifty years her strength and pride
Have weakened not, but stronger grown,
Till through the land her power's known,
And Pennsylvania's counties fair,
Obeisance pay to LITTLE BLAIR.

Her rock-ribbed mountains, high and blue,
Are not more strong and not more true,
Than is her love for those who gave
Their strong, young life our Land to save,
Who heard great Lincoln's call for men,
And died in field and prison-pen.
Blair's heroes sleep far, far from home,
Their only epitaph, "UNKNOWN!"
But angels bright are sent of God
To watch beside their beds of sod.
Long as our mountains pierce the skies—
Till God shall bid the dead arise—
Ne'er let the work our heroes wrought,
By children's children be forgot.

Brave "Boys in Blue," when strife was o'er,
When cannon ceased to flame and roar;
When God's sweet angel whispered "Peace!"
And caused the noise of war to cease;
With sunburnt face and battle scars,
Beneath the dear old Stripes and Stars,
Marched homeward to the hills of Blair,
While shouts of welcome filled the air.
These "Boys in Blue," so brave and strong,
Are with us now, but not for long;
For one by one they pass within
The tent that has no "outward swing."
The debt we owe them never can
Be paid on earth by mortal man.
May He who died a world to save
Smile on our heroes, true and brave.

But Blair has other heroes true
As those who fought in lines of blue
For Freedom, and inscribed their name
High on the scroll of deathless Fame.
Who, in the time of testing, stood
Where duty called, and never would
Their post forsake, but did their part
In face of Death, like noble Sharp.
God's richest blessings on him rain
Who saved the wildly rushing train;
Who bravely answered Duty's call
And gave the world a second Paul.

Where robed in ermine justice stands,
Her balanced scales within her hands,
Blair's sons now sit in court supreme
Impartially to judge between
The right and wrong of every cause—
Maintaining justice and her laws.

Where statesmen "clutch the golden keys
To mould a mighty state's decrees—"
In congress halls her sons have gone
And lasting honors there have won.

In church at home and church abroad
Her sons proclaim the truth of God,
And heathen far beyond the sea
Point to the Christ of Calvary.
Her teachers, too, well "skilled to rule"
In city or in village school,
Have learning's strong foundation laid
In mind of boy and mind of maid
Till all her sons and daughters fair
Are now the pride of "Little Blair";
While some have climbed Parnassus' hill,
Whose name and fame the nations fill.

Her Press so strong, so true and free,
To plead for Right and Liberty;
All shams expose, all truth defend;
Has proved herself the People's friend.
As our own mountain air is free,
So let our Press forever be!

The peerless Corporation, too,
Known o'er the world, as strong and true,
As Johnstown Bridge, well known to fame,
That stood so firm when torrents came;
To all her men both kind and fair,
Has brought large wealth to "Little Blair."

In busy shops, on flying trains,
With brawny-arms and giant brains,
With courage true and matchless zeal,
Her sons promote the Nation's weal.

For fifty years she's done so well,
No mortal all her deeds may tell;
While mountains pierce the ambient air,
O live and flourish, glorious BLAIR!

IDA CLARKSON LEWIS.

Altoona, Pa., April 13, 1896.

CHAPTER IV.

BENCH AND BAR.

Historical Reviews of the History of the Bench and Bar in Addresses of Hon. John Dean, Hon. D. J. Neff, Hon. A. S. Landis, and Hon. J. S. Black—Obituary of Judge Martin Bell —Appointment of Judge Thomas J. Baldridge—Sketches of Blair County's Six Judges.

The history of the Bench and Bar of Blair county, from its earliest beginnings up to the year 1877, was comprehensively dealt with in an historical address delivered by State Supreme Court Justice John Dean, then judge of the Blair county courts, at the dedication of the Blair county court house which took place in that year. This history was again reviewed and further continued on the occasion of Blair county's semi-centennial celebration in 1896, in the addresses of Hon. Daniel J. Neff and Hon. Aug. S. Landis. These three addresses are here reproduced as together containing perhaps the best and fullest obtainable presentation of the subject. They are supplemented by further data covering some more recent events in the history of our courts.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

BY HON. JOHN DEAN.

President Judge of the Twenty-Fourth Judicial District.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The morals of a people are to be found in their laws. Statutes and the decisions of courts disclose what progress has been made towards the enforcement of the perfect law, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." This is the standard aimed at by Christian people. Since the "Great Lawgiver" announced this rule of action, the efforts of His subjects to render obedience to it have, for periods, been few and weak; at other times many and strong. How near they came to it, and how far they fell short, or how much nearer one nation or people came to it than another, is learned from the records of their courts. None have attained unto this standard; perhaps no court ever will; still, everywhere courts are trying to reach it, and, so long as the aim is high, a greater degree of progress will result than if they did not strive to reach an unattainable standard. This is shown by the progress already made; an advance so marked, even in the comparatively short period of the last fifty years, as to be a matter of exultation to every true lawyer.

The part borne by the several courts of this county in this general "move forward" has been no insignificant one. In its beginning, and for many years afterwards, the new and delicate questions adjudicated; the efforts to give effect to that clause of our constitution which declares that—

"All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay."

Have left a clear impress on the law of the commonwealth. This has been due to the learning and ability of the lawyers of the court; to the intelligence and honesty of the jurors; but in an especial degree to the strong sense of justice, manifested in all their rulings, by

the two eminent lawyers, Judges Black and Taylor, who first presided.

THE PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE COURT.

While we may not concur with Judge Coulter in his application of the proposition the fact of the particular case, no judge ever uttered a more evident one than he when he said in Cadbury vs. Noion (5 Barr, 320), "The apprehension, or more properly the comprehension of actual fraud, depends much on the moral sensibilities of the individual who contemplates the facts." This case, as my brethren will remember, was tried before Judge Woodward, in Clearfield county. Judge Coulter more than intimates that Woodward's moral sensibilities were such that he could not apprehend gross fraud; and this was said of an eminently just judge, who was afterwards Chief Justice of our Supreme Court. But few lawyers will approve the correctness of the application of the proposition to that judge, on the facts, of that case; but as a general proposition, applicable to every case involving the rights and liabilities of parties, every lawyer feels its force. For, whether applied to the prevention of actual fraud, to the determination of conflicting claims, to the adjustment of mutual rights, or the prosecution and punishment of law breakers, a just decision depends much on the "moral sensibilities of the individual who contemplates the facts." The moral sensibilities of these two distinguished judges (Black and Taylor), were in no wise dull. Keenly alive to the wrongs of suitors, filled with perfect hatred to all unfairness, overreaching and unconscionable conduct, possessing great learning and ability, under their eyes the judgments of the court were entered.

At the time of the erection of Blair county Judge Black was the President Judge of the sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, and in the act erecting the county it was provided that it should form part of this district. Thus Judge Black became our first judge.

The original act (see P. L. 1846, p. 64), provided that the first court should be held on the fourth Monday of July, 1846. From that time up to and including March term, 1849, Judge Black presided. By this act the terms of the courts were to commence on the fourth Mondays of March, July, October and December, but a supplement (see R. L. 1846, P. 398), directed that after the first court the summer session should commence the second Monday of June. Judge Black held twelve terms of courts, when the Legislature, by the act of 5th of April, 1849, making a general reorganization of the judicial districts of the state, declared the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria should compose the twenty-fourth Judicial District, thus detaching this county from the sixteenth, Judge Black's district.

Of Judge Black, in presence of this audience, as a lawyer and a judge, I need not speak at length. Whether as advocate at the bar, presiding in the Common Pleas, Judge and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney General of the United States, delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, everywhere, he has honored himself and has reflected honor on the people who honored him. His legal opinions and arguments are the delight of the lawyer, for it may be said of him, as Coke said of Littleton: "He cites not many authorities, yet he holdeth no opinion but is proved and approved by these two faithful witnesses in matter of law, authority and reason." While his name and fame are national, we claim the distinction of saying he held our first court; he was our first judge.

As we have seen, on the 5th of April, 1849, the twenty-fourth district was created. George Taylor, then a young but able lawyer of the Huntingdon bar, was appointed by Governor Johnston, president judge. He held his first court in this county on the second Monday of July, 1849, the summer term having been again changed back from June to July. Under this appointment he continued to hold court until October term, 1851. In the meantime the amendment to the Constitution had been adopted (called amendment of 1850), which

provided for the election of the judges of all the court; that their terms should be ten years; that the terms of all judges then in office should expire on the first Monday of December following the adoption of the amendment, and that the terms of those elected should commence at the same time. The first election after the adoption of the amendment was held in October, 1851, so that Judge Taylor's commission by appointment expired on the first Monday of December, 1851; but at the election previous, having been nominated by the Whigs, he was elected for the term of ten years. His opponent was the Democratic candidate, Thomas P. Campbell, of Huntingdon, now of Davenport, Iowa. Judge Taylor had a majority of 354 in Huntingdon county, 649 in Blair, and Campbell 499 in Cambria, making Taylor's majority in the district 504. Under this election he served his term of ten years, and at the end of it, by the unanimous request of the members of the bar of the district, he was again a candidate and was re-elected without opposition. At the end of this term, he ran as an independent candidate against the nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties, and failed of an election. He died of paralysis in November, 1871, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

It seems like repeating "a tale that is told" to speak of him in presence of the bars of Huntingdon, Cambria and Blair, in whose presence for twenty-two years he presided. During all this time, but especially during the first years of his judicial life, his judgments were so just, and the opinions by which he sustained them so lucid and logical, that they are mile stones in the law, and models of judicial writing. In that long time his integrity was never questioned, even by disappointed lawyers or litigants. Mistaken he may have been, doubtless at times was, but he always sought to arrive at the truth—tried to hold the scales even, and if, at times, he erred, or at times was procrastinating in C. A. V. decisions, it only shows he was not perfect. Sometimes he would try the patience of suitors and counsel by cogitating over a difficult legal question for months, and this one failing (or virtue as some contend), as a judge, is the only one in the years I practiced before him I ever heard complained of. A man of wonderful patience and self-command, he was of most sensitive temper, if this peculiarity were even hinted at. I remember in 1860, on the trial of an ejectment, Laugham and wife against Stifler *et al,* involving the question as to whether a sale by the sheriff on execution of the life estate of the husband in the wife's hand, prior to the act 1848, would pass the wife's right of possession, he so forcibly impressed me with his sensitiveness on this subject that I never forgot it. I was counsel for Laugham and wife, the plaintiffs; our esteemed Chairman, Mr. Banks, was of counsel for defendant; the evidence was all in and facts undisputed Mr. Banks opened and argued to the court, that whatever doubt there may have been as to the regularity of such sales prior to the 24th of January, 1849, at that time the Legislature passed an act declaring all such sales good and valid. In reply I cited Gorden vs. Ingram, first grant, in which the supreme court declare (Judge Black dissenting), the act unconstitutional. Judge Taylor said he was not clear that case ruled the one before him, but he would reserve the point and direct a verdict for the plaintiff. I, being rather young, rose to my feet and mildly suggested that my client, Solomon Langham, had been trying for twenty years to get his land, and therefore we would like 'His Honor' to decide the point *now*, as it was very inconvenient to wait longer. In an instant, in the most emphatic manner, he brought his fist down on the bench and in a loud tone said: "I will decide this point when I am ready and when I please, and will not be driven by any lawyer." Startled by his tone, manner and expression, confused and not a little frightened, I sat down. Not aware before that of his extreme sensitiveness, I could not gather my thoughts sufficiently to make the proper apology and disclaimer; but my kind hearted antagonist, Mr. Banks, who was older and knew "many things" I did not, seeing my discomfiture, but not rejoicing thereat,

rose and said that the opposite counsel had no intention of saying anything insulting, nor of even intimating any want of promptness in the court's decisions upon reserved points, but, as he well knew, I had a very pestering client, of whom, doubtless, I was anxious to be relieved by a decision one way or the other. In a moment the storm was over and the atmosphere calm and bright. The judge announced he would take the papers and decide the point as soon as he got home. He decided it in about three years by entering judgment in my favor on the verdict. It was his one failing—one to which our profession seems peculiarly prone—the one possessed in a marked degree, by one of the greatest judges of this or any other commonwealth, the late Judge King of Philadelphia. But in the long years Judge Taylor sat on this bench how seldom, comparatively, was there any exhibition of this infirmity. With patience inexhaustible, he sat pleasantly through the most tedious trials, seemingly only anxious that all the law and evidence bearing on the issue should be carefully heard and considered. He would patiently bear, but would not be pressed to a hurried decision. And woe be unto the verdant young lawyer who attempted to press him! The older ones never tried it. But when we look over the records of his twenty-two years' work on the bench of this court, when we see his judgments and opinions illuminating these records with the clear, pure light of mercy, goodness and truth, the little blot dropped there by his own infirmity is scarcely visible. "He delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him."

I was elected judge in 1871 and have been in office five years and six months.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

The first associate judges of the court were George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell, democrats appointed by Governor Shunk the 8th day of June, 1846, to hold until the next session of the senate of Pennsylvania. Judge McFarlane was re-appointed and confirmed by the senate on March 11th, 1847. The other vacancy was filled by the appointment of Davis Brooke on the 28th of January, 1848. James Gardner was appointed April 10, 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge McFarlane and was elected for the full term the following October, with Levi Slingluff of Martinsburg. Both resigned before the expiration of their terms. These are about the only examples of resignation by judges within my knowledge. James D. Rea, democrat, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gardner on the 25th of July, 1854, and James L. Gwin to fill that occasioned by the resignation of Judge Slingluff in March, 1855. Judges Rea and Gwin held office until October, 1855, when David Caldwell and John Penn Jones were elected, each for the full term of five years; in 1860 Adam Moses and Samuel Dean were elected; in 1865 Judge Moses was re-elected with B. F. Rose of Altoona; in 1870 George W. Patton and Joseph Irwin were elected; and in 1875 the present associates, Charles J. Mann and Samuel Smith. With the exceptions of Judges McFarlane, McConnell, Brooke, appointed by Governor Shunk, and Judge Rea, appointed by Governor Bigler, all of these officers have been whigs or republicans.—Whatever may have been their politics, it has been the united testimony of the bar that, one and all, they performed faithfully and impartially their duty. Of those dead, honor and respect followed them during life; of those living, no blot touches their integrity. They have the respect and good wishes of a profession which learns as no other one does, to appreciate unblemished official life.

LAWYERS.

From the 4th Monday, 27th day of July, 1846, until the 30th of April, 1877, the last term of court, exactly 200 lawyers have been sworn to the bar. Of these only 72 have been resident within the county. On the

first day of the court, 27th of July, 1846, there were forty-eight admissions, commencing with Hon. Moses Gana, of Cambria county, and ending with Andrew G., afterward Governor Curtin, of Centre county; and during that term of the court there were fifty-one admissions. Out of these, however, there were only twelve resident of the county and they all in Hollidaysburg, Calvin Cline, J. M. Bell, Kemp, Coffey, Brotherline, Lowrie T. Banks, Cresswell, Blair, McMurtie, Hofius. At October term following, Robert Wallace, father of the present United States Senator Wallace, was admitted and opened an office. Major Williams was admitted the December following. Up to 21st of March, 1855, when I was admitted, nearly nine years after the organization of the county, only twenty-two resident practicing lawyers had been sworn to the bar, and of these eight had retired from practice or removed from the county, leaving fourteen. There are now in active practice forty-one. Among the names of those admitted from other counties who either were, or afterwards became, prominent in the law or in politics, I notice Ephraim Banks, father of our chairman, auditor general of the state, Judge Alexander King, Judge Kimmell, John G. Miles, Senator Scott, Judge Hale, Governor Curtin, Francis Jordan, Charles Shaler, R. L. Johnson, John Cessna, Ross Forward, Judge Pershing, Gen. John Williamson, Judge Hall, Judge John P. Blair, Harry White, Samuel T. Brown, Charles J. Faulkner, and Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, Thaddeus Stevens, Judge White, Judge Pettis, Hon. R. M. Speer, Judge Thatcher, John M. Bailey, Thomas M. Marshall, Joshua F. Cox and a number of others. Among them was John A. Blodget, of Bedford, noted for his acquirements in general literature, his poetical tastes, and wit. There was also admitted during the first year of the court a lawyer noted in the whole profession along the Juniata valley, Mr. Isaac Fisher, of Huntingdon. In person, mind and manners he was peculiar. He was a member of the Huntingdon bar, and during the first years after the organization of the county attended all the courts. In person he was huge, weighing about 300 pounds; generally neat in dress, seldom appearing in court without gloves; of very extensive reading, with no end of research in the particular case on trial. He was the horror of the court because of his unlimited citation of authorities. Always bland and respectful, but having a secret contempt for any lower one than the supreme court, he frequently said he would rather have one or two "good exceptions" in the court below than a verdict. He was a thorn in the side of Judge Burnside, and was about the only lawyer he was afraid of. While a law student I was present at the trial of several cases in which he was counsel. One case between John Dougherty and Jack, Wigdon & Co., about the year 1853, was on trial. I, a student, was sitting near the counsel table, drinking in all the law I could catch. Mr. S. S. Blair and Fisher were of counsel for Dougherty. A legal question arose during the trial, which was likely to prove disastrous to Dougherty's case. Mr. Blair was on his feet, arguing the point with his usual force; the judge seemed to be against him when I heard Dougherty say somewhat excitedly to Fisher: "Why don't you say something, Mr. Fisher?" "Why, my dear sir," he replied, "whenever I attempt it that young man of yours takes the words right out of my mouth." He was the man who, after the jury had rendered a verdict against him, and in face of the charge of the court, moved at once for a new trial, which was instantly granted, when he turned to the jury, who had not yet left the box, and with a wave of his hand said: "You twelve lawyers can now go home!" He died about the year 1857. His last appearance was in the court at Huntingdon, on the hearing of a motion for a new trial. He always seemed to be moving for new trials. He had argued his reasons; the court's intimations were strong against him. Mr. Fisher suggested that the

jury must have totally misapprehended the evidence. Judge Taylor said: "I see, Mr. Fisher, you have but little confidence in modern juries." Said Mr. Fisher, with a bow and the utmost blandness: "And very little more in modern courts." With this parting shot at courts and juries, he left the court room never to enter it again.

Of the lawyers resident here, Hofius, James M. Bell, George A. Coffey and the two Hammonds, Jolly, Louis H. Williams, Dunmire, Harris and Rawlins, ten in all, are dead. Hofius died during the sitting of the July court in 1859. He was a man of most brilliant parts. A most effective advocate before a jury; clear, logical, and at times emotional, he had wonderful power. Judge Black once said of him that he was the most effective cross examiner he ever heard interrogate a witness. He died at the early age of forty. I cannot end this notice of him with more fitting words than those from Gray's elegy, used by Mr. Blair in his eulogy of him at a meeting of the bar after his death:

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode.
There they alike in trembling hope repose
The bosom of his Father and his God.

James M. Bell died in 1870. He had retired from active practice many years before. He was a man of great intellectual power, but seemed to lack the capacity to express his ideas with directness and point. Nevertheless, when in active practice, he was acknowledged by the profession as a very able lawyer. His name is connected as counsel with some of the most important causes tried in this and Huntingdon counties.

George A. Coffey removed to Philadelphia in 1855. He was district attorney of the county from 1852 to 1854, acting instead of Joseph Kemp, who had been elected. He was United States district attorney for the eastern district, at Philadelphia, during the war, and died about the year 1865. His acquirements were very extensive, and his talents of the highest order. Fluent, poetical, imagination unsurpassed, his addresses to a jury were intellectual treats. His talents, however, seemed better fitted for the rostrum than the court room. As an orator he was learned, eloquent and instructive, but he lacked that practical force, that homely illustration, which are so convincing with a jury.

Of those living, and who have not removed, we have them around us. Which of the three gentlemen, Banks, Calvin or McMurtrie, can of right claim, by reason of years, the honor of being the father of the bar, I shall not undertake to decide. All were here before the county was organized, and, from appearance, there is not much difference in their years. Mr. Blair, although admitted on the first day of the court, was then a young man; and, while I have heard him addressed during the trial of a cause by Mr. Calvin as *my venerable friend*, in years, he is far behind either of the others. However it may be as to years, I can only say to the younger brethren, their unexceptionable lives and professional success are worthy of all admiration. Neff, Hewit, Landis and myself were admitted about the same time. We all claim to be young men. Of the many still younger, so full of hope and promise in the profession of their choice, time will not permit me to speak. We who are older can only hope that on some appropriate occasion, thirty years hence, they, in the prime of physical and intellectual manhood, will be able to speak of us as the departed or older lawyers, who brought no disgrace on a noble profession, and as having made the world a little brighter and better by living in it.

CASES TRIED.

Of the cases tried, and suits entered, in the thirty years since the organization of the county, when compared with the population, the aggregate seems enormous. In

the common pleas, including judgment bills, appeals and centioraris, there have been entered 39,205 cases; in the quarter sessions, 2,619; in the oyer and terminer, 99, making altogether 41,913. In this are not included the large number of estates partitioned or appraised in the orphans' court, nor the trust accounts of assignees and other trustees, settled in the common pleas. There have passed through the orphans' court for confirmation and allowance, 1,770 accounts of executors and administrators, many of them involving protracted litigation before auditors and an exception to auditors' reports.

Judge Black took 44 verdicts, Judge Taylor 878; and there have been taken since, 495. Of course this, as every lawyer knows, does not show the extent of actual work done in the trial of causes; for many of them, after hours, and sometimes days, of trial, "go off," either by non-suit or settlement of the parties.

By the act of assembly erecting the county, all undetermined issues between parties resident on the territory out of which it was formed, were to be transferred to the records of the new county.

The first suit in the common pleas is one to No. 43, August term, 1826, of Huntingdon county, transferred. It is an action of debt by John Wilson and Rachael Buchanan, executors of Dr. John E. Buchanan, deceased, against William Smith, executor of John Steel, deceased. When it was brought, in 1826, Judges Burnside, Adams and McCune were on the bench in Huntingdon county. Smith is marked attorney for plaintiff, and Allison and Steel for defendant. As appears from the record, more than seventy continuances were marked during the twenty years it stood on the Huntingdon county docket, and five after its transfer to Blair. It was then stricken from the record, under a rule of Judge Black's, "because not moved in by either party for one whole year." This, after so long a life, was a most "lame and impotent conclusion." One feature worthy of attention is, that, after pending all these years, in the courts of the two counties, the entire bill of costs taxed is only $21.63, of which amount the sheriff gets $2.65, and the prothonotary $8.65.

The first case brought originally, in this county, is a libel for divorce; subpoena issued 23d of June, 1846, by Mary Armstrong against her husband, John Armstrong. T. J. Coffey is attorney for libelant. John Cox, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony, and a divorce was decreed thereon by Judge Black the 25th of March, 1847. The entire costs were $7.75. Divorces have become more costly since.

In the first year of the court 661 cases were entered in the common pleas, including original writs, centioraris and appeals. In 1856, ten years later, 1,090; in 1866, ten years later, 1,100; in 1876, ten years later, 2,717. Many of the cases included in this last number are judgments on building association bonds, but still, the natural increase in legal business the last ten, has been much greater than in any preceding ten years.

Since the organization of the county many important cases, both civil and criminal, have been tried, and in a number of them writs of error were taken, and they were reviewed in the supreme court.

At May term, 1848, of the supreme court, the first three cases were argued: Shoenberger vs. Mulholland, Lowry vs. McMillan and Long vs. Labor. The first was a feigned issue to determine the right of Mulholland to construct a lateral railroad over Shoenberger's land and the amount of damages to the land owner. The case was with Mulholland, and the judgment was affirmed. The second was an action on the case for breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff recovered and the judgment was affirmed. I noticed Mr. Banks was counsel for plaintiff in error. Judge Coulter, in the opinion of the court, says: "Seventeen errors are assigned, but the counsel, with a laudable economy at the time of *this* court, declined to press any but the twelfth;" and

then goes on to show there is noting in that one, of substance. The third is Long vs. Labor, a case stated, on the construction of a will. The question was whether the children of these children, dying after the testator, but before distribution, should share in the surplus. Judge Black decided they should. Mr. Calvin, of counsel for the other children, took a writ of error, and Judge Gibson reverses Judge Black. Mr. Banks was Mr. Calvin's antagonist. Mr. Calvin for the plaintiff in error, cites not a single authority, but he says, as the main point of his argument, "The will shows it was written by an ignorant man, and in ascertaining the intention, the court will pay but little attention to the technical terms used." Mr. Banks cites thirteen authorities. But, although he had the authorities, Mr. Calvin seems to have had Judge Gibson. While acknowledging the force of the authorities, he scrambles over them all, and treats the words of the will, to which they are applicable, as "an accidental form of expression adopted by an unskilful and illiterate penman." These cases are all reported in 8th Barr.

The next cases argued in the supreme court were at May term, 1849, Hewit vs. Huling (first Jones, 27). George Buchanan and his son Alexander sold a tract of land, which belonged to the son, to Geo. W. Henry for $2,600. Alexander, at the time, was not of age. Henry paid $800 on the purchase, but, unable to pay more, got General Porter Wilson to advance the balance, about $1,900. After Alexander Buchanan came of age he conveyed the land, with consent of Henry, to Wilson, upon the condition that he should stand seized of the land until he was re-imbursed the money advanced to Henry. A judgment having been entered against Henry, his interest in the land was sold upon it and purchased by Huling, who took possession. Wilson alleging he had not been paid the money advanced by him to Henry, brought an ejectment against Huling and Henry, and they confessed judgment, to be released on payment of $925, amount still due Wilson, within nine months. This was not paid, and three days after the expiration of the nine months Wilson assigned all his interest to Peter Hewit, who issued Hab. Fa. Pass. and turning Huling out, who afterwards brought ejectment, which was the issue for trial. The question was whether the judgment in ejectment by Wilson, on the expiration of the nine months, without performance of the condition, gave him the land absolutely, or whether the deed to him from Henry to secure his advances only gave him right to the possession until he was paid out of the profits. Judge Black, in a very lucid opinion, decided the case was with the plaintiff Huling, and substantially directed a verdict for him. Hewit took the case to the supreme court. A number of errors were assigned by Mr. Miles, his counsel, all of which were overruled and the judgment affirmed. But, in the opinion affirming the judgment, the supreme court say: "Instead of framing a verdict in an equitable ejectment in such a way that an absolute title vests in the vendor on failure to pay at the time fixed in the verdict, we recommend that, if not paid at the time, it should contain a decree of sale, either by the sheriff or master, under the directions of the court, for the benefit of the vendor and vendee, and all persons having an interest in the proceeds." Here, in this case, in the supreme court from this county, we find the important suggestion of a decree of sale in equitable ejectments; a feature in this class of cases which from that day to this has been the practice of Pennsylvania.

The next cases are Royer's and McNamara's appeals from decree of court on exceptions to a guardianship account. Mr. Blair was counsel for the wards and Mr. Cline for the guardian. The questions involved were, substantially, what was the extent to the liability of the guardian for his ward's money, lost by his negligence? As an example of vigorous expression in plain English, Judge Coulter's opinion is very interesting reading.

The next case is G. L. Lloyd vs. John Barr. Miles and Calvin were for plaintiff in error,

and Bell for defendent. In the court below, Judge Black directed a verdict for Barr, the plaintiff below, holding an award of arbitrators offered in evidence as an adjudication of the fact; then in issue and constituting an estoppel by former judgment between the same parties or their privies. From the large number of authorities cited by Mr. Calvin, and his elaborate argument in his "paper book," he must have felt pretty sure of a reversal. The judgment of the court below was affirmed, doubtless much to his disgust.

The next case is Patterson vs. Lytle and Lytle vs. Patterson, two writs of error to the same judgment. Calvin was for Lytle and Banks for Patterson. Both parties assigned errors to the judgment of Judge Black on the exceptions to a report of auditors, who had stated an account between the parties on a judgment of *quod computet.* Judge Coulter says in his opinion reversing the judgment, that the case was "*vehemently*" argued by Lytle's counsel, Mr. Calvin. But I suppose the *mild* argument of Mr. Banks convinced the court, for his client got the judgment. All these cases were argued at May term, 1849, of the supreme court and are to be found reported in first Jones.

The next cases are argued at May term, 1850, of the supreme court. Fisher against Patterson is the first. The Legislature, by act of 16th April, 1840, had declared: "And if any person, not being licensed as aforesaid, shall be found hawking, peddling, or travelling from place to place to sell any goods, wares, or merchandise, every person so offending shall be liable to a fine of $50, to be recovered before a justice of the peace." George W. Patterson ran a trading canal boat along the line of the Pennsylvania canal, stopping from place to place, selling goods for money or taking produce in exchange. He had no license. Fisher sued him for the $50 penalty before a justice and got judgment. Patterson appealed and the case came on for trial before Judge Black. The judge in his charge says: "Unless the averments that defendant is a hawker and peddler are true, there can be no recovery. What is a hawker? One who sells goods by outcry in the streets. What is a peddler? One who carries about small commodities for sale on his back, or in a wagon or cart. These are the popular significations of the words and the only definitions given them by lexicographers. The Legislature hardly intended to use them in a larger or different sense. Penal statutes must be construed strictly. Your verdict ought to be for defendant." The plaintiff took a writ of error, and Judge Rodgers, in an opinion reversing the judgment, says: "In the construction of acts of Assembly, although our lexicographers are not to be *utterly* disregarded, yet the definitions of legal terms are *rather* to be sought in our books of reports, elementary treatises, and in our law dictionaries." And he holds that the words of the act are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace a canal or any other kind of boat.

At this time also was argued Hileman against Bouslough, in which it was finally settled that the rule in Shelley's case was the law of Pennsylvania. The case had been tried before Judge Black, and he held that Hester Bouslough, under a deed from her father, Joseph Rentch, took an *estate tail,* which descended to her eldest son, to the exclusion of her other children. A writ of error was taken and the case was argued by Miles for plaintiff in error and Bell for defendant in error. Mr. Miles, under the plea that there was a distinction between this case and Shelley's; that, as there was a limitation over in default of issue, and in this none, the rule should not be extended. To sustain this proposition he made a most virulent, able and elaborate argument against the rule itself. But the supreme court held the difference between the two cases was immaterial and would not change the operation of the rule. Judge Gibson, in delivering the opinion of the court affirming the judgment, says: "The rule in Shelley's case ill-deserves the epithets bestowed upon it in the argument. Though of feudal origin, it is not a relic of barbarism, or a part of the rubbish of the dark ages. It is part of a system; an artificial one, it is true, but still a system and a complete

one." Although, in a subsequent case, the reasoning in Hileman vs. Bouslough is modified, and it seemed once as if the application of the rule to a particular class of cases might cease, the supreme court in still later cases has declared its adherence to Hileman vs. Bouslough in no uncertain terms. The paper book of Mr. Miles in this case is a work of industry, extensive research and learning such as I never saw in any other case. Of itself it is a complete treatise on the law of "estates tail," with a citation or reference to almost every important case where the rule had been applied in this State or England. His professional conduct in that case is worthy of imitation by every young lawyer. The case is reported in first Harris, 344; Gibson, Rogers & Bell concurring in affirming the judgment; Coulter and Burnside dissenting.

Jackson vs. Summervilles was also argued at this term, and is the first of Judge Taylor's cases, which appears in the supreme court. This was an ejectment, brought by Summervilles for a tract of land on part of which Gaysport is built. Mr. Blair and Thaddeus Stevens were counsel for Summervilles and Miles, Calvin, Banks, Hofius, Henry D. Foster and others for Jackson. The judgment was for plaintiff in the court below. A number of errors were assigned, but the one most persistently urged was that a judgment of a court of record was, even where actual fraud was alleged, a legal estoppel as to all those claiming to have been defrauded and who were parties to the judgment. But the supreme court held that even a judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction can be inquired into and overturned in a collateral proceeding, where fraud has entered into the procurement of it. The trial of this case excited great interest, both in the profession and out of it. The ablest counsel in the state took part. Mr. Blair, then a young man, by his masterly efforts, both with court and jury, placed himself in that place in the profession he has ever since held with so much learning and ability. A second ejectment was brought and the case again tried, but after the jury came into court, and before delivery of their verdict, a nonsuit was taken.

Many cases were tried the years following and many of them were removed to the supreme court, but as they possess no especial interest, and involved no new question, I pass on to the case of Walker vs. Reamey, twelve Casey, 410, which is a leading case under the married woman's act of 1848. Mr. Banks was for Walker and Calvin for Reamey. In affirming the judgment of the court below, the supreme court undertakes to restrict the words of the act which declare that a single woman's property shall continue hers as fully after marriage as before, and say, when the wife purchases property and pays for it, the presumption is that the money was her husband's even though she had received money from her father prior to the act of 1848.

Lloyd against Farrell is a case more curious than important to the profession. Farrell conveyed a tract of land to Lloyd for the consideration of $6,000; paid $2,000 in hand and gave judgment bonds for $4,000. Farrell's two sisters recovered two-thirds of the land in ejectment on the ground that their brother held two-thirds of the land in trust for them, it having been purchased originally by their father. This judgment was affirmed by the supreme court. On application of Lloyd the judgments for the unpaid purchase money were then opened and he was let into a defence as to the two-thirds. The question on which the case turned was whether the purchaser took the title from Farrell at his "own risk." The testimony of William M. Lloyd, a witness to the article of agreement, as to what took place at the time the agreement was executed, was received under exception by Lloyd. The verdict was for Farrell. Lloyd took a writ of error, and the supreme court, in an opinion by Judge Strong, reversed the judgment on the ground that Judge Taylor erred in admitting the testimony of Wm. M. Lloyd. The case was again tried, and the same testimony offered, when it was excluded, and under the direction of the court a verdict was rendered for Lloyd. Farrell now took a writ of error, assigning the

rejection of the testimony as error, and Judge Taylor was again reversed, in an opinion by Judge Sharswood, for not admitting it. Judge Taylor having died in the meantime, and I having at one time been counsel for Lloyd's administrator, Judge Butler of Chester county again tried the case, and there was a judgment for Farrell. The case was again taken to the supreme court and judgment affirmed. Mr. Blair was counsel for Lloyd and Hall for Farrell.

Laugham vs. Stiffler, before referred to, has been the Jarndyce and Jarndyce of the court. Brought originally in 1848, to Bedford county, it was transferred under the act creating the county to these records. Solomon Laugham married a daughter of one Dickey, who in 1836 died intestate, leaving a tract of land of about 200 acres, and six children.

The land was appraised at about $1,500, and Laugham, in right of his wife, accepted it at the appraisement and entered into recognizance with one Baird as surety, to pay the other five heirs their shares. He failed to pay, and judgment being entered on the recognizance the land was sold and bought by his surety, Baird, at sheriff's sale. He sold a considerable portion off in lots, and the village of Puzzletown was built upon it. All this before 1843. In that year Laugham and his wife brought ejectment in Bedford county for the undivided one-sixth, alleging that the recognizance given by her husband only bound the shares of the other heirs taken by him, and the sheriff's deed passed no title to her sixth. The case was tried before Judge Black, and while the defendants admitted they took the fee of only the five-sixths, yet alleged the sale passed the life estate of the husband, and the wife could have no possession during his life. It was replied, there could be no sale of a life estate on a fi. fa.; that sequestration was the only proceeding which would reach it. Judge Black so decided and directed a verdict for plaintiff, but at the same time entertained a motion for a new trial. Before the motion was argued the act of 24th January, 1849, was passed, validating all sales of life estates on fi. fa.'s theretofore made. A new trial was granted. In the meantime Gordon vs. Inghram was decided, declaring the act unconstitutional. It was again tried in 1860, with a verdict for Laugham, on which judgment was entered in 1863 by Judge Taylor. Mr. Banks took a writ of error, which was *non prossed*; then Solomon sued for mesne profits, and after a fierce contest got a verdict for three or four hundred dollars, which he alleged his lawyers kept for fees. He then commenced proceedings in partition, which were enlivened by a number of prosecutions for assault and battery, instituted by him or the citizens of Puzzletown. The decree on the proceedings in partition was taken to the supreme court and affirmed. Then Solomon brought about fifty separate suits against the inhabitants of Puzzletown for rents. These were all instituted before an alderman and judgment was entered for plaintiff. The defendants appealed or certioraried the proceedings. While these were pending, about two years ago Solomon at the age of eighty died. His wife soon after followed, and his heirs, and those concerned on the other side, referred all matters in dispute to A. S. Morrow, Esq., whose award was to be final and conclusive. He, a few weeks ago, after hearing, made a final award. I suppose from the organization of the county to his death, Solomon never missed a court. I remembere very well one Monday morning, before Judge Taylor opened court, he asked: "Is the crier here?" when the reply was, yes; then he asked, "Is Solomon Laugham here?" On receiving the same reply, he directed the crier to call the court. Poor old man! He was guileless as a child, yet such a fondness for litigation I never saw in living man.

There have been tried in the oyer and terminer thirty cases of homicide. Of these eleven were found not guilty; three, Alexander Hutchinson, James Shirley and David McKim, were found guilty of murder in the first degree. The first, Hutchinson, was tried in 1850. After sentence his friends induced the legislature to interfere by attempting legislation to relieve him from the death penalty. Nothing

effective was done; but the warrant for his execution was withheld until Gov. Johnston, during whose administration he was convicted, was out of office. Gov. Bigler declined to issue it because, as he alleged, it was a duty of his predecessor which he was not bound to perform. Hutchinson remained in jail until 1853, when he escaped. Shirley was tried at March term, 1853, for the murder of his wife, and executed in August of that year. McKim was tried at April term, 1857, for the murder of Norcross, and executed in July following. The other convictions in the oyer and terminer were either of murder in the second degree or manslaughter.

There were two hearings on *hab. corp.* in the case of alleged fugitive slaves; one before Judge McFarlane, in 1849, and one before Judge Moses, in March, 1862. In each case the detained persons were discharged. In 1855 a man named Parsons from Virginia, who attempted to seize a colored man in Gaysport, on the claim that he was a fugitive slave, was indicted for abduction. John Randolph Tucker and Charles J. Faulkner came here to defend him; a true bill was found, but a *nolle pros.* was entered by the district attorney, Mr. Hammond.

There are quite a large number of cases, both civil and criminal, a notice of which would be interesting to the lawyers, and many non-professional people, but I cannot undertake to refer to them in a short address.

Those mentioned will suggest the general nature of and amount of litigation carried on in the several courts since its organization.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

The first district attorney was Col. Cresswell, appointed by Gov. Shunk. He was succeeded by Mr. Hofins, appointed by Gov. Johnston, who filled the office until 1851, when the office was made elective. Mr. Kemp was elected by the whigs; but his health failing soon after, Geo. A. Coffey performed the duties of the office until 1854, when Essington Hammond was elected. At the expiration of his term Mr. Hewit filled the office two terms; then John H. Keatley almost two terms. He resigned the last year of the second term, and I was appointed to the vacancy until next election; was then elected and served one term. Mr. Alexander was then elected and served one term; then James F. Milliken, the present district attorney, was elected.

The office of prothonotary of the common pleas, clerk of the orphans' court, quarter sessions and oyer and terminer, filled by the same officer, has not had many incumbents. First, Jeremiah Cunningham was appointed in June, 1846, to serve until next December. At the October election of that year Joseph Smith was elected and served a term of three years; then Geo. W. Johnson a term of three years; then Hugh McNeal one term; then Joseph Baldrige two terms or six years; then A. S. Morrow four terms or twelve years; then James F. Stewart, present officer, two terms.

The office of register of wills and recorder of deeds was first filled by appointment of John M. Gibbony, to hold until December, 1846, or until his successor be qualified. At the election in October of that year Eph. Galbraith was the whig candidate and Samuel Smith the democratic. Galbraith died the day of the election, before the votes were nearly all polled. Smith claimed the office on the grounds that he had a majority of the votes cast for a living man, although a majority of the people voted for Galbraith. Judge Black declined to decide in his favor and Gibbony held the office until the next election, when L. H. Williams was elected. He held the office nine years; was succeeded by H. A. Caldwell, who held it for six years; and he by D. M. Jones, who held the office for nine years, when the present officer, A. Lingenfelter, was elected. His term expires this year.

The first sheriff was Jeremiah Betts, appointed by Gov. Shunk. Then follow him, in order, Samuel Royer, Thomas Reese, William Reed, George Port, James Funk, Samuel McCamant, Martin Bachtel, John McKeage, Henry B. Huff, Alexander Bobb and James M. Stiffler, the last the present sheriff.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

The territory in the original act and over which the court had jurisdiction, embraced Greenfield and North Woodbury townships of Bedford county; Allegheny, Antis, Blair, Huston, Tyrone and Woodberry townships, in Huntingdon; also, that part of Morris township in Huntingdon county west of a line run by William Reed, surveyor, to be called Catharine township. Hollidaysburg and Martinsburg had already been incorporated as boroughs. The townships formed since the organization are Juniata out of Greenfield, in 1847; Logan out of Allegheny and Antis in 1850; Taylor out of North Woodberry and Huston in 1855; Freedom out of Juniata in 1857. Altoona was incorporated as a borough in 1854, and came under a city charter in 1871. Tyrone became a borough in 1857; East Tyrone in 1873; Newry in 1876. Eleven constables made returns the first day of the court, twenty-three now.

COUNTY SEAT AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The original act required the governor to appoint three non-residents of the county commissioners to run the county lines and fix the county seat. He appointed Henry McBride, of Westmoreland, General Orr, of Armstrong, and Judge Christy, of Juniata counties, who fixed upon Hollidaysburg as the county seat.

The first court was held in an old Methodist church, which stood where the present Methodist church now stands. Mahony's store house, alongside, was rented at the rate of $50 per year and used as a jail. A contract was made in 1846 with Dan. K. Reamey, then a prominent builder, for the erection of the court house and jail on the ground covered by the present court house. The contract price for both was $11,998.50, but because of changes and extras, the amount paid was $14,576.18. Both were finished and occupied by June term, 1847. As you are all aware, both years ago became entirely insufficient for the wants of the county. A new jail was erected at an expense of over $100,000 in 1868 and 1869, and the old court house lasted but a few years longer. And although twenty-five or thirty years is not an old age for public buildings, yet a glance at the growth of the county in population and wealth in that period reveals, at once, the causes which demanded their destruction and the erection of new and better. The men who designed these buildings did not forsee the rapid growth of the new county, in those particulars which are prolific of litigation.

In 1816 only 2,187 votes were polled, indicating (at five to the voter), a population of about 10,000. In 1856 there were polled 3,520 votes, showing a population of 18,000. In 1866 there were polled 6,288 votes, pointing to a population of 32,000. In 1876 there were polled 8,720 votes, indicating a population of 44,000, four times greater than when the county was organized. In the meantime, the assessed valuation of property far more than doubled; its cash value has doubtless trebled.

The cost of the present building with all its surroundings and conveniences is very close to $139,000. It cannot exceed $140,000. Our records, whose preservation is worth millions of dollars to the people, are now secured in fire-proof offices and vaults. For the sessions of the courts, for the deliberation of juries, and for the detention of witnesses we have rooms spacious, comfortable and convenient. Long after we are gone, this building, in all its strength and beauty, will stand as a monument to the public spirit and enterprise of the people who authorized it, as well as an indisputable evidence of the architectural talents of him who designed it, and the mechanical skill of those who carried the design into execution.

We have met today, as lawyers and citizens, to dedicate it to its appropriate uses—the administation of justice between man and man. What we now say or do will soon pass from the memory; but what we say or do within these walls hereafter, will not be

forgotten; the fruits of our words and conduct will appear in ineffaceable lines upon the records of our courts; will be cut deep in the hearts and lives of those who shall here appear to have rights determined and wrongs redressed. May we so perform our part that we shall reflect honor upon an honorable profession; and so perform it, too, that, when called to appear in a higher court, there to be inquired of, we shall be ready to answer, although with awe, yet not with fear: "What thou gavest us to do, with the light we had, we did as best we could."

SPEECH OF HON. J. S. BLACK.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen —I am the victim of a contrivance that I am sure the most of you will not approve of. I told your committee of arrangements, in language too plain to be misunderstood, and I am sure it was not misunderstood, that I would come here on their invitation upon one condition, namely, that I was not to be asked to open my mouth in the way of making a speech. After that intimation the invitation was renewed and I am here upon that implied condition. This paper (holding up a programme of the exercises, including a speech from Judge Black), which surprises me very much, considering where it came from, I did not see until I got to the town—until I came into the court house here, where I found myself knocked down for a speech. [Laughter.] Now this makes it—take it altogether—absolutely necessary that I should appear before you, not to make a speech, but for the purpose of apologizing for not making one. That is all I am here for. I think that I am entitled fairly to a great deal of your sympathy, for am I not in the interesting predicament of a much injured and very ill-used gentleman? [Laughter.] I will tell you the reason why I very properly declined to make any speech on this occasion. I am sure you will appreciate my reasons. I said that Blair county might make and ought to make orations for herself, and the committee of arrangements or the gentleman who was conducting the correspondence for the committee, and who had their full confidence, and who has the full confidence of this meeting, as he is its president now, replied, and assented, saying that Blair county could and would speak for herself, but she desired that I should be present.

Now the members of the bar of Blair county have, among other qualities, that of remarkable fluency and readiness. I have often envied the gentlemen whom I see around me now the possession of that gift which nature has denied to me—we call it the gift of the gab [laughter], the faculty of speaking readily and fluently upon any side of any case upon the shortest possible notice. [Laughter.] I could take any one of the gentlemen I see here and upon tapping them, wisdom and eloquence would flow out of them in a strong stream, as from a full fountain, and flow on until you could manage to close up the vent somehow, and it would always be good, smooth and consistent. [Applause.] On the contrary, for some reason or another, it has been my misfortune not to be so blest. I do not perform well in what rhetoricians call demonstrative oratory—that is, the sort of speaking which has no particular object or purpose [laughter] except that of talking. [Laughter.] A very distinguished gentleman, Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, whom you have all heard of, was called upon on an occasion like this to address an audience for which he had a very high respect, but he said he had nothing to say to them—no particular subject that he wanted to speak to them about, or that they wanted to understand upon which he could give them instruction. They told him that he should come forward and make a few general remarks.—Well, he said he would do that—"he would take his position on the outer edge of created space and crack away at all eternity." [Laughter.] Now I cannot do that, because my intellectual running gears would give out before I could reach the outer edge of created space, and I

think that all eternity would be rather too much for me. [Laughter.]

I have given a reason why I think the people who belong to the county of Blair ought to do their own speaking upon this occasion. It is because I can add nothing to the force and effect of what has already been said. I regard that address of Judge Dean's as the most perfect that I could have conceived of [applause], and so with those of the other gentlemen who have spoken. You all know what has been said about the attempt to gild refined gold, to paint the lily, or add a perfume to the violet. That is exactly the sort of absurdity that I would be guilty of if I attempted to improve upon the speeches that have already been made. One thing I ought to say, and I do not know very well how to avoid it, or at least some notice of it, and yet it is very awkward to touch upon. You remember the closing remarks of Mr. Calvin. To be called upon, under these circumstances, and in that way, to address an audience, is, I admit, the highest honor that could be bestowed upon me. I would not ask for anything that could possibly gratify my own vanity or self-esteem more than to have so highly appreciated the efforts that I made to do justice when I presided in the courts of this county—I would not ask for anything stronger than that—I do not suppose it possible for anybody to regard the honor of it more highly than I do that I was here thirty years ago; began more than thirty years ago, and was here, I believe, about three years altogether. During that time I did the best I could under the circumstances. You have had, since that time, several successors to me; you have had the fullest opportunity of contrasting their merits with my demerits, and if, after all that length of time, you can look back with approbation and with pleasure upon what I did, I have very great reason to congratulate myself. But as to Mr. Calvin, I must say that he is extravagant. I have no answer to make to him except the one which Lord Byron made to Jeffrey. Jeffrey was the editor of the Edinburgh Review, and he published in that journal a very laudatory critique, upon the third and fourth cantos of Childe Harold. The Review was sent to him, and he was asked what he thought of Jeffrey now? He made the reply which I would make to Mr. Calvin. He said: "As to that Jeffrey, he is a devilish discerning fellow; [laughter] he has found out my merits." [Applause and laughter.].

As I am up, I may as well make one practical remark. If I do not make it, you will be sure to forget it. You will go away and never think of it again. It is this: You have erected a court house *which is beyond comparison, the most perfect structure of its kind in this country.* It reminds one of the description that Horace gave of the woman that he admired more thany any other—*simplex mundities*—simple in the abundant wealth of its beauty.

There is another thing that you will *not* forget, and I am sure that the judge who presides in this court will not permit it to be forgotten, neither will the gentlemen of the bar, who practice before him, permit it to be forgotten, namely, that this building is dedicated to the administration of justice, which is the greatest of human concerns. The most important part of the machinery of justice is the county courts—the courts of common pleas—these courts whose function it is to take original cognizance of all cases affecting life, liberty and property and to do justice between man and man. All the other machinery of our government is made for the purpose of bringing a competent judge upon that bench, and twelve honest men into that jury box, in order that they may do justice. For that you make a legislature; for that you have a congress; for that you have a union of the states; an executive department; an army and a navy. The ultimate object of it all is, that justice shall be administered between the people of a neighborhood. As long as you can maintain perfect purity in the judiciary and have justice administered promptly and speedily at home it

does not matter very much—that is, it is not a thing of vital importance how the other parts of your political machinery go on; and whenever there is any serious corruption or wrong, by which the scales of justice do not hang with an even balance in these courts of original jurisdiction, you are in the worst possible condition in which you can be placed.

Now, gentlemen, have I made a sufficient apology for not making a speech? If I have not, why I will have to apologize for *that*. [Laughter.] If there was anybody here who would undertake to speak evil of the Blair county court, or its bar, or to falsify its history, or to say that the members of this bar were not the best men in the world, then I would have an issue which I could take up with them, and I think I could keep up my side pretty well. [Laughter and applause.] But I have nobody to fight! I am, therefore, in a situation somewhat like that of Jemima Wickersham, a female prophet, who made her appearance in western New York. She said she was able to walk upon the water miraculously and called divers persons to witness the performance. They assembled in large numbers, and just before she made preparation to step out on the lake, she asked the crowd there assembled, if they believed she could do it. They told her that they though she could not. "Then," she said, "you have little faith—a generation of vipers, who seek a sign and shall find none." Therefore, she would not walk upon the water that day. [Laughter.] She tried them again, however, another day, and she put the same question to them, and, knowing what sort of an answer had defeated them before, they answered affirmatively, that they believed she could. "Very well, then," said she, "there is no use to work miracles in your presence, you have faith enough!" [Laughter.] Now, I think you all have faith enough in your judge, and faith enough in your bar, and faith enough in yourselves to get on very well without any exhortation from me, and therefore I bid you an affectionate farewell. [Long continued applause.]

THE ADDRESS OF HON. DANIEL J. NEFF, WELCOMING TO BLAIR COUNTY'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION THE GUESTS OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The people of this county, and others from far and near, who were at one time residents thereof, or who are interested in its history, will, during this week, commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the county. They will review the progress that has been made in art, sciences and invention, the improvements in machinery, in the modes of transportation and the growth and development of the county in population and wealth of the past fifty years. The occasion will be most interesting and instructive to all the participants. The judiciary and the bar of the county have deemed it advisable and opportune, that they also should observe the occasion and commemorate it in a suitable manner. The administration of the laws deeply concerns all the inhabitants of the county. In all enlightened commonwealths the due administration of justice has been esteemed as of great public interest, of supreme importance, and an upright and independent judiciary one of the safeguards of civil liberty. When we consider the character and attainments, learning and ability, of the judges, past and present, who have occupied the bench, we cannot doubt that this county has been fortunate in its judiciary. Judges have sat in our courts who have shed a luster upon the jurisprudence of the commonwealth, and who would compare not unfavorably with John Marshall, former chief justice of the supreme court of the United States; with Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice Mansfield, or with Sir Edward Coke, the greatest oracle of municipal jurisprudence in England.

Speaking of the amenities of the bench, I once heard Judge Taylor pay a high compliment to the supreme court. A gentleman of the bar had been arguing a question before him at considerable length. The judge was against him, but he persisted in his argument. The judge finally told him it was useless to argue

the question further; he had decided it. But he said, "you have your remedy; take an exception, and you can take the case up and have my decision reviewed by a court that cannot err." His honor specially emphasized the last two words.

We can look back over fifty years of eventful history and contemplate with interest the many important issues that have been tried, the important decisions of our courts that have been rendered, establishing the rights of person and property and defining the landmarks of the law. There is, at times, much in the proceedings of courts to excite and attract popular interest. There are witnessed the tragic and the comic sides of human life, its ups and downs; life histories and life tragedies are rehearsed with more of passion and pathos than upon the mimic stage, and the curtain falls upon many a scene of human misery and despair. The forensic displays of the Roman forum in the palmy days of the republic and the empire, the great trials of thrilling and historic interest in Westminster hall, in its meridian glory, are remembered with an absorbing and never fading interest. There, within the old walls of Westminster hall, "has stood the Duke of Norfolk, to answer the charge of asserting the right of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the throne of England; and the Earl of Strafford, accused of high treason against the sovereign whom he served too faithfully, and Warren Hastings, around whose impeachment was thrown the gorgeous splendor of eastern imagery evoked by the spell of eloquence from the lips of Sheridan and Burke."

The gentlemen of the bar who attended the first court held in this county in 1846, and were then admitted to practice in the several courts of this county, and who are yet living will, no doubt, reflect upon the many changes that have taken place in the intervening years. They probably journeyed to Hollidaysburg by canal boat, by stage coach, or perhaps partly canal and partly over the inclined planes of the Portage railroad. The Pennsylvania canal, in connection with the Portage railroad, constituting a great public highway between the east and the west, was regarded at that time, and in fact was, a work of great magnitude, of supreme importance. Time had been when the mode of transportation, at least in central Pennsylvania, was principally by broad wheeled Conestoga wagons lumbering slowly along the pike between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, or arks of rude and primitive design, floating down our rivers. The canal east and west of the mountains, traversing in many places dense forests, with the connecting links of the rail and inclined plane, across the Alleghenies, extending through a country abounding in mineral resources and undeveloped wealth, constructed with arduous labor and consummate engineering skill, was considered one of the greatest achievements of the age. The Allegheny portage was pronounced by enlightened engineers in England and France as one of the then wonders of the world. The exalted purpose, the vast importance of these works, connecting as they did with the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg, and with the Ohio and Mississippi establishing a great commercial waterway or highway to the gulf of Mexico, extending in their beneficial effects to the utmost limits of the national domain, and in their prospective operation and effects into the far future could not be overestimated. The engineers and scientists of that day were men of high intelligence and varied knowledge, who had studied carefully the most advanced systems of inland navigation and railway construction in Europe and applied the knowledge thus acquired to the advancement of great enterprises at home. Standing in the van of civilization and human progress, they helped to build up a great commonwealth in enduring strength. The canal commissioner of that day was an important man, sometimes bigger than the governor himself or the legislature, the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, making and unmaking the fortunes of men. The canal boat captain also was a big man.

He walked the deck of his craft with as proud a step as the commander of a man-of-war walks his quarterdeck.

These great public works, it was supposed, would be enduring, would last for ages, like the Roman aqueducts or the Appian, over which, for centuries, the legions of imperial Rome marched to their distant conquests. But the tireless energy and the inventive genius of man have achieved conquests over the forces of nature and the elements undreamed of in that earlier day. The continent is spanned by great railways, grappling the states together with hooks of steel and bands of iron. Queen Victoria can say "good morning" to Grover Cleveland through the submarine cable. It is said that Chauncy M. Depew recently sent a message around the world—25,000 miles—in four minutes. We have the inestimable advantages and conveniences of the electric railway. The telephone is an accomplished fact and the Roentgen ray has been discovered. During the last fifty years dynasties have risen and fallen, there have been social and political upheavals in various parts of the world, and mighty blows have been struck for civil liberty, the rights of men and the emancipation of the oppressed.

The world moves and the young man of this age who would keep up with the procession must step lively.

The changes in our laws have kept pace with the progress of the age in other respects. These changes and innovations upon the common law have been in the direction of reform and improvement tending to the elevation of man and the amelioration of the condition of woman.

The act of April 9, 1849, exempting property of a debtor to the value of $300 from levy and sale on execution or by distress for rent is a humane and beneficent law, as are also all the various laws protecting and giving a preference to the wages of manual labor.

The legal status of married women has been entirely changed, and sweeping modifications have been made by the acts of 1848, 1887 and 1893. The act of April 11, 1848, was the first great departure. It provided that every species and description of property, whether real, personal or mixed, which may be owned by or belong to any single woman shall continue to be the property of such woman as fully after her marriage as before, and all such property, of whatever nature or kind, which shall accrue to any married woman during coverture, by will, descent, deed of conveyance or otherwise, shall be owned and enjoyed by such married woman as her own separate property, and such property shall not be subject to levy and execution for the debts of liabilities of her husband.

The acts of 1887 and 1893 were still greater departures in the same direction, tending to the protection of married women in their right of property.

In our grandmothers' days a married woman could hardly be said to own her spinning wheel in her own right. Now the dashing femme covert can spin along the public highway on her wheel and hold and own her spinning wheel in defiance of the world.

The constitution of 1874 made great and radical changes in the fundamental law.

The act of May 25, 1887, known as the civil procedure act, abolishing the distinctions theretofore existing between the different forms of actions ex contractu and actions ex delicto, and providing that the plaintiff's declaration shall consist of a concise statement of his demand, wrought a great and needed reform, and greatly simplified the pleadings and proceedings in the trial of causes. All these changes were made during the last fifty years. Much of the old and curious learning of a former age contained in old and musty tomes Doomsday books has become obsolete. Much of what might be termed the rubbish of the law has been swept away.

At the time of the organization of the county and for many years afterwards, the

judge and the lawyers usually wrote down all the testimony during the progress of the trial. We are relieved of that labor now, as the official reporter and stenographer does that work. The judge's charge and the testimony are all typewritten by the reporter, and the pleadings filed are also usually typewritten.

In former times the Altoona lawyer would pack his grip on Monday morning and engage lodging at a hotel at the county seat for a week or during the sitting of the court. For many years during the terms of court I regularly occupied room 29, at the American house, then kept by that jolly landlord and genial host, Daniel K. Ramey. Now all that is changed by the electric cars, which run every fifteen minutes and land the Altoona lawyers at the steps of the court house. The Altoona lawyer can stand at the telephone in his comfortable office and by issuing his oral mandate through the 'phone can put the whole clerical force of the prothonotary's office in motion or he can be treated to a learned dissertation on practice by Judge Bowers at long range.

Judges and lawyers have, from time immemorial, been inclined to polite, social intercourse and rational enjoyment. They have been disposed to reasonable relaxation after the labors of the bench and the contests of the forum.

In England, in the olden time, the sergeants at law were inducted into their office with great state and ceremony. It was attended with feasting, which sometimes lasted for several days, and at these feasts the lord chancellor and some of the highest dignitaries of the realm, sometimes including the king himself, sat down. On these festive occasions, the lord chancellor usually headed the procession to the banqueting hall, thereby giving the sanction of his official approval to this important function. The newly created sergeants at law were allowed the high privilege of paying the bills for these banquets. Rich and fragrant are the memories that cluster around the inns of court and chancery, which Ben Johnson characterizes as "the noblest nurseries of humanity and liberty in the kingdom." It is said that the inns of court and chancery were celebrated for the magnificence of their entertainments. True to those honored and immemorial traditions, and cherishing the past associations of the bench and bar of Blair county, the Blair county bar association have invited the judges of adjoining and adjacent counties, and all the lawyers now living who formerly were resident practitioners at our bar, and the judge of the supreme court who sat for many years as president judge in this county, and the only three ex-associate judges of this county now living, to participate in this semi-centennial celebration.

It is gratifying to us to meet here so many worthy representatives of the judiciary and gentlemen of the bar from other localities.

Cambria county is here represented by its learned president judge. The rarified atmosphere of that elevated plateau upon which Ebensburg stands seems to have quickened and sharpened the wits of its judges and lawyers, for they have always been celebrated for their wit. Michael Daniel Magehan, Michael Hasson and Robert L. Johnson were all in their day, noted wits; Frank P. Tierney, who many years ago, removed from Ebensburg to Altoona and died some years ago, was a genuine wit, and as a mimic, he had few equals. Although of Irish descent he could delineate the German or Irish character with equal facility. His mantle has fallen upon a gentleman who is now the acknowledged wit of our bar. I forbear to mention his name as he is present, and I know he is averse to public notoriety. It may not be said of him, perhaps, as was said of one of the characters in the "School for Scandal" that his wit costs him nothing, as it is always at the expense of a friend. It might be said, however, that it costs him nothing in this sense: It costs

MUNICIPAL HALL, HOLLIDAYSBURG

COUNTY PRISON, HOLLIDAYSBURG

COUNTY HOME, NEAR HOLLIDAYSBURG

COURT HOUSE, HOLLIDAYSBURG

him no effort. It is spontaneous. It effervesces and bubbles like champagne. But I fear I trespass on Judge Landis' domain. He is expected to give us the history of the Blair county bar. It is, I presume a clear case of trespass quare clausum fregit.

The supreme court of the state is represented here by one of its learned justices who, on this anniversary, can look back with satisfaction on the many years during which he occupied the bench in this county with credit and distinction.

There is a gentleman here who formerly practiced at this bar, although a resident of Huntingdon, now residing in Philadelphia. He was admitted at the first court held in 1846. Those who heard him at the bar in days gone by will esteem themselves fortunate in having the opportunity of seeing him and hearing him again.

There is a gentleman from Harrisburg present who years ago enjoyed unbounded popularity and was a power in law and politics in this county. His numerous friends will greet him with the cordiality of the days of yore.

To the judges of neighboring counties, to the judges of the supreme court, to the old-time members of the bar, to the ex-associate judges of the county, the only three now living, to all who have responded to our invitation and kindly favored us with their presence, the Blair county bar association sends greeting and extends a cordial welcome to a participation in all there is of interest, of cherished memories, and of enjoyment in the celebration of our semi-centennial. Few, if any of us, will see Blair's centennial.

May we now hope that the centennial of 1946 will be the dawn for our county and for our country of the millennial morn of a yet grander and nobler destiny. But as we may not be there to see it let us thank God that we are living to see the semi-centennial, and make the best of this occasion, while the train stops at this half-way station.

ADDRESS OF HON. AUG. S. LANDIS, HISTORY OF THE BAR OF BLAIR COUNTY.

It has been said that the history of a revolution is often but the history of one man. By proper antithesis, it is perhaps just as true that the history of a legal bar is the history of many men.

When it is remembered that the component parts are the judges, invested with the delegated powers of the law, the attorneys and barristers who invite the application of these powers to obtain for suitors a resultant product called justice, the officer who records and perpetuates the adjudications of the court, and that other executive department, which relentlessly enforces the law as crystallized into its peremptory mandate, many men with diversified minds give it body, efficacy and character. What they thus have done during fifty years constitutes its history for that period.

The bar of this county came into existence in the year 1846. It had been a long struggle whether there should be a Blair county. The subject was first discussed about the year 1839. This town was then a prosperous, growing town. It was at the head of canal navigation. It was the point of transhipment from canal to railroad transportation. It was on the only traffic thoroughfare in the state. These conditions brought many people here. The state employed many men to operate the public improvements. Large forwarding houses were erected, and their owners handled the ever-increasing freight tonnage passing east and west. Large capital was embarked in this business, and in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. Bituminous coal found upon the land of Samuel Lemon, near the Summit, became a leading article of trade for domestic use and transportation. Whilst it was the only great distributing point for a neighborhood of large radius, it was also the entrepot for the products of a rapidly developing territory. Its promise of a future urban population and wealth invited many from other parts, who came to share its generous and flattering fortunes.

This increased population and business necessarily gave rise to litigation, and applications for various purposes to the public officers and the courts. Huntingdon county, of which it was part, had its county seat at Huntingdon, which lay thirty miles away, to be reached by laborious and wearisome driving over two mountains. This inconvenience gave rise to the effort to have erected a new county, of which this busy and growing center should be the county seat.

During the six or seven years when the subject was discussed, whilst all were favorable to the project, many were active in the work until it was finally accomplished. Among them should be named William Williams, afterward president of the Exchange bank at this place; Peter Cassidy, a well-known surveyor; Peter Hewit, Silas Moore, Ed. McGraw, John Walker, Dr. Joseph A. Landis, Dr. James Coffey, Samuel Calvin, William McFarland, Joseph Dysart, George R. McFarlane, William C. McCormick, James M. Bell and R. A. McMurtrie.

The necessary legislation to erect the county having failed at the first session of the legislature in which a bill was presented, it was finally enacted at the session of 1846, and was approved by Governor Francis R. Shunk on the 26th of February, 1846. When the news came to the people of the new county there was great rejoicing, and it was a day in this county capital in which the people were buoyant with an expectation they felt to be assured of great future development and prosperity.

This only in a measure was realized, for in a few years the colossus which reared itself but a few miles away cast its shadow upon the new plant and chilled and checked its young life. It can, however, assume to itself one comfort—that it lives to celebrate its survival of its disappointment, and the possession of many advantages, conveniences and benefits which others do not have and which keep it abreast with the day's civilization, socially, morally and intellectually.

The county, under the act, took from Huntingdon county the townships of Allegheny, Antis, Snyder, Tyrone, Frankstown, Blair, Huston, Woodbury, and part of Morris. Bedford was compelled to give up North Woodbury and Greenfield townships. Since then, the townships of Juniata, Freedom, Logan and Taylor have been formed from other townships. The boroughs of the county are Hollidaysburg, Gaysport, Martinsburg, Duncansville, Roaring Spring, Tyrone, East Tyrone, Williamsburg, Bellwood and Juniata. Altoona is the only incorporated city.

Thus, in 1846, a new county was added to the state's long list, with a population of some 17,000 and an area of 510 square miles. The population in 1890 was over 70,000.

It was, by the same act, made part of the sixteenth judicial district. This district already comprised the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton. Judge Jeremiah S. Black was the president judge, and thus, by the enactment, he became the first judge of this county.

It is well, also, to remark that Huntingdon county formed part of one of the original districts of the commonwealth—the fourth judicial district—which embraced many of the original counties, and which was justly noted for having furnished so many able and eminent judges and lawyers in both the supreme and common pleas courts.

Until the new court house should be completed court sat in the old Methodist church building on Walnut street west of Montgomery street. This was a one-story brick building perched upon the brink of a hill, thirty feet from the street. The approach to it was by a broad stairway, and for the temporary purpose was convenient and suitable. In the 27th of July, 1846, Judge Black with his associates, George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell, at 10 a. m. ascended the platform, and the crier opened the court with the usual formality. Colonel John Cresswell was the district attorney, but there was but little to demand his official attention.

The following persons were sworn to the bar:

LIST OF ATTORNEYS COMPOSING THE ORIGINAL BLAIR COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

(Members sworn in July 27, 1846.)

J. P. Anderson, Thaddeus Banks, Samuel S. Blair, A. W. Benedict, David Blair, Ephraim Banks, Samuel M. Barkley, John Brotherline, J. M. Bell, Moses Canan, Samuel Calvin, A. G. Curtin, John Cresswell, T. J. Coffey, Joshua F. Cox, A. J. Cline, Theodore H. Cremer, William Dorris, Jr., David Huff, John Fenlon, James T. Hall, David H. Hofius, Charles H. Heyer, Michael Hasson, Isaac Hughes, Robert L. Johnston, William J. Jacobs, Alexander King, F. M. Kimmell, Joseph Kemp, J. R. Lowrie, William Lyon, Job Mann, John G. Miles, M. D. Megehan, R. A. McMurtrie, John Mower, H. N. McAllister, A. J. Ogle, William P. Orbisonin, James M. Russell, Samuel L. Russell, William M. Stewart, J. S. Stewart, John Scott, Jr., Samuel H. Tate, John Williamson, A. P. Wilson, S. S. Wharton.

Making forty-nine in all. On Tuesday, the 28th, three more were added: George Taylor, afterwards president judge; Alex. Gwin and John A. Blodgett; making fifty-two as the original number of the membership.

No causes were tried and the traverse jury was discharged, and the court adjourned on the 28th of July.

Of the court and bar as thus constituted, except five, all are dead. The judges are all dead, and of the bar ex-Senator John Scott, Colonel William Dorris, Hon. Titian J. Coffey, ex-assistant attorney general of the United States, Hon. John Fenlon, ex-member of the house of representatives, and William P. Orbison, Esq., alone survive; but some of these survivors are here today, and whilst I am silent as to them, they, themselves, will tell us of the past.

A glance at the personnel of this court and its bar in the light of their subsequent history will disclose a remarkable body of men. They were educated lawyers. They were nearly all proficient in their professional knowledge and experience. The same care, zeal, caution and research which the lawyer of today exerts, was practiced then. He strove to attain to the same acumen and success then as now. The professional ambition and ethics of that day are indeed made more conspicuous by the lower grade of principle and tarnished acts, which too often offend the honorable lawyer of the present.

We can recall the appearance of the president judge. His massive head and intellectual face were impressive to both acquaintance and stranger. He was the man of whom, under Dr. Johnson's conditions, it would be asked, who is he? He was learned, decided, courteous and dignified. He possessed the confidence of the bar, and during his remaining life he was the admiration of his many friends. He became a justice of the supreme court, attorney general of the United States and a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1873. He continued, after leaving office, to be one of the busiest and most eminent lawyers in the land. He was of counsel in the argument before the presidential commission in 1877 and his effort before that tribunal exhibited many of his most conspicuous, as well as most valued, characteristics.

Among those who were sworn to the bar before him on that day was one who subsequently became as widely known as Judge Black. Andrew G. Curtin was then but a modest lawyer in Bellefonte. His career in state politics as the great war governor of Pennsylvania, minister to Russia, delegate to the constitutional convention of the state and member of congress with national fame, is now easily recalled.

These two men met during the year 1873 in Philadelphia on the floor of the convention. With no partisanship, they vied in the responsible task of perfecting the fundamental law of the state. Both had achieved fame, both had the respect and affection of their colleagues, and both left their impress upon the instrument which now constitutes our organic law. Both were often participants in many controversies on that floor. The writer recalls a scene of pleasurable excitement and surprise

when, in the discussion of the question of legislative apportionment, the judge learned from his adversary that his vast learning was of no value compared to the governor's practical knowledge of men and things.

A well known figure at the bar in those days, and many years thereafter, was Mr. Miles. He was very fair in complexion, large and handsome. His reticence gave him a dignity which he never lost. He was laborious and indefatigable. His arguments were long and exhaustive. He stood at the counsel table to talk to the court, and sometimes stood at the witness box, requiring the judge to turn in that direction to face him. His voice was high and sharp and penetrated every part of the room. His manner was earnest and convincing, and to the boyish mind the wonder was that anything more need be said. He continued in active practice for many years and died in Peoria, Ill., in 1877, leaving an honored memory.

Mr. McAllister, of Bellefonte, was an able and industrious lawyer. In professional zeal, energy and prowess he was an Ajax Telamon. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and brought with him for the fulfilment of the duties of that important office, a deep sense of his own responsibility. Nothing seemed to escape his attention, and no one department of the fundamental law was less worthy of his scrutiny than another. He was often admonished by his brethren that his zeal and labors must sap even his rugged health. He succumbed before the close of the session, and was succeeded by Samuel Calvin, whose name is likewise in this list of original attorneys.

Mr. Calvin, when elected to fill Mr. McAllister's chair, had practically retired from professional duties, and the call to him was opportune, and agreeable to his tastes. He had long been a successful and able lawyer, and was a lawyer, in its highest professional sense. His integrity and honor were his most valued possessions. They were never cheapened by being bartered nor tarnished by his holding them. He tried his cases in the old style. There were no stenographers then and with scrupulous fullness, he wrote down every word uttered by the witness. He had no patience with the stupid witness. His "Sir," "I don't hear you, sir," and "repeat it, sir," uttered in intimidating tones to the astonished witness, was the delight of the student and young lawyer looking on somewhere in the bar. Few of the present bar knew him and his peculiarities; but some of us here today, remember him as the learned lawyer, a ripe scholar in literature and the classics, and the most warn hearted and genial of gentlemen. It only remains to be said of him, that he was a member of the thirty-first congress in 1851, and was a follower of Henry Carey in his theories of social science. He met Mr. Carey on the floor of the convention, and a friendship sprang up between them that lasted during his remaining life. His son, Matthew Calvin, succeeded him at the bar.

Colonel McMurtrie was in this list. He was a close friend of Mr. Calvin. He was for many years the commander of the militia under the old state system, and he mustered his undisciplined forces in the month of May for many years. He was a member of the legislature in 1863. He was long an active practitioner and stood in the bar and community as a man and lawyer of great probity and honor.

Robert L. Johnston, after many years of most active practice, became the president judge of Cambria county. Alex. King became judge of the Bedford and Franklin district, as did also F. M. Kimmell. Job Mann was a member of the twenty-fourth, thirtieth and thirty-first congresses and state treasurer. Samuel L. Russell was also in the thirty-third congress and a member of the constitutional convention of 1873. A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, was a member of the legislature of 1863. John Cresswell was a member of the state senate in 1857, and was speaker of the house in 1889, and Thaddeus Banks, a member of the legislature with John Scott in 1862. Mr. Scott afterwards became a United States senator, and at the close of his term became

the general solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad company.

Ephraim Banks was the auditor general of the state in 1851, and an associate judge of the court of common pleas of Mifflin county. He was a man of great decision of character and of great dignity and worth. On one occasion, on the bench in the trial of a case, he differed from the president judge in his views, and, carrying his associate with him, he charged a jury over the head of his chief.

Thaddeus Banks was long conspicuous at this bar and, during his very active career, was prominent in the most noteworthy ligitation. He was a man of fine social qualities, and of a warm and generous heart. He was the democratic candidate for judge against Dean and Taylor in 1871, but was defeated.

Samuel S. Blair commenced a brilliant career a few years after his admission. His introduction to public notice in the celebrated case of Summerville vs. Jackson continued him in the public eye and brought him to the front. He developed into a strong and learned lawyer, and in all this part of the state he was for many years as an industrious and able lawyer, facile princeps. He was elected to the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh congresses. He was succeeded in his office by his son, Mr. John D. Blair.

John Williamson lived to be an octogenarian. Though he lived in Huntingdon, it was his habit for many years to visit this court and participate in the trial of cases—mostly in the quarter sessions. His arguments to the jury furnished the most delightful entertainment to his hearers. He was a nervous speaker, but as he progressed he was fluent and accurate. He abounded in both humor and pathos, and won for himself a popularity that long survived his retirement from our midst.

M. D. Magehan, familiarly known as "Michael Dan," with his contemporary, Michael Hasson, came to us from the Cambria bar. The wit and fancy of those well known and excellent Irish gentlemen were the admiration of many indulgent friends in their day, and form the effervescent sparkle of many a story which survives to this hour.

John A. Blodget was a frequent visitor from Bedford, where he practiced until he retired. He generally walked from Bedford, and was in his place when court was called. He was a tall gentleman, dignified yet free and social in his intercourse. He was a man of fine literary taste and attainments. He could write a legal opinion, or a poem, with equal ease. The ludicrous incidents of the bar were often rendered by this versatile gentleman in verse, and I know of no one in all this bar of fifty years of life who was like him, and could make himself so appreciable to his fellows.

Not many years after the organization of the county, came from Bedford, David H. Hofins. His father was a German physician, and coming to this country as a young man, he married, and David was born and educated here, graduating at Franklin and Marshall college. He was, during his short life, for he died in 1859, concerned in nearly all the important litigation of his time. His erect and well apparelled form gave him an imposing appearance. He was a bachelor, but most loyally recognized the claims of society, which then was conspicuous for its refinement and amenities. He was the idol of the people and it was common to hear him extolled as the "model lawyer." The moment of his passing came early in his career, and as blindness became from day to day more imminent upon the unhappy man, the writer willingly helped him in his last work till the end came. It was my sad task to pen the sketch which told of his virtues and his frailties, to close his affairs, and place the stone that now marks his resting place.

One more name of the fifty-two remains to be noted, George W. Taylor. He was then 34 years of age and resident at Huntingdon. He early gave promise of the future jurist. His prosecution of the case of the Commonwealth vs. McConaughy in 1840, and the Flanigans in Cambria county

in 1842, on indictments for murder, it was customarily said, drew him from obscurity and established him permanently in the public estimation as a great lawyer. He succeeded Judge Black as president judge, April 5, 1849, and remained upon the bench till November, 1871. He tried many important cases and was widely known in the state and recognized by the supreme court as an able and learned judge. His later years to some extent were given to agricultural pursuits and though of great learning and judicial acumen, he was a man of plain manners and practical sense and wisdom. His prepared opinions disclosed no attempts at useless embellishment, but were simple, plain and strong. They thus furnished no rhetorical entertainment but they addressed the perception of the mind and left it overwhelmed with conviction. He was a man of very social habit. In the old court house it was his daily custom to linger at the stove, or some other gathering place with McMurtrie, Calvin, Scott, Dean, Hewit and others of us around him to listen to his many stories of people and things, till, in many instances, suitors, jurors, and counsel had noted a lost half hour by the clock. But when he ascended to the bench the familiarity of the social intercourse just related was left behind and as his eye swept the bar and the crowded spaces beyond, he was again the "judge" and the dignity and the power of the law seemed to cover him as with a garment.

In closing these reminiscences of the first lawyers, I cannot omit mention of George A. Coffey, though he was not one of the original members. He came from the ministry to the bar about 1850. He was then in the full possession of developed mental power and learning. He was gifted, unique and brilliant. He was a scholar, an orator, a lawyer, though he had not the time to become a great lawyer. He was cultured, social and admired. His conversational powers were a delight to all who knew him and won him a welcome everywhere. This faculty, and it was the chief of his gifts, never seemed to desert him. His cordial reception of the writer at his bedside, not many days before his death, and his pleasant, cheerful conversation though under the sad circumstances of a fatal illness, seemed to show it would abide till the end. He died in Philadelphia, whither he went in 1861, to accept the appointment of United States district attorney from President Lincoln.

Under the constitution of that date, laymen were appointed, afterwards elected, associate judges. They sat with the president judge and formed an important adjunct of the court. The first of this class of judges were George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell. The latter was a man of strong mind and great practical intelligence and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. Judge McFarlane was then, and had been for years, a well-known man. He was the proprietor of a foundry and machine works in this town, and evinced great energy and uprightness in his business. He was engaged in many schemes of social reform and enjoyed a notoriety through all the neighboring counties. He was greatly loved by many, and respected by all who knew him. His untimely death—the result of an accident in his foundry in 1852—was deeply mourned by the entire community, and inflicted upon it a loss felt for many years.

In all the county has had nineteen associate judges. The constitution of 1873 dispensed with them by making this county a single judicial district.

Davis Brooke succeeded Judge McConnell in January, 1848. Judge Brooke was a man of fine personal appearance and great dignity. His snow white hair was in pleasing contrast with his florid complexion. The conventional black dress of that day, admirably supplemented those evidences of his advanced age, and harmoniously accompanied the striking appearance of his chief, Judge Black.

In the second year of Judge Brooke's term, there occurred a most interesting ju-

dicial incident. It served to demonstrate the existence then of a cerebral or psychical influence as hypnotism is now.

There came to the county seat one day a man of the name of Henry Loomis, and his wife, Submit C. Loomis. They advertised to give lectures on mesmerism, to be illustrated and manifested by exhibitions of its influence upon a susceptible subject. This subject was their daughter, Martha. Whilst these exhibitions were being nightly given with great success, one C. J. Sykes appeared upon the scene and employed Mr. Banks and Mr. Cresswell to take out upon the allowance of Judge Brooke a writ of habeas corpus, to take and restore to him his wife, Martha, who was 21 years of age, and who, by her father and mother was deprived of her liberty: he further alleged that she was, under the spell of their mesmeric influence, deprived of her free will; her affections diverted from the relator, her husband, her health, physically and mentally, being sapped, and she herself was being sacrificed to the greed of her parents, who could not entertain their audiences without her.

To this the respondent replied that Martha was married to Sykes in New York, but immediately thereafter he began to abuse her and treated her with great cruelty, so that she fled to her parents for protection, and desired to remain with them.

The relator denied the allegations, alleging mercenary motives on the part of the Loomises and praying to be allowed the companionship of his wife. Mr. Calvin and Mr. Hofius represented the parents, and during two or three days evidence was taken before Judge Brooke. Great interest was manifested by the public; not only whether there was a such a thing as mesmerism, but as to what would be done with Martha. The court house was packed with people, and public opinion and sympathy were sharply divided. Nearly a day was consumed in the argument of counsel, and during the entire progress of the case not a word had been uttered by the judge, and speculation was rife as to when he would be prepared to decide the case. As soon as the last word was spoken by counsel the judge immediately rose to his feet, and, bowing with great dignity and with greater brevity, said, "Let Martha be discharged." The house instantly rang with cheers, and amid the wildest excitement Martha and her parents were fairly carried from the court room, while the wifeless Sykes was left to pursue his solitary way. It is remarkable that the record shows no final disposition of this case and the writer recalls it only from memory.

The business of the court grew slowly, though thirty-four suits were brought to the first term. The first suit brought was that of Joseph and Daniel Hollen vs. Thomas Crissman. "Debt." No. 11, July term, 1846; but there is no record of any judgment.

The first record of a case tried was that of Matthew Miller vs. Henry Burt, assumpsit; with a verdict October 20, 1846, for plaintiff of $139.45.

The first record of an action of ejectment was that of James Stevens vs. J. Helfmitter, in which there was on the 20th October, 1846, a verdict for plaintiff.

During that same week five cases were tried, and one non-suit entered after the jury was sworn. Names of counsel are not given.

The first divorce suit was brought by Mary Armstrong against her erring and delinquent husband, John. Mr. Coffey conducted the case and obtained for Mary the coveted decree.

The first execution was issued by James Murty vs. John Dougherty to obtain $23.75 and costs. The sheriff does not seem to have ever returned his writ.

The first case in which was made a motion for a new trial was in Bride & McKeehans vs. Zechariah G. Brown, No. 23, August term, 1843, brought from Huntingdon county. The verdict was for plaintiffs for $663.53, and Mr. Brown's dissatisfaction is

expressed by his motion for a new trial. Judge Black was possibly no more favorable to re-trials than modern judges, and the motion was refused. Mr. Brown was in his day a well known citizen and litigant.

The first auditor appointed was Titian J. Coffey, on the 2d of January, 1847. This method of adjudicating many questions arising in the settlement of estates and distribution of moneys has grown in favor and is employed with frequency and with convenience to the court and bar at this time.

In the criminal department of the court there have been interesting cases, which, at the time of their disposition, elicited great professional as well as public attention. I recall some of them.

In June, 1855, a negro slave ran away from his master in Virginia, Mr. James Parsons. He reached this town on his way to Canada, but was closely followed by Parsons. As the negro entered a car early one morning to cross the mountain on the Old Portage railroad he was discovered by Mr. Parsons, who entered the car at the other end at the same time. The negro instantly fled, pursued by Mr. Parsons, who caught him at Gaysport and brought him down to a point near the present Kellerman house. The occurrence produced great excitement. The entire colored population was aroused and those staunch democrats, General George W. Potts, Major J. R. Crawford and Colonel John Piper, with other prominent white citizens, at once came to the aid of the slave, and under the guidance of Snyder Carr, a colored barber, and others of his race, the refugee was taken in charge and spirited away, so that he was seen no more. Parsons, however, was arrested upon the charge of kidnaping, assault and battery and breach of the peace and bound over to appear at the July session. Bills were found by the grand jury, but the trials were continued to the October sessions. At the appointed time Parsons appeared with his counsel, Charles J. Faulkner and J. Randolph Tucker, appointed by the governor of Virginia. After the commonwealth had progressed in the trial Mr. Hammond, the district attorney, by leave of court took non-suits and the prisoner was released.

At this time, in view of the fugitive slave law, public feeling ran very high and runaway slaves all over the north were aided by the whites in their attempted escapes. Besides, the appearance of such eminent counsel sent by the great commonwealth of Virginia gave the occurrence a significance and an eclat entirely exceptional in the history of the bar.

Since the organization of this county there have been found by the grand jury forty-one indictments for murder. Of these four were found guilty of murder in the first degree. The others were either acquitted or convicted of manslaughter or murder in the second degree. The four who were convicted of murder in the first degree were: Alex Hutchinson, killing a negro; James Shirley, killing his wife; David S. McKim, killing his young traveling companion, Samuel Norcross, and Dr. Lewis U. Beach, killing his wife.

Hutchinson's case had a most unusual conclusion. He was convicted at the December sessions, 1850, near the close of Governor W. F. Johnston's official term. For some reason not explained the warrant for the prisoner's execution was not issued by the governor before his term expired. Governor William Bigler succeeded him, and when his attention was called to the case, either for supposed legal reasons or from scruples of conscience, he declined to issue his warrant of death. Hutchinson remained a long time about the prison, helping in the daily work and going freely about the town, refusing to leave. One day, however, he went quietly away, no man pursuing, and he died some years later in an eastern county.

Shirley was hanged in 1853, and his was the first capital execution. George A. Coffey was the prosecuting attorney, having

been deputized by Joseph Kemp, who was the district attorney.

McKim's case attracted a good deal of attention. He had traveled to Altoona with young Norcross, a stranger here, won his confidence, beguiled him into leaving the train and going a short distance west of town, to obtain the little money he learned from him he possessed, he cruelly murdered him. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Hammond and William A. Stoke, then an eminent and able lawyer, employed by the Pennsylvania railroad company.

The defendant relied upon Mr. Hofius. McKim was a large fine looking man, and seemed incapable of committing such a crime. The jury, on the 7th of May, 1857, convicted him, and he was executed on the 21st of August, following.

The most celebrated, however, of the homicide cases of the county, was the indictment and conviction of Dr. Beach. He was a practicing physician in Altoona, where he lived with his wife, but had no children. One morning at an early hour in the winter of 1884, he called at the house of Levi Knott, the brother of his wife, and informed him that he had killed his wife, but protested he had done the deed without present knowledge of the act. He was arrested and tried during that year and was convicted. Mr. Spang, Mr. Stevens and the writer defended him—the latter two by direction of the court. Hon. J. D. Hicks was then district attorney.

The defense was insanity, and the proof showed that twelve of his blood relatives were either idiotic or insane, furnishing the argument that there was a hereditary taint, or pre-disposition. Counsel for defense asked the court to rule that if the jury had a doubt as to his sanity, it should operate to reduce the grade of the offense to murder in the second degree. Judge Dean refused the point. Counsel endeavored to have the case reviewed by the supreme court, but the preliminary requisites could not be complied with, and the judgment of the court was carried into effect on the 12th of February, 1885.

We might add that there has been a fifth conviction of murder in the first degree, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Frank Wilson. As the case is still pending, we forbear to note it further.

Many other criminal prosecutions have been tried, which at the time engaged able counsel and elicited more than ordinary attention, but we do not find it necessary to particularize.

In 1874, we had the railroad riots at Altoona and along the line of the railroad to Pittsburg. This gave rise to numerous prosecutions and the conviction of many persons engaged in those lawless and turbulent acts. These prosecutions were tried at the first court held in the present court house, which had just been completed and dedicated with the formal ceremonies reported and filed among the records of the court. It was on this occasion that Judge Dean delivered the address referred to in this history and Judge Black was present for the last time in the county seat.

A great many civil cases have been tried, and some of them conspicuously memorable. The case of Summerville vs. Jackson, tried in 1849, was perhaps the first of that class. It was an action of ejectment to recover the possession of about 160 acres of land near Gaysport. The case turned mainly upon the question of fraud in defendant's acquisition of his title. And the jury found with the plaintiff. The judgment was affirmed in the supreme court in 1850. Mr. Miles represented the defendant, and Mr. Blair and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens the plaintiffs. It is said Mr. Blair's triumph in this case secured him his subsequent professional success and eminence as a lawyer. Though Mr. Stevens has acquired his greatest renown since that date, he was then distinguished for great professional ability. The writer, then a boy, remembers the peroration of his argument in this case. As he stood before the jury he was tall and im-

posing in his appearance, and his face, though white with impassioned feeling, impressed the possession of great intellect. He spoke in low and solemn tones, and he depicted so darkly what he denominated as the fraud in the case that he seemed to bring the jury under the spell of an unnatural power and left them terrified and bound.

The case of Rauch vs. Lloyd & Hill was long a familiar case. Little Charley Rauch, a boy of five years of age, crawled under defendants' car at the crossing, going for shavings for his mother. While just under the cars, defendants' servants moved the train and his legs were cut off. Mr. Blair and Mr. Banks were their respective counsel. There was long-protracted litigation, both in this and the supreme court, but the case was finally settled.

Farrell vs. Lloyd was also long a famous case. It arose upon the question whether there was a resulting trust in the purchase of land, and knowledge by the vender. In the name of Farrell vs. Lloyd and Lloyd vs. Lynch it was tried several times in the court below, and was four times in the supreme court. Messrs. Hall and Neff appeared for Farrell and Lynch; and for Lloyd, Mr. Blair. With the latter gentleman, later other counsel was associated.

Another case was Louden et al. vs. Blair Iron & Coal Co. It was tried three times below, and argued twice in the supreme court—the judgment for plaintiff being there first reversed, and finally affirmed. It was an action of trespass for removing ore from plaintiff's land. The verdict was for about $14,000.

The case involving the largest amount of money was the suit brought by James Gardner for use vs. John Lloyd. The defendant was one of a large number of persons, who had entered into a written guaranty that William M. Lloyd, a suspended banker, would comply with the terms of a settlement by extension of time, and pay the creditors certain sums periodically as therein stipulated. The aggregate of these guaranties was $425,000, and the suit against Mr. Lloyd was a test suit. The defense was, true it was, the signers of the paper had offered to guarantee the faithful performance of the terms of extension entered into by W. M. Lloyd, but there had been no formal acceptance of the offer by the creditors, and lacking that element of completeness to give it binding efficacy, there could be no recovery.

About two weeks were consumed in the trial. The preparation of the case was one of unparalleled extent. There were over twelve hundred creditors of Lloyd, and the notices, exhibits and other papers in the case, many of which were printed, numbered over a thousand; and all this prodigious labor was performed mainly by the late George M. Reade, of Ebensburg. It seemed to suit his indefatigable nature. Mr. Blair, Mr. Neff and Mr. Baldrige represented the defendant and with Mr. Reade for the plaintiff, were associated the late Mr. Speer, of Huntingdon, Judge Bell and myself. It only remains to be said Judge Dean affirmed the principle invoked by the defendant, and so instructed the jury. We carried the case to the supreme court, but that tribunal affirmed the judgment.

There have been other very important suits, among which were actions affecting the interests of the Pennsylvania railroad company, the Wopsononock railroad company, and the city of Altoona. Among the latter was the case of The City vs. Bowman, involving the legality of the passage of an ordinance. It was finally decided against the city, causing a municipal loss of over $200,000. But we will not pursue this branch of our review further.

The legal business of the county has grown with the increase of population. Especially has this been the case during the peroid elapsing since Judge Dean's historical address in 1877. Beginning with January of that year and ending with the January term of the current year (1896), there have been entered suits and judgments 48,514. Of these the largest number was in 1894—3,816. The present practice of monthly return days with the requirements of the new procedure act has greatly facilitated the dispatch of business.

There was no equity practice till 1865. Since that time there have been filed 256 bills,

of which the greatest number—twenty-eight—were filed in 1893. The increased litigation has compelled longer sessions of court and during the last two years the court has sat about 140 days in each year.

There have been but five judges since the organization of the county. Judge J. S. Black was the first to occupy the bench. He was succeeded by George Taylor and he by John Dean for two consecutive terms. In March, 1892, he was elected a justice of the supreme court and was succeeded in the court by the writer, who served till the election of the present incumbent, Martin Bell. Mr. Bell was the district attorney from January, 1887, to January, 1890.

Since Judge Dean's review of the membership of the bar in 1877, there have been sixty-two admissions, of which thirty-four were residents of the county. Since 1877, eighteen members have died.

The question then with the judge was, who had the honor of being the father of the bar? It lay between Banks, Calvin and McMurtrie, but these three prominent names have since disappeared from the roll. It is proper now to determine who is the father of the bar; and by virtue of my position as its latest historian, I may be allowed the right of decision and henceforth, my brethren are lawfully authorized to award that distinguished recognition to Brother Daniel J. Neff.

Of the original members of the bar in this county, not one survives, unless I except Mr. Coffey, now resident in Washington, D. C. Of the subsequent additions, many moved away. Some never came into prominence, whilst others became conspicuous, either as practitioners or as incumbents of public office.

In March, 1890, Mr. Calvin died, and he was followed by Mr. S. M. Woodcock in February, Mr. H. H. Herr in October, and Mr. S. S. Blair in December of the same year. This was regarded as an unusual mortality. Mr. Banks and Mr. McMurtrie both died in 1880, whilst Mr. Cresswell, their contemporary, died in 1882, and Mr. Brotherline in 1879.

Mr. Hewit died after a very short illness in March, 1894, and Mr. Baldrige died suddenly in March, 1895.

My predecessor has spoken of the older members who have departed, and we can only make reference to a few of those who have since appeared to take their places.

Both Mr. Hewit and Mr. Baldrige were prominent members of the bar, and enjoyed the public confidence to a large degree.

Mr. Hewit was a gentleman of great political ambition. He was district attorney for two terms, and was a member of the legislature in 1871, 1879, 1881 and 1893, and speaker of the house in 1881. He was succeeded in his office by his son, Oliver H. Hewit.

L. W. Hall was for many years an active practitioner at this bar, and whilst here was elected to the senate, of which body he was speaker in 1867. He since removed to Harrisburg, where he now resides and practices. He is the resident attorney of the Pennsylvania railroad company in Dauphin county.

J. F. Milliken was colonel of the Fifth regiment and district attorney of the county from 1874 to 1877. It was during his term that the extraordinarily large number of prosecutions was brought for violation of the liquor law. The railroad rioters were prosecuted during the last year of his term. He afterwards went to Egypt, but now resides in New York.

Mr. Alexander was the district attorney who preceded him. He was long known as the senior partner in the law firm of Alexander & Herr. Within the last year he removed to Lancaster.

Thomas McCamant became the auditor general of the state in 1888 and now resides in Harrisburg.

Edmund Shaw, a prominent member of the bar, and a union soldier in the late war, was a member of the legislature for the terms of 1885 and 1887.

Mr. G. H. Spang removed to this county from Bedford in 1883. He was elected to the legislature from that county in 1875 and 1877.

J. D. Hicks came to the bar in 1873, after the close of the war, in which he served as a

union soldier. He was district attorney from 1880 till 1886. In the fall of 1892 he was elected a member of congress from this congressional district, and re-elected in 1894.

J. K. Patterson was elected to the legislature in 1894.

W. S. Hammond is the present district attorney, having just entered upon his second term.

The other older and prominent members of the bar are: Andrew J. Riley, one of the solicitors of the Pennsylvania railroad company; Thomas H. Greevy, N. P. Mervine, J. S. Leisenring, E. H. Flick, W. L. Woodcock, W. I. Woodcock, A. A. Stevens, A. V. Dively, W. L. Hicks and W. L. Pascoe.

I could with pleasure name other bright and rising members of the bar, but time will not permit and besides I will be pardoned for grouping here a few only of those who are best known by their long and active professional services and residence in the county.

The present prothonotary is Jesse L. Hartman, an urbane and efficient officer. Two deputy prothonotaries are worthy of special notice.

Stephen Africa came here in 1850 and remained till about 1870. He was a most competent officer, understanding fully the intricate methods and details of the office. His preparation for the quarterly terms embraced, among other things, the making of a dozen or two quill pens, which his skill alone could accomplish. These were laid out for the judges, counsel and jurors. A steel pen was not yet in favor though now extremes have met in the stylus of the ancient and the steel of the modern.

The other deputy referred to is Mr. Cornelius D. Bowers. He came here from Philadelphia, and is fifty-eight years old. He has been a printer by profession and was an honorably discharged and wounded soldier in the Eighty-fourth regiment of this state. He has spent twenty-eight years of his life in the recorder's and prothonotary's office. He is familiar with all the duties of his present position, and by his courtesy and faithfulness he has won the confidence of the court and the bar and the respect of the public.

Mr. Jones Rollins, now deceased, was for nineteen years crier of the court and librarian. He was a most intelligent and obliging officer and gentleman.

The present recorder and register of wills is Mr. William H. Irwin. The sheriff is G. T. Bell with his deputies I. N. Eby and W. A. Smith. The county commissioners are James Funk, M. H. Fagley and John Hurd. The county treasurer is John T. Akers.

Thus I have endeavored to recall some of the persons and incidents of the past. The retrospect is a changeful one. The faces and voices which make up one period, gradually pass to give way to another; and those everchanging series like a relentless fate, destroy the familiar past, and replace it with the new and strange present.

But it must be so. This bar will grow with the county's growth. Increasing prosperity will be accompanied by increasing population, and the public business will be manifested in the courts.

The younger members of the bar today will impose upon themselves the industry and zeal of those who have preceded them. As there have been lustrous names in the past, there shall be more in the future. If to any extent the bar of the past has sought to maintain the highest grade of learning and integrity; so the future bar should jealously refuse to lower that standard. The entrance way to its privileges and powers is controlled by the membership, and when the unworthy or the ignorant seek to set their feet within those precincts—which are traditionally sacred to those only who have education, mind and learning, with high professional pride and honor—both court and bar will interpose their steadfast prohibition.

The perpetuation of a bar which is measured by such a standard will not only add to its own high character and adornment, but will win the confidence of the great public, who intrust freely to honest and capable

lawyers that vast variety of intricate questions which constantly arise to affect their lives, their liberty and their property.

Gentlemen of the present bar—animated by such ennobling aims, what shall be said of us and those who follow us fifty years from to-day?

DEATH OF JUDGE BELL.

Judge Martin Bell died January 2, 1910. His term of office would not have expired until 1914. He was a lineal descendant of Edward Bell, the founder of Bellwood, this county, and an early iron manufacturer in the Juniata valley. He was born in Antis township September 30, 1849, being in his sixty-first year at the time of his death. He was reared in Blair county and Allegheny city and received his education at Bucknell university, at Lewisburg, from which institution he graduated in 1869. After graduation he read law with Samuel S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg. His fellow student was George B. Orlady, now a judge of the state superior court. Judge Bell was admitted to the bar in 1873. He pursued the practice of law for twenty years before he was elevated to the judgeship.

He was elected district attorney in 1886 and served so acceptably and with such efficiency that he was re-elected for a second term. In those days the criminal court calendar was a jumble with no system as to which case was first, second or last. Litigants and witnesses came to court on Monday morning, and were compelled to remain until their cases were called, possibly four or five days later. District Attorney Bell brought order out of this chaos by inaugurating a daily calendar, or trial list, thereby working a great saving of the public money, as well as the time of the court's attendants.

At the November election of 1893 he was elected president judge. He was peculiarly fitted for the responsible position. He was familiar with all the intricacies of the law, was a keen observer, possessed of a remarkable and almost infallible memory, was patient under perplexities, knew by intuition how to blend mercy with justice to uphold the dignity of the law and yet not unduly punish the offender. He was re-elected for a second term and had four years yet to serve when the summons came to quit the activities of earth.

On the 12th of January Governor Edwin S. Stuart appointed as his successor Thomas J. Baldridge. Under this appointment he will serve until January 1, 1912. His commission was received on the 13th of January and he immediately went before Register and Recorder Claude Jones, at the court house, and took the oath of office.

The appointment of T. J. Baldrige to the president judgeship by Governor Stuart met with general approval, as shown by the following in the editorial columns of the Altoona Evening Gazette and the Morning Tribune, the leading newspapers of the county:

JUDGE BALDRIGE.

(From the Altoona Evening Gazette.)

The appointment of Thomas J. Baldrige, Esq., to the position of president judge of the several courts of Blair county will meet with general approval. As Governor Stuart told the delegations that waited upon him on Tuesday, he had a difficult task before him, inasmuch as all the aspirants for the position were eminently worthy, and he will be given credit with doing his best to meet with the expectations of the people of the county. Those who failed were well qualified and had either one of them been appointed he would have received the same tributes that are now being paid Mr. Baldrige.

The new judge comes to the exalted position in the prime and vigor of his young boyhood, but he is not too young. In him are found all the requirements of the position. The son of one of the ablest lawyers our county has produced, he grew to manhood in a legal atmosphere. He had the advantages of a thorough general and legal

education and the untimely death of his father threw him upon his own resources every one who has come in contact with him immediately upon his admission to the bar. That he made the most of his opportunities will attest, and he stands today the peer of any of his professional brethren of equal experience at the bar.

Judge Baldrige also goes on the bench with the prestige of an honored name. His character is clean and unsullied and his reputation without a blemish. He has never been a partisan and he has no entangling alliances which will in the slightest degree prevent him from giving a fair, honest and impartial administration of justice in Blair county. He has the entire confidence of his professional brethren, the capacity for the hard work that now confronts him and the natural ability and legal learning necessary for the position.

The Gazette joins in the general chorus of congratulations that are being showered upon the new judge, and we bespeak for him the earnest co-operation of the defeated aspirants and their friends. That there cannot but be a feeling of disappointment on their part is but natural, but it is the fate of politics, that all cannot succeed. Let all work together in the cause of justice and let the highest expectations of the governor be realized.

THE PEOPLE'S JUDGE.

(From the Altoona Tribune.)

Governor Stuart has justified the expectations of the majority of the people of this county in the selection of a successor to the late Judge Martin Bell. He likewise heeded that the necessities of the case demanded a the suggestion of the members of the bar speedy appointment. The courts will now resume their regular sittings and there is every reason to believe the future will witness a very great improvement over the recent past. The action of the governor has been foreshadowed from the beginning. The republican organization of the county was earnestly for Mr. Baldrige and had the active aid of many good people who have not taken any very active part in politics. It was the general conviction of the unprejudiced citizenship of the county that the circumstances required the appointment of a man like Mr. Baldrige. The matter was urgently presented to the governor, who was by no means unfamiliar with recent conditions. The result was the appointment of Mr. Baldrige. He will serve until January 1, 1912. A judge for the full term will be elected in November, 1911. No doubt the incumbent will be nominated and elected.

From the biographical sketch of Judge Baldrige which appears in another part of this number of the Tribune, it will be perceived that he is in the prime of life. He has been an active and studious member of the bar for over fourteen years, during which time he has acquired a large practice. He comes of a good family. His father, who died young, was one of the most eminent members of the bar and a gentleman without stain or reproach. His personal record since his childhood has been such as one might reasonably expect from the son of such a father. He has no entangling alliances of any sort and never had. Under the circumstances the governor could scarcely have made a more fortunate appointment, although, as the Tribune suggested a day or two ago, there is no lack of admirable judicial timber among the members of the Blair county bar. Some were for other aspirants, as was their right, but we think a very large majority are pleased with the action of the governor and will wish his appointee the largest possible success.

The Tribune has known the new judge more or less intimately all his life. It admires him as it admired his father and his grandfather before him. It feels that a young man with such a clean record as this young man possesses, a lawyer with the legal lore he has gathered, will give the county a judicial administration of which

every reputable citizen may well be proud. It congratulates him upon the honor that has come to him thus early in life. It believes that honor well deserved and predicts that he will give the people of this county a conservative and efficient enforcement of the laws. It believes that judicial administration in Blair county is about to enter upon a new and a more dignified era.

OUR JUDGES.

Of the six judges who have presided over the courts of Blair county since its creation, nearly sixty-four years ago, two were democrats, one was a whig and three republicans. Judge Black was a democrat of the Jacksonian type and, as the Tribune remarked the other day, was able to render the country substantial service at a later and crisal day when a member of President Buchanan's cabinet. Judge Taylor served as district attorney before his elevation to the bench. He never aspired to any other office and was a republican during the closing years of his life. Judge Landis was an honored member of the convention which framed the present constitution before he became judge. Judge Dean went from the district attorney's office to the bench and later, as our readers know, was elected an associate justice of the supreme court. Judge Bell likewise served as district attorney previous to his elevation to the bench. Judge Baldrige never held any other office and has all the possibilities of the future before him.

Judge Taylor made his reputation while serving as district attorney of Huntingdon county. A peculiarly atrocious crime gave him his opportunity. Several members of one family were murdered from the father and mother down to the youngest child. A man named Robert McConaghy, married to one of the daughters of the family, we believe, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. District Attorney Taylor wove so convincing a web of circumstantial evidence around the suspected man that the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree. The speech of the district attorney was long regarded as one of the most powerful arraignments of a criminal ever made in a court of justice, tracing as it did the course of the murderer from the inception of his crime until its consummation. Joseph Shannon, who spent the closing years of his life in this county, was sheriff of Huntingdon county and had charge of the execution. The murderer protested his innocence to the last. The drop fell and the rope broke. Then he told the whole story of his bloody deed, the narrative showing how truly District Attorney Taylor had conceived the actual facts.

In 1871 the voters of the judicial district, at that time composed of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, were called upon to choose between Judge Taylor, running as an independent candidate, John Dean, the republican nominee, and Thaddeus Banks, the democratic candidate. The battle of the ballots resulted in the triumph of John Dean. The ability he displayed on the local bench was so marked, and his learning and sound legal knowledge were so widely recognized, that he was made one of the justices of the supreme court of Pennsylvania soon after he entered upon his third term as the judge of this county. Governor Pattison, appointed the Hon. Aug. S. Landis as his successor, and he in turn was succeeded by Hon. Martin Bell, who has just passed away. It is too soon to undertake to write dispassionately of those who have been among us until a little time ago. That must be left for another generation. But it is now generally recognized that the county has great reason to be proud of the record made by her earlier judges. When the future historian comes to sum up results let us hope that he will be able to assign to every one of them a deservedly high place in the history of the commonwealth.

The following sketch of Judge Bell's life and his sudden death appeared in the Altoona Tribune January 3, 1910.

Hon. Martin Bell, the president judge of the Blair county courts, was found lying dead in the bed chamber of his residence, corner of Clarke and Walnut streets, Hollidaysburg, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock. The waiting maid went to his room at that hour to hand him the morning newspapers, and was shocked to find the master of the house lying on his side in the bed, with the vital spark of life departed.

The family physician, Dr. H. H. Brotherlin, was of the opinion that the death summons had come about one hour before the discovery. Death was due to an affection of the heart. Judge Bell had been an invalid for three years past. While his body was racked and wasted by disease, his intellect was bright and unimpaired and his mind acute to the end. The members of his family had no thought of their coming loss and his wife was absent from home, at Indianapolis, Indiana, whither she had been summoned to attend their sick daughter, Mrs. A. C. Hutchinson. Death apparently came to Judge Bell in an easy and painless form, like the snuffing out of a candle. His death was not totally unexpected in the community. A party of his most intimate friends sat in the rooms of the Hollidaysburg club Saturday night discussing his physical ailments, and expressing the fear that the hour of his dissolution was close at hand.

Martin Bell was a lineal descendant of Edward Bell, the founder of Bellwood, this county, and an early iron manufacturer of the Juniata valley. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. A. K. Bell and Mary E. (Allen) Bell and was born in Antis township, September 30, 1849, being in his sixty-first year at the time of his death. The founder of the pioneer Bell family of central Pennsylvania was John Bell, who settled in Sinking valley prior to the revolutionary war, during which he was often compelled to flee with his family to Lowery's fort, to escape massacre by the Indians.

His son, Edward Bell, was born in Sinking valley, March 17, 1769, and died April 14, 1852, aged eighty-three years. He was a millwright by trade, and in the first year of the last century he came to the site of Bellwood, where he built a gristmill, distillery and saw mill, which improvements gave the place the name of Bell's Mills and later, in honor of Mr. Bell, Bellwood. Edward Bell was a remarkably energetic man and in 1830 had come into the ownership of 3,674 acres of land. Two years later he built Elizabeth furnace and Mary Ann forge and in 1836 his son, Martin Bell, at Elizabeth furnace, was the first man in the world to use escaping gas from the tunnel head of a furnace for the production of steam.

Edward Bell married Mary A. Martin, by whom he had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Mrs. Bell was a daughter of Rev. James Martin, of Scotch-Irish descent, who was the first Presbyterian clergyman to preach in Blair county. Rev. Dr. A. K. Bell was born in Antis township in 1814 and died in 1888, aged seventy-four years. He was an able Baptist preacher, and served several churches in central Pennsylvania, as well as being pastor for a number of years of one of the largest and leading Baptist churches in Allegheny City. He was an abolitionist and republican in politics, and married Mary E. Allen, a native of Dauphin county, and a member of the Baptist church, who died in Hollidaysburg a score of years ago.

Martin Bell was reared in Blair county and Allegheny City, and received his education at Lewisburg, Union county, new Bucknell university, from which institution he graduated in 1869. Throughout his life he treasured in his mind and heart the scenes of his alma mater and he never tired of eulogizing the merits and worth of the masters and professors of old Bucknell.

After graduation, he read law with the late Samuel S. Blair, or Hollidaysburg, who stood at the head of the bar of central Pennsylvania for thirty years. His fellow student in Mr. Blair's office was George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, now a judge of the state superior court. In the year 1873, Mr.

Bell was admitted to the bar. He first practiced his profession as a partner of his preceptor, Mr. Blair, and then became an independent practitioner, which course he pursued for twenty years before he was elevated to the judgeship.

Martin Bell was a staunch republican in politics. He was a familiar figure at the early county conventions of his party and was in the thick of several hard fought political contests as the county chairman. He was elected district attorney of Blair county in 1886 and served so acceptably and with such efficiency that, at the end of his term, he was re-elected for a second term. In those days the criminal court calendar was a jumble, with no head nor tail to the list of cases. Litigants and witnesses came to the court on Monday morning, and were compelled to remain there until their cases were called, possibly four or five days later. District Attorney Bell brought order out of this chaos, by inaugurating a daily calendar or trial list, thereby working a great saving of the public moneys and likewise of the time of the court attendants. In the November elections of 1893, Martin Bell was elected president judge, defeating the Hon. Augustus S. Landis, who had been appointed judge by Governor Pattison upon the occasion of the advancement of Judge Dean to the supreme court justiceship.

Many causes celebre were tried during the judicial administration of Judge Bell. The trials of Frank Wilson and James Farrell for the alleged murder of Henry Bonnecka were the most sensational in character and attracted general attention and interest. The jurist revelled in knotty problems and complexities of ejectment litigation. He was chosen the trial judge of an ejectment suit pending in the Centre county courts, the trial of which lasted four weeks, which forms one of the leading cases on that branch of the law in this state. He tried more pure food cases than any other five judges in the commonwealth. He was the first judge to declare the Tustin pure food law unconstitutional and his decision was upheld by the court of last resort.

In the case of the Citizens' Supply Company, involving the right of an Ohio grocer to solicit orders in this state, his decision, based on the interstate commerce law, went to and was affirmed by the United States supreme court. He possessed a wonderfully retentive memory, and his notes of testimony at a trial were largely confined to the names of witnesses, the facts of the case at issue being buried in the storehouse of his memory. He was a firm believer in natural justice, and at all times adapted the harsh letter of the law to the mould of equity. He was most merciful and lenient in the sentencing of criminals, and in that work his sensibilities were sometimes far more hurt than were those of the offender sentenced. A man of abundant charity, he dreaded wounding and grieving a friend, and he oftttimes delayed his judgments by reason of such dread. He and Judge Robert von Moschzisker of Philadelphia, rendered the joint judgment declaring the judges' salary increase law constitutional.

Judge Bell was a member and officer of the state national guard for fifteen years. He was the captain of company C, Fifth regiment, for several years, finally resigning when he went to the bench. Re was with his regiment at Johnstown in the days succeeding the flood, and marched at the head of his company into Homestead after the strike. The judicial campaign was on when he went to Homestead, and his friends advised him that it was a suicidal policy to take any position antagonistic to labor, but Captain Bell saw only his duty as a militiaman.

He was an ardent lover of all athletic sports. He was a member of the Juniata baseball club that flourished in Hollidaysburg thirty years ago and retained his affection for the diamond to the last. He was a mine of information on the subject of baseball, and could name the personnel of all the clubs in the major leagues. Columbia park loses in him a fast friend.

He was an organizer of the Allegheny hook and ladder company of Hollidaysburg, and the chief of the fire department of the town for many terms of office.

He was one of the most prominent secret fraternity men of the county. He was a past master of Portage lodge No. 220, Free and Accepted Masons, a companion of Mount Moriah chapter No. 166, Royal Arch Masons, and a Knight Templar of Mountain commandery No. 10, of Altoona. He was also identified with the Elks, Moose and Eagles.

In 1877 the deceased was united in marriage with Miss Irene Lemon, a daughter of Robert M. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg, and a niece of former Auditor General John A. Lemon, for many years a state senator from this district. He is survived by his wife and six children, viz.: Eliza, wife of A. C. Hutchison, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Misses Elizabeth, Allen and Roberta at home; Adie K., a student at Cornell, N. Y.; Martin, Jr., who is being tutored at Highland Falls, N. Y., preparatory to entering West Point, and Blair, at home.

The funeral arrangements will not be perfected until this morning, when the return of Mrs. Bell from Indianapolis, is expected. It was a request of Judge Bell that Rev. Rutledge T. Whitbank, formerly of Hollidaysburg, but now pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Minneapolis, Minn., speak at his funeral. The interment will be made in the Presbyterian cemetery. A meeting of the bar association will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, in the court house, to take proper action relative to the funeral.

THE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE BALDRIGE.

(From Altoona Tribune, Jan. 13, 1910.)

Harrisburg, January 12.—Governor Stuart today announced the appointment of Thomas J. Baldrige, of Hollidaysburg, as president judge of the courts of Blair county to succeed the late Martin Bell.

Mr. Baldrige is a native of Hollidaysburg and has been practicing at the bar of Blair county for years. He was endorsed for the place by a number of prominent Blair countians. The selection was made from three names submitted to the governor by delegations from that county.

The new judge will hold office until the first Monday of January, 1912. He is well known to a number of residents of this city as he was prominently mentioned for the position of assistant deputy attorney general.

The news of the appointment of Mr. Baldrige as president judge of the courts of this county was received soon after its announcement in Harrisburg and was promptly bulletined by the Tribune. It occasioned no surprise as it was agreed on all hands that, viewed from all sides, it was the logical outcome of the contest, as Mr. Baldrige represented no faction but stood simply upon his record as a lawyer, a record which none of his fellow members of the bar could say aught against.

Last evening, and during the afternoon, a number of the leading residents of the city on being asked relative to their opinion on the appointment expressed their belief that no better choice could have been made.

Judge Baldrige held an impromptu levee and reception at his law offices in Hollidaysburg yesterday afternoon, as soon as the people of the county became aware of the fact that Governor Stuart had appointed a new head of the courts.

Congratulations came from all parts of the county and state, and the continual buzzing of the telephones and the arrivals of telegrams led the appointee to the realization of the fact that a great public responsibility had descended upon him. Judge Baldrige will assume the reins of judicial authority on next Monday morning, when he will preside at a motion and petition court.

He made this statement to the press:

"I am deeply gratified upon receiving the appointment to the vacancy on the bench of Blair county. I want to thank my friends for the very cordial endorsement they gave me. I will go on the bench without any hard feelings toward any person and will endeavor to

the best of my ability to discharge the duties of the high office. I have no personal feeling against those who felt that some one else should have been chosen."

The cause of Mr. Baldrige was championed before Governor Stuart on Tuesday by a committee of citizens consisting of Postmaster Frank J. Over, Thomas H. Suckling, John G. McGraw, and Ard G. Steel, Mr. Over as the spokesman of the party made a comprehensive and convincing statement of Mr. Baldrige's claims for preferment, in the course of which, he argued, "The only objections offered against Mr. Baldrige are on the grounds of his youth, but he will overcome that, in time." Governor Stuart remarked that he was well acquainted with Mr. Baldrige and possessed a high regard for him, both as a man and as a lawyer.

Thomas Jackson Baldrige, who will serve as the president judge of the Blair county courts, by virtue of the appointment of Governor Edwin S. Stuart, until January 1, 1912, is the descendant of a family that has been closely connected with the legal affairs of the county for more than a half century of time.

His grandfather, Joseph Baldrige, was the prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of the county, from 1855 until 1861. Mr. Baldrige was elected county treasurer in 1870, and subsequently served twenty years as chief clerk to the board of county commissioners. He was a living encyclopedia of public and legal information and in his day filled the same sphere of usefulness as did Deputy Prothonotary Cornelius D. Bowers, in a later time. The father of Judge Baldrige was Howard Malcolm Baldrige, who was a prominent practioner and ornament of the Blair county bar for forty years. He was mentioned as a proper successor to Judge John Dean, when the latter was elevated to the supreme bench, but he declined to campaign against his intimate friend, Judge Augustus S. Landis, for the office. He died in 1894.

The subject of this sketch was a son of Howard Malcolm Baldrige and Laura Mattern Baldrige, and was born at Hollidaysburg, on April 5, 1872, being now in his thirty-eighth year. He received his preliminary education in the Hollidaysburg public schools, and under the tuition of Professor James A. Stewart, at the Hollidaysburg academy. After pursuing a course of study at the Andover academy, Massachusetts, he finished his education at Bucknell university and the University of Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of his late father at Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the bar, on March 11, 1895. Prior to his admission to the bar, he was on the government topographical survey along the headwaters of the Missouri river in Montana.

Judge Baldrige possesses a large and important clientage. He enjoys the largest orphans' court practice of any lawyer in the county, and many valuable estates have been entrusted to him, for settlement. He has been the treasurer of the Bar association for fifteen years, and has been a director of the Citizens' National bank, of Hollidaysburg, ever since the organization of that financial institution. He has been an office bearer and treasurer of the First Baptist church, of Hollidaysburg, for several years.

In politics, he has always been a staunch republican. He has never been associated with any clique or faction of the party, and has never hitherto sought political preferment. A few years ago, he was offered the county chairmanship, but he declined the honor.

He is affiliated with no secret society nor fraternity, and goes upon the bench unhampered by any entangling alliance, that might sway his better judgment.

The county's new judge is a lover of outdoor sports and pastimes. He played shortstop on the lawyers' baseball team at Hollidaysburg, and has also figured in the golf and tennis tournaments on the Altoona Cricket club grounds. He has twice visited Europe, has toured the west, and sailed to the isles of the Caribbean sea.

Judge Baldrige is not only one of the youngest, if not the youngest judge, in the commonwealth, but he is also one of the few

bachelors on the bench. His friends give assurances that he is not confirmed in the latter condition. He resides with his sister, Miss Edith Baldrige, in a fine mansion home, at the corner of Allegheny and Clarke streets, Hollidaysburg, within two squares of the homes of the former judges of the county—Dean, Landis and Bell.

He will bring youth and strength to the bench, to conquer the avalanche of untried and undecided cases, that now cumber the court dockets. He is a man of temperate habits, and frequently represented the remonstrants at the sessions of license court. Those who know him best say, that while no reputable landlord who honestly tries to serve the traveling public, need fear him, yet the proprietors of the doggery, the groggery, and the house of ill fame masquerading as a hotel must go down, during his judicial administration.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Primitive Roads—Turnpikes and Toll Roads—Plank Roads—Taverns—The Stage Coach —Road Tax Levies—Road Construction in the Various Townships with Cost—The Canal, Portage Railroad, and Reservoir—The Pennsylvania Canal—The Columbia Railroad—The Pennsylvania Railroad—The Railroad in War Times—The Telegraph Corps in the Civil War—Martinsburg Branch—Tyrone Division—Petersburg Branch—Bedford & Hollidaysburg Railroad—Altoona & Beech Creek Railroad.

The construction of roadways through the primeval forests is naturally the advance step in the improvement of the wilderness country. At first these are mere trails through the forests for footmen, and later on such obstacles as rocks and fallen timber are removed to make the way practical for pack horses. In the early days of the county, vehicles as a means of conveyance were unknown. The trails or war paths of the Indian, and the water courses were the first highways. Only a few of the red men's paths are definitely known. One led from Frankstown via Hollidaysburg, Fetter's Fort, Eldorado and Kittanning Point across the Allegheny mountains, and another from Frankstown via. McKee's Gap to Morrison's Cove. A party of pioneers from the east, bound for Morrison's Cove, were wending their way along the Juniata river by way of Frankstown. When they arrived at the Dry Gap, near where Kladder Station now is, they halted and consulted as to which route to pursue. They suspected the presence of Indians and, in dread of an encounter, they preferred not to meet them. They finally decided to leave the main trail along the river and proceed up through the Dry Gap. There was no path to follow, which made the advance tedious and laborious. They therefore decided to leave some of their more cumbersome effects behind. They accordingly secreted them in the forests among the rocks. Their decision as to route proved to be most fortunate, as the Indians were at the precise time returning from one of their bloody raids in the Cove and were coming down along the river. Had the new arrivals taken that course a clash would have been inevitable. This interesting circumstance is given traditionally and dates are not available. The late Captain Francis Cassidy of Newry, when a young man, assisting his father, Peter Cassidy, in surveying in the vicinity many years afterwards, found some of the irons that were used in the construction of plows used in those days. So it would seem that the hidden treasures were not wholly recovered by the original owners.

There were doubtless a number of roads opened from one valley to another where settlements were formed and of which no record was kept. The most important of these was doubtless the one from Frankstown up the river to McKee's Gap, and then through East Freedom and across the Alleghenies to Johnstown. In the construction of the roads in those days no attempt was made at either ditching or filling. It was simply removing obstructions. Rude as they were, they answered the purpose for travel and transporta-

tion on horseback. The only vehicles for conveying purposes were sleds rudely constructed which were used both in summer and winter.

It does not appear that any of the roads of Blair county were opened solely for military operation. The revolutionary war interrupted the building of roads and the larger streams were declared public highways. In 1787 the legislature authorized the construction of a road across the Alleghenies, to begin on the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, to a branch of the Conemaugh river, a distance of fifty-four miles. An appropriation of 150 pounds was made and the contract was awarded to John Galbraith. It passed by way of Bell's Gap, Creson and then on westward to Pittsburg. At first it was simply a clay road, sufficiently opened and bridged so that wagons and horses could pass and repass. Although the streams were not bridged the road served the purpose of the early settlers for about twenty-five years. At this time the idea of a stone pike along the same line with bridges over the streams was entertained and soon found public-spirited citizens who urged and assisted in its construction. By 1820 it was completed and became a toll road with John Blair, a resident of the county, as its first president. It was then called the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company. The project of constructing a stone road lengthwise across the state was considered at the time to be a stupendous undertaking. In fact the excitement and comment caused by it, was greater than that which attended the construction of the canal and railroad in later years.

The various industries that were springing into existence in the development of the country's resources very rapidly filled the marts of trade with articles for transportation which called forth trains of wagons which were constantly coming and going.

The friends of the improvement persevered, however, and ultimately succeeded in opening a road reaching all the way from Huntingdon to Blairsville, a distance of seventy-seven miles. A considerable length of the line passed through a ragged and sparsely settled region, unable to contribute any substantial aid; many of the subscribers to the enterprise were tardy in paying installments on their subscriptions, and the managers felt compelled to resort to the issue of "scrip" to meet accruing debts for work performed. A large number of these "shinplasters" were put out.

Numerous other companies were from time to time authorized to be incorporated for the purpose of constructing transverse roads. Those within or traversing Blair county were:

Turnpikes. — Bedford and Frankstown, April 6, 1830; Duncansville, Newry and Leamersville, April 21, 1858; Hollidaysburg and Bedford, April 10, 1835; Morrison's Cove, April 11, 1848, and Tyrone and Spruce Creek, April 4, 1868.

Plank Roads.—Altoona and Clearfield, April 11, 1853. Bell's Mills and Fallen Timber, May 6, 1857; Freedom and Sarah Furnace, April 15, 1853; Hollidaysburg and Altoona, April 5, 1852; Hollidaysburg and Bedford, April 26, 1850.

The roads were all constructed and some of them remained in the hands of the original companies until quite recently.

The various industries that were springing into existence in the development of the country's resources very rapidly filled the marts of trade with articles for transportation which called forth trains of wagons which were constantly coming and going. The products of the farm, as well as all manufactured articles, were transported to the ports of trade by four and six-horse teams. For their accommodation in lodging at night public houses were very numerous. Rude taverns spring into being every few miles, with gaudily painted signs denoting entertainment for man and beast, and, in short, everywhere along the roads the scenes were lively and unceasing. Very few of them are yet standing to tell to the present generation the story of other days.

For the accommodation of the tourists a more rapid means of transit was furnished in the stage coach. These cumbersome vehicles, which disappeared long ago, were marvelous things in their day and were "fearfully and

wonderfully made." Many were decorated and richly painted, the linings being often of silk plush. They had three or four seats inside and from eight to a dozen passengers could be comfortably accommodated. Some were long, unsightly affairs, without springs or braces, while others were mounted on rocking springs. Nor were the old stages the only vehicles that rattled over the roads first built through the county. There were greater ones called "freighters." These were broad treads, with four-inch tires, and some of the loads they carried were little short of marvelous. As to speed over the new roads, ten miles an hour was considered ordinary. They were drawn by four bony horses, and as they dashed into town and drew rein in front of the public house, the excitement produced and the importance they inspired brought to the weary traveler a pleasure not equaled now as the modern express train dashes into the depot.

Slow and fatiguing as was the means of traveling it had its advantages in sociability, fun and pleasure. Doubtless many amusing things occurred that were never recorded that would make interesting reading to us who find our pleasure in other ways.

But the stage coach day with its attendant hardships and pleasures has passed and few of its representatives are left to tell its story, while little of its history has been preserved.

Aside from the construction of stone pikes where toll was charged the making of roads in Blair county was carried on by levying a tax for the purpose. This tax could be paid either in money or work. It served the purpose of keeping the roads in repair but made no improvement. The peculiar geographical location and undulating surface gives the county more streams of water and makes more roads necessary than perhaps any other county in the state. The bridging of these streams became very burdensome to the various townships, and agreeable to acts of assembly the commissioners from time to time erected bridges over the larger streams. These were at first wooden structures, but later on iron and steel were used, and still later on they were constructed entirely of solid concrete. The exact number of bridges erected by the county was never tabulated and the exact cost is not known, but a conservative estimate places it above one-half million dollars. The concrete bridges are now taking the lead as they seem to be literally indestructible except through some convulsion of nature. There are at present twelve in service.

A state highway department was created by act of assembly April 15, 1903, and modified by amendments May 1, 1905. These acts authorize the department to co-operate with the several counties and townships, and with boroughs in certain instances, in the improvement of the public highways, and the maintenance of improved highways and provides for the application to the department by counties and townships for state aid in highway improvement and maintenance, and also provides for the payment of the cost of highway improvement by an appropriation of over $6,000,000, to carry out the provisions of the act during the six years ending May 21, 1909. Further amendments were made and an additional appropriation of $1,000,000 for two years was made by the legislature in 1907.

The townships of Blair county were rather slow in taking advantage of the provisions of these acts, because considerable local expenditure was entailed. However, the following list gives the aggregate distance applied for by the various townships:

Antis, 47,343 feet; Allegheny, 4,600; Blair, 24,020; Taylor, 52,960; Tyrone, 79,200; Freedom, five miles; Frankstown, 93,040; Greenfield, 22,200; Roaring Spring, 7,646; Snyder, 32,676; Hollidaysburg, 2,000; Logan, 39,588; Woodbury, 26,400.

Of the amounts applied for the following was constructed: Allegheny township, 3,100 feet, cost, $7,619; Blair, 1,600 feet, cost, $3,495; Logan, 13,088 feet, cost, $27,425; Snyder, 2,600 feet, cost, $3,395; Greenfield, 22,200 feet, cost, $46,968.

THE CANAL.

The opening up of the pike gave a powerful stimulus to the development of the wonderful resources of the county and caused a rapid increase in its population. It became quite evident to the enterprising and public-spirited mind that better facilities for transportation purposes would have to be provided. The waterways were the first to enlist attention. The project for a canal between Philadelphia and Pittsburg was, after much discussion, entered upon. There were many obstacles to overcome. It would be detrimental to the pike; the difficulty if not impossibility of construction so as to make it secure against floods; the tremendous cost, and the risk of it being a "failure."

As the cost was too great for an individual enterprise it was undertaken by the state. In 1826 the legislature provided for the expenses, and so rapidly did the work progress that in 1831 the canal was in successful operation at a cost of over $35,000,000. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of John Blair, the first president of the turnpike, that notwithstanding he would, in his business, have almost an exterminating rival in the canal, so public-spirited was he that he strongly encouraged and supported its building, believing it to be for the public good, and through his indefatigable efforts the route was secured through Hollidaysburg. The plans for the construction of the canal between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg embraced fourteen dams, forty-three locks, seven guard locks and seventy-three section. A letting of the work was made at Williamsburg on June 1, 1831. It is given as a fact that over 4,000 bids were handed in for the work. The successful contractor pushed the work so rapidly that in a little over one year the Frankstown division from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg was completed.

The Allegheny mountain at first seemed to be an insurmountable barrier in the way of a canal. Hollidaysburg was the terminus on the eastern slope and Johnstown on the western. This left an intervening distance of about forty miles over rugged slopes where waterways were impracticable. Here again the ingenuity of the pioneer was demonstrated. Without a precedent to guide them they launched on an enterprise that was new and untried and decided to build a road with incline planes to convey pass engines and freight to and from one terminal to the other. They secured the services of a competent engineer from England. The distance was about thirty-seven miles and consisted of five incline planes on each side of the mountain, making ten planes and eleven levels. At the head of each plane there was stationed two thirty-five horsepower engines, which, by means of ropes, assisted in drawing the trains up. On the levels they were drawn by road engines. In the construction of the road it was divided into thirty-five sections and the contracts awarded at Ebensburg, May 25, 1831, and on May 18, 1834, it was completed and opened to the public.

The junction of the railroad and a canal was a matter of considerable importance to the place that was fortunate enough to secure it. The honor and benefit of this in Blair county was first offered to Frankstown, then the metropolis of the county. But the refusal of Jacob Wertz, one of its citizens, to sell land for the basin, led to the abandoment of the place and drove the enterprise to the hamlet of Hollidaysburg. This was an opportunity for rivalry and just how much or how bitterly it was waged the early historians do not say. It is, however, certain that through the influence of John Blair, Hollidaysburg became the fortunate place. The reservoir was located about a mile distant on the farm of Patrick McCloskey, and when filled with water, spread over lands of Peter Shoenberger and others. Thus the future of Hollidaysburg was assured from decline as long as there was no rival in a thoroughfare across the Alle-

gheny. This building of the canal paved the way for the formation of Blair county.

The completion of the canal was the great event of the day, and the enthusiasm of the people could scarcely be kept within bounds when the ponderous boats began plowing the ditch. This will be readily believed by anyone who will read the papers published at that time. From a paper published at Lewistown in Nov. 5, 1829, we learn that a packet boat arrived at that place from Mifflin on the Thursday previous, and departed again the next day, having on board a number of members of the legislature as well as citizens and strangers. The editor, in speaking of their departure, enthusiastically says: "The boat was drawn by two white horses, when she set off in fine style, with the star spangled banner flying at her head, and amid the roar of cannon, the shouts of the populace and the cheering music of the band which was on board."

The climax of joy, however, was reached by the editor of the Huntingdon Gazette, on the 15th day of July, 1831, when he became jubilant over the launching of a canal boat, and gave vent to the following outburst: "What! A canal boat launched in the vicinity of Huntingdon! Had anyone predicted an event of this kind some years back, he, in all probability, would have been yelept a wizard of be set down as beside himself."

The first packet boat that passed over the Frankstown line was honored by an ovation at all the towns along the route. The canal now became the great public highway, and as its trade increased that of the pike decreased. One boat with two mules attached to the end of a long rope as motive power could with safety convey the freight of many teams. The crew consisted of captain, steersman, driver and several stewards. The responsibility rested chiefly upon the captain. As the movement of the boat was slow, accidents were of rare occurrence. At the terminals the freight was transferred to the cars, except where the boats were built in sections to fit on trucks which were submerged in the canal and the sections securely fastened and drawn across the mountain where they were dumped into the water and again coupled together to float to their destination.

It was quite an honor in those days to be a captain, and he was addressed by that appellation. As the boat approached the towns and locks, its coming was heralded by the blowing of the horn. The captain or one at his signal would place the mouthpiece to his lips and the loudness of his toots depended upon the strength of his lungs.

When the canal was superceded by the railroad, its period of activity having been about twenty years, and the captains' services were needed no more, time turning their locks to silver, they delighted to tell of their exepriences in the part they played in our country's development. Like most of our frontiersmen they committed but little of their doings to writing and doubtless many things of interest and importance are either entirely lost or have become a matter of vague tradition. The survivors have an organization known as the Pennsylvania Canal Boatman's Association, which meets once a year to revive the memories of the old days. Mr. Blain McCormick, a retired Pennsylvania railroad trainmaster, is one of the few surviving canal men residing in Blair county and he takes a conspicuous part in the work of the association, having served for a time as its president.

The old reservoir of the canal company, located a mile and a half south of Hollidaysburg, and extending southward over two miles, was built by Contractor Henry L. Patterson. The construction work was begun in 1839, and it was completed in four years. It was looked upon as a stupendous piece of work, as methods of construction in those days were very crude. The fact that it successfully held back such an enormous volume of water for forty years, and was then opened, mainly for other reasons, substantiates the stability of the work.

It was built for the purpose of harboring water to feed the canal, which terminated at a point near where the grist mill of C. E. Lingafelt now stands in Gaysport. The feeder, or race, from the reservoir entered the canal at a point where the Pennsylvania railroad company's round house now stands at East Hollidaysburg. Through the force of its waters, the great artificial commercial waterway did splendid work for more than a generation.

The reservoir was built purely for commercial purposes, and not until there was talk of drawing its waters, did anyone conceive of building a summer resort on its banks. There were numerous cabins for fishermen on its banks, and Jacob Wise, the care-taker, had erected a pretentious house at its breast. Fishing in those days was allowed in any manner, and it was a commonplace event in the later years of its existence to see wagon-loads of fish hauled to the markets of Hollidaysburg and Altoona, which had been caught within its waters by seine, dip or stirnet, shingle lines and other devices.

When the reservoir was built, George W. Smith, of Pittsburg, financed the affair, and was partly through his demand for his money that the reservoir was opened. The main body of the reservoir was on land purchased by the Pennsylvania Canal company from the McCuens and the balance was on lands leased from Dr. Peter Shoenberger.

The freshets in the early spring frequently backed the water on lands to which the canal company had no title, and the Pennsylvania railroad company, its successors, in the autumn of 1882 ordered one Gaten a track foreman, to cut the breast of the dam down so that the water would recede from the leased Shoenberger lands, and from other lands where litigation was threatened. The cut was successfully made, but a flood a little later cut the entire breast away, and the reservoir was a matter of memory.

Smith, who financed the building of the reservoir, and Wireman, one of the head men of the canal company, made an effort to get possession of the land after the waters were released, but the Pennsylvania railroad company beat them in the litigation that followed.

In 1883 the railroad company leased the land to various farmers and have continued so to do ever since. The ground was naturally very fertile, after having been submerged for forty years, one lessor, Levi Delozier, who resides yet at Kladder station, having raised 4,700 bushels of corn on thirty acres of land, besides pumpkins so numerous that one could walk miles over the cornfield on pumpkins.

The site is surrounded on all sides with the most beautiful mountain scenery, and at the present time there is a movement on foot, fostered by the Altoona Merchants' association and chamber of commerce and the Altoona motor club, to restore its waters and convert it into a summer resort.

By the time the canal with its connecting link, the incline portage railroad across the mountain was completed, the idea of a railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg began to take definite shape and in a vain attempt to prevent or compete with it a road was graded from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, nearly parallel with the old portage incline road, at the expense of the state. It was completed and put into operation, but by this time the Pennsylvania railroad was also in successful operation, and being much more rapid in transit and under better management, it became a successful rival. Public sentiment soon turned aginst state management of the public works and in the early fifties the canal and portage railroad was sold to the Pennsylvnia railroad. The canal as a waterway was soon discontinued, and the rails and ties lifted from the bed of the portage road and a condition of delapidation continued for years, or until the construction of the Williamsburg and later on, the Hollidaysburg and Petersburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. By thus absorbing

a competing line it controlled the traffic of the central part of the state, which had been continued with but little interruption to the present time. In discontinuing the use of the canal it struck a blow to the trade of Hollidaysburg, but it brought a still greater prosperity to the county at large. By locating its principal shops here, Altoona sprang from a wilderness into a city of importance, making Blair county one of the most prosperous counties in the state. In the sale of the canal the state did not realize more than one-fourth of its original expenditure and the project never paid.

RAILROADS.

Blair county is covered with a network of railroads. Every township in the county is crossed by a railroad and every borough and every village of any size has railroad connection. The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad company enters the county seat of Tyrone in the northeastern part, extends in a southerly direction through Tyrone, Bellwood, then west through Juniata and Altoona, leaving the county at the boundary line of Cambria county, west of the famous Horseshoe Curve. All the other railroads within the limits of the county except the Wopsononick railroad, are branches of the Pennsylvania, including the Tyrone and Bellwood divisions, the Petersburg, Martinsburg and Altoona and Bedford branches. The county owes a great deal of its importance to its railroad facilities. The development of its industries and its growth are co-incident with the building of its railroads. Altoona owes its existence and all it has attained to the Pennsylvania railroad.

To adequately portray the development of the railroads in the county the narrative which follows must necessarily be wider in scope than the confines of any single county. One of the first railroad projects in America was in Pennsylvania; and although it was not at the time consummated, yet its agitation helped to prepare the public mind for the reception of the new means of transportation and travel, and paved the way for ultimate success. The legislature of the state, on the 31st of March, 1823, passed an act incorporating a company to construct a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehanna river, in Lancaster county, a distance of about eighty miles. Among the incorporators named in the act were Horace Minney and Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, the latter the founder of Girard college. John Stevens was, however, the master spirit of the enterprise. It does not appear that any serious effort was made to build the road under the authority thus obtained; and it is altogether probable that the scheme was John Stevens' own, and that he, like John Fitch, was in advance of the age in which he lived.

At that time the people had but little, if any, faith in the practicability of steam railways. Water communication, by means of canals, was still the favorite theory of all who desired anything better than turnpikes, and in 1824 the legislature of Pennsylvania authorized the appointment of three commissioners to explore a route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg for such an improvement. This exploration was made, and the report appears to have been favorable to the construction of a combined slack-water and canal line; connected, of course, over the Allegheny mountains by a road of some kind. So well convinced was the legislature of the practicability and utility of such a channel of communication, that in the following April, a law was enacted establishing a regular board of canal commissioners.

In 1826 Pennsylvania fairly embarked in the work of constructing her public improvements. An act was passed that year providing for the commencement of a canal, to be styled "The Pennsylvania Canal," and to be constructed at the expense of the state. It was to be built from the river Swatara, at or near Middletown, where the Union canal commenced, to the mouth of the Juniata, and from Pittsburg to the month of the Kishiminetas, on the Allegheny river. On the 4th of July of that year ground was broken for the work near Harrisburg.

In 1828 the canal commissioners were

directed to locate and put under contract a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, and complete the same within two years, if practicable. They were also, by the same act, required to examine a route for a railroad from Huntingdon to Johnstown, over the Allegheny mountains. The sum of two millions of dollars was appropriated for these purposes, and to continue the work on the canals already commenced.

This was the actual commencement of the Columbia and Portage railroads — works which, at that early date, were of great magnitude, and one of which (the Portage) has never, for peculiarities of construction rendered necessary by the great barrier to be overcome, been surpassed in the world. The main line of the canal, extending from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, and from Pittsburg to Johnstown, was at the same time to be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The state was stimulated in this work by the fact that New York had, in 1826, completed the Erie canal, connecting the lakes with her metropolis, and the knowledge that that improvement alone was carrying annually nearly seventy millions of dollars' worth of the products of the west to the seaboard. This line of canal had deprived Philadelphia of her commercial supremacy, while it had stimulated the growth of her rival to a remarkable degree. Self-preservation required prompt and liberal action on the part of Pennsylvania, and the requirement was met by an annual appropriation of about two millions of dollars, running through a period of many years. This expenditure taxed her resources to the utmost.

In 1833 the canal commissioners were directed by law to complete the Columbia railroad with a double track and the Portage with a single track, and to finish the main line of canal. This was promptly done, and in 1834 the entire line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia was opened to trade and travel. The line as finished consisted of the Columbia railroad, eighty-two miles in length, running from Philadelphia to Columbia; the eastern division of the canal, 172 miles in length, extending from Columbia to Hollidaysburg; the Portage railroad from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, a distance of thirty-six miles; and the western division of the canal, from Johnstown to Pittsburg, 104 miles in length—making an aggregate length of 394 miles. Being thus broken, and consequently requiring the reshipment of freight consigned through, it was both difficult and expensive to operate, and never proved remunerative to the state. It was, however, of great benefit to the country through which it passed, and contributed vastly toward the development of its resources. The full story of the canal and Portage railroad has already been related in the earlier part of this chapter.

It soon became evident that the line of canals and railroads was not calculated to meet all the requirements of trade. It was too slow, too expensive to operate, and too complicated; and public attention was very soon directed to the necessity of building a through line of railroad. In 1838 a general convention, to urge the construction of a continuous railroad to Pittsburg, assembled at Harrisburg, on the 6th of March. Delegates were present from twenty-nine counties of the commonwealth, and also from the city of Cleveland, Ohio. Robert T. Conrad of Philadelphia, presided, and the subject was thoroughly and ably discussed. Addresses were prepared, memorials to the legislature drawn, and everything else that zeal and ability could suggest done to stimulate the state and the people to commence the great work. Some effect was undoubtedly produced by these efforts, because the same year Hother Hage, an engineer of distinction, surveyed, under authority from the state, a route for a continuous railroad through the southern tier of counties; and the following year Charles L. Schlatter was appointed by the canal commissioners to survey similar lines from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. Mr. Schlatter made a report in 1840, in which he specifies three routes which had been examined and surveyed through. The first of these was Mr. Hage's route, which was called the southern, and was pronounced practicable with the exception of about fifty miles over the mountains of Bed-

ford and Franklin counties, where it was suggested the turnpike should be used. The second was styled the northern route, and followed the Susquehanna to Northumberland; thence up the west branch, and by the Bald Eagle creek to the head of the western waters. This was also considered a feasible route, but too circuitous. The third was called the middle route, and was by way of the Juniata and Conemaugh. This was deemed in all respects the best, and is the one upon which, at a subsequent period, the Pennsylvania railroad was built.

Great as was the necessity for a through railroad, and thoroughly as that necessity was now realized by the people of the state, years were permitted to elapse before the work was actually commenced. In 1845 a public meeting was held in the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, to urge the improvement, but it was not until 1846 that the project assumed a tangible shape. On the 13th of April of that year, the act to incorporate the Pennsylvania railroad company was passed. The capital of the company was fixed at $7,500,000, with the privilege of increasing it the same to $10,000,000. The company was authorized to build a road to connect with the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad, and to run to Pittsburg or other place in the county of Allegheny, or to Erie, as might be deemed most expedient.

The principle which governed the early managers of the Pennsylvania railroad in its construction was to build it out of the cash subscribed and paid by the stockholders. To accomplish this, they determined to make their bona fide capital sufficient to cover the necessary expense of its construction and equipment, and to pay the stockholders six per cent from the time their money was contributed. They argued that it was as easy, and more just, to pay this interest to those who contributed to the enterprise from its inception, than to borrow money at usurious rates on bonds, the holders of which, too frequently in our railroad history, absorbed, in a few years, the entire property of the undertaking, and left the first promoters without anything in return for their enterprise and liberality. Books were opened for subscriptions to the stock, at various places in the state, on the 22d of June, 1846, and the utmost zeal was displayed by the originators of the enterprise in securing the co-operation of the people. Committees went from house to house in Philadelphia; public meetings were held; the newspaper press were untiring in their efforts to demonstrate the importance of the work; and, as has already been intimated, a reasonable degree of success followed these efforts. In their first annual report the directors state that out of some 2,600 subscriptions upon the books, nearly 1,800 are for five shares or under. Many of these subscriptions were made without any hope on the part of the subscribers, that their investment would ever prove profitable. The necessity of the road was admitted, and the people were willing to aid in its construction. But it was not long until a different opinion of its future profitableness prevailed, and this stimulated the desire to invest in stock. Mr. Thompson, the chief engineer, contended, from its commencement, that the road would certainly prove remunerative to the stockholders, and in his first annual report stated that "dividends from its revenue can be made of six, eight or ten per cent, by changing the rates of freight and passage, at the discretion of the directors." In support of these prophetic words he states, in the same report, that "if the road possessed no other source of revenue than the local travel and transportation of the rich and populous region to be traversed by it—secured as it will be, from competing lines by natural barriers, stretching out on either side from the Susquehanna to the Potomac—they would be sufficient to justify its construction.

Mr. Thompson entered upon his duties as chief engineer of the road in the early part of 1847. The directors say, in their first annual report, that "in the selection of a chief engineer the board was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. John Edgar Thompson, a gentleman of enlarged professional experience

and sound judgment, who had obtained a well-earned reputation upon the Georgia road, and in whom the board place great confidence." Mr. Thompson at once proceeded to organize his forces, bringing to his assistance some of the best engineers in the country.

The grading of the first twenty miles of the road west of Harrisburg was let on the 16th of July, 1847, and on the 22nd of the same month fifteen miles east of Pittsburg were put under contract. Work on the eastern end was pushed vigorously. Governor Shunk referred encouragingly to it in his annual message of that year, and a summer tourist, wandering through the mountains, wrote as follows to a Philadelphia paper:—"The great central railroad—that imperishable chain, destined to more closely unite the interests of the east and west of this continent—is rapidly progressing along the banks of the Juniata. Day by day the engineers and workmen may be seen surveying, arranging, digging, and blasting away, by which the highest, most rugged bluffs bordering on the river crumble and are subdued, forming the foundation for this life-artery of Pennsylvania." On the 26th of November of the same year, forty miles additional were let, carrying the portion under contract of the eastern end to Lewistown; and about the same time a contract was made by the company for 15,000 tons of rails, to be manufactured in Pennsylvania. On the 1st of September, 1849, the first division, extending from Harrisburg to Lewistown, a distance of sixty-one miles, was opened to trade and travel, in connection with the canal and turnpike. A year later, on the 17th of September, 1850, the line was opened to the Mountain House, one mile east of Hollidaysburg, where connection was made with the State Portage road over the Allegheny mountains. In August of the succeeding year, twenty-one miles west from Johnstown were finished, which with the portion built east from Pittsburg, left a gap of but twenty-eight miles to complete the line. This was closed up during the following year, and on the 10th of December, 1852, the cars were run through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Connections between the eastern and western divisions was formed by using the Portage road over the mountains—the road of the company over the mountain not being finished until February 15th, 1854, when it was formally opened, and the first trains passed through Pennsylvania without using the inclined planes. On the 2nd of February, 1852, Mr. Thompson was elected president of the company, and it was in that capacity he saw the great work completed which he had commenced as chief engineer. He was continued in the position without interruption, up to the time of his death, devoting to the great enterprise twenty-seven years of his life, and bestowing upon it an amount of care and attention never given by any other American to a similar work.

The Pennsylvania railroad was constructed in a superior manner, and, with the great improvements since made, is undoubtedly the most perfect road in American or in the world. Notwithstanding it had to overcome the great Allegheny mountain-barrier which, for a quarter of a century, had been considerable insurmountable by a railroad without inclined planes,—yet it was carried across by engineering skill, with a facility really astonishing. The road commences a gradual ascent at Harrisburg, where it is 310 feet above tide, and rises regularly. At Lewistown it is 488 feet above tide; at Huntingdon it has ascended to 610 feet; at Tyrone it has climbed to an altitude of 886 feet and at Altoona, where it reaches the base of the mountain proper, it is at an elevation of 1,168 feet. Up to this point the heaviest grade per mile has not exceeded twenty-one feet. From a short distance west of Altoona this gradient is increased to ninety-five feet per mile on straight lines, and eighty-two feet per mile on curves. Thus ascending, it reaches its culminating point at the west end of the great tunnel, where its altitude above tide is 2,161 feet. Its maximum gradient is twenty-one feet per mile less than the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and is equaled by several railroads in the New

11TH AVE. EAST FROM 12TH ST., ALTOONA

12TH ST., LOOKING NORTH, ALTOONA

12TH ST. SHOPS FROM 17TH ST. BRIDGE, ALTOONA

ALTOONA TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, ALTOONA

England states. The highest gradient west of the tunnel is fifty-two and eight-tenths feet per mile, and average gradient on that end is twenty-six and four-tenths feet per mile. At Johnstown the elevation above tide is 1,184 feet; at Greensburg it is 1,091 feet; and at Pittsburg it is 748 feet, being 438 feet higher at its western terminus than at Harrisburg, where it commences to overcome the barrier presented by the mountains.

One of the greatest obstacles the builders of the road overcame was the construction of the Summit tunnel, on the border line between Blair and Cambria counties. It was a most perplexing piece of work. This tunnel was driven from both ends and from three working shafts, two of which were 300 feet deep. Steam-engines were required at all the shafts. At the middle one the water was so abundant that an engine of sixteen-horsepower, which was erected to carry the water away, was found inefficient, and a fifty horsepower lifting and pumping engine had to be substituted. A four feet vein of coal was found in the tunnel, which, with fire-clay and perishable shales, furnished a roof of a very treacherous character. A fourth shaft was sunk in the winter of 1853-54 to facilitate the operations of the masons and bricklayers. Bricks were made from the clay in the neighborhood. The cost of the tunnel was about $450,000, or $125 per lineal foot. The first clay, of which there was a large quantity in the roof, when exposed to air and moisture, swelled, cracked and fell in large masses. This made arching of nearly the whole of the tunnel necessary.

The dimensions of the tunnel are as follows: Length, 3,612 feet; width, twenty-four feet; height, twenty-two feet above grade; height, twenty-one and one-half feet above rails; distance below summit of mountain, 202 7-10 feet.

From the treacherous character of the material in the tunnel frequent falls occurred before the roof could be supported. In the middle shafts 120 to 175 gallons of water per minute were pumped and discharged at the mouth of the shaft. The tunnel was made ready January 21, 1854, so as to enable the entire road to be opened, and the portage disused February 15, 1854, although the road was brought into use before it was entirely completed. The tunnel was put into use without arching, its roof being supported by heavy timbers. Arching, however, was provided for, and almost wholly completed on Feb. 17, 1855. The passage of trains through the tunnel whilst the work progressed caused many interruptions and delayed completion. An additional cost of construction of $45,000 was entailed by necessity for the arching. The work completed at that time arched the whole of the tunnel with the exception of 800 feet, which was in sandstone, and a part of that, about 200 feet, was considered doubtful, and secured by timbering. This timber gave way after some severe freezing weather during March, 1856, and that part of the roof fell in. It was immediately secured by arching. 1869. Freezing in the tunnel during cold The balance of the 800 feet was arched in weather caused heavy expense for the removal of snow and ice which gathered there to the detriment of train movement. To overcome this, in the season of 1857-58 the west end was closed with doors that were only opened for the passage of trains. Thomas Seabrook was the engineer in charge of the construction of the tunnel and Thomas Rutter the contractor.

From the conception of the road the Allegheny mountain was a formidable barrier, but a barrier that American pluck and American energy overcame. By utilizing the resources of nature the genius of man reclaimed the mountain wilderness, subdued the wild and fierce obstacles in mountain fastnesses, overcame mountain heights, bridged valleys and streams, and, supplanting the silence of solitude, made the glens and gullies and hilltops resound with the hum of industry and the notes of moving traffic, and created in the Pittsburg division

of the Pennsylvania railroad a powerful agent in the development of the commonwealth. That division is today a type and model, "the greatest division of the greatest railroad in the world," having reached the highest state of efficiency in maintenance of way, care of equipment, and conducting transportation, through the unsurpassed intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness of the employes operating it. It is as difficult to operate as it was to construct, and yet, with the most extreme disasters which ever visited any portion of a railroad, has exhibited wonderful ability for rapid recuperation. It has come through fire and flood improved by its experiences. The very difficulties that the men have to encounter in their daily work on the division make their breasts swell with greater pride whenever they refer to it, and they always glory in its triumphs. Among the great men who have served as superintendents of the Pittsburg division were Thomas A. Scott, Andrew Carnegie and Robert Pitcairn.

Through the passage by the legislature of an act on the 16th of May, 1857, the Pennsylvania railroad company purchased from the state the canal, portage railroad, etc., it being transferred to the company on August 1st of that year. Bp the purchase of these interests the company was enabled greatly to improve its facilities and add to the comfort of passengers.

In 1858 Colonel Thomas A. Scott—a gentleman whose name is perhaps as familiar to the American people as that of any other man connected with railroads—was appointed general superintendent of the road. Colonel Scott had entered the service of the company as station agent at Duncansville, Blair county, in 1850, Duncansville being then the western terminus of the road, from whence he was transferred to the western division as its superintendent. It was there he displayed that wonderful executive ability and indomitable energy which have made him famous wherever American railroads are known. During Colonel Scott's management of the road, as general superintendent, many improvements were introduced, and the transportation facilities of the company greatly increased. Sleeping cars were put upon the road, and connections were perfected at Pittsburg by which the use of omnibuses and drays in the transfer of passengers and freight was avoided. In 1861 the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad was leased by the Pennsylvania railroad company for the period of 999 years, thus giving the latter company the ownership of the entire through line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Previous to this that road had been operated under a contract made in 1849, for twenty years, which, by the new arrangement, was annulled. Colonel Scott succeeded Mr. Thompson to the presidency on the latter's death on the 27th of May, 1874. The presidents of the company in the order of their service have been J. V. Merrick, William C. Patterson, J. Edgar Thompson, Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts, Frank Thomson, Alex. J. Cassatt and James McCrea.

THE RAILROAD IN WAR TIMES.

During the war of the rebellion the corporations were invaluable factors in maintaining the inviolability of the union. The patriotic sentiments and movements of the people were ably supplemented by the patriotic endeavors of the corporations. It is almost superfluous to say that the unstinted assistance given by the financial and carrying corporations to the government in the hour of its trials made possible the rehabilitation of the republic, which has enabled it to speed its beneficent influences throughout the world and to rapidly advance the development and prosperity of its citizens.

None did more, and few as much, in accomplishing the results achieved as the Pennsylvania railroad company, and this, too, whilst it was confronted with the fact that its line was greatly exposed to border raids, and that the war rendered the serv-

ice it was called upon to perform one of great embarrassment.

In operating the road the supreme difficulty encountered by the management was in keeping up its effective and efficient force. The constant and indiscriminate drain from it of men to aid in filling up the armies in the field, and in building up and working military railways, was something beyond the company's control, although, stragetically, the road was of the highest importance as a line of communication not to be broken, and one which the government should not have crippled in its working force.

Carrying demands daily increased—troops and munition movement, added to a restless population ever on the go, and in extending traffic, stretched the power of the men and the facilities to the utmost limit of endurance. As the demands increased there was a corresponding decrease in experienced men to handle the business. For a time it was impossible to procure a sufficient number of raw recruits even to run trains. The use of such material, when it was obtained, was an element of destruction to the machinery of the road, and at the best worked as a strain upon the officers and the few trained men who still remained at their posts. It was not only in the matter of men to man trains that the difficulties of the situation were encountered, but locomotives, cars, rails—in fact all supplies of an inferior quality had to be used, because the skilled labor of the country was in the field fighting for the preservation of the union. As long as the state of war existed the line was menaced, and never in a state of defense by local measures. A few rifle pits and a few inferior works were thrown up on portions of the line, but no comprehensive work, able to sustain an attack, was erected.

The only work of any consequence was a line of entrenchments thrown up upon a high hill on the right bank of the Susquehanna, immediately opposite Harrisburg. And this work would, no doubt, have proved in action more disastrous to its defenders than to the approaching foe. Immediately in its rear was a stony, perpendicular precipice of some seventy-four feet in height, made by the Northern Central railway cutting through the hill. The only life lost on the Susquehanna at the time of the invasions was that of a private emergency soldier named Lewis Drexler, who fell over this precipice while engaged in building the entrenchments. The vigilance of the road's managers was exceedingly sensitive, and the policing of the road so perfect, though expensive, that the advance of the enemy became known immediately. During the year 1861 alone, the additional cost of guarding bridges amounted to $28,897.18. Elaborate works for the road's defense were not required whilst the army of the Potomac was active and could intervene, as it did in 1862 at Antietam, and at Gettysburg in 1863.

In June and July of the latter year, the road's operations were seriously interrupted by Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. At Columbia, Harrisburg, Mifflin and Altoona labor was entirely suspended, and the whole attention of the forces at those places given to the protection of property. A large portion of the movable property was loaded up and carried to places of safety, whilst the balance was in readiness to be moved when the danger came closer. The maintenance of way department suspended for several weeks all work upon the roadbed, and devoted itself to measures for defense and security of property. The danger was not imaginary, for the advance of General Lee's right wing touched Wrightville, whilst that of his left reached Cyster's point in the Cumberland valley, three miles from Harrisburg. A delay of twenty-four hours by General Meade in his march would have placed the road at Columbia and Harrisburg in the hands of General Lee. William Hasell Wilson, at the time chief engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad company, through his professional abilities and knowledge of

the topography of the country, and Enock Lewis, superintendent at Altoona, by keeping the road in operation under the most adverse circumstances, rendered the government invaluable services. Samuel D. Young, who during the war, was superintendent of the middle division at Harrisburg, carried through successfully the intricate interchanges and transfers of troops and war munitions and looked after all the terminal arrangements for the mobilization at that point. His sleepless vigilance and untiring energy devoted to the cause of the union shortened his life. He looked upon the cause as his own, and no general in the field rendered the government more valuable services.

So, too, Robert Pitcairn, through his masterful movement of trains bearing troops and munitions of war which made possible important combinations and concentrations that entered into the success of the campaigns. Similar work on the Northern Central by Joseph N. DuBarry and Samuel S. Blair and on the Cumberland Valley by Col. O. N. Lull, emphasized the important part the railroad officials were taking in the conduct of the war.

William Hasell Wilson, in his interesting, instructive and valuable little work entitled "Reminiscences of a Railroad Engineer," has this to say on page 46:

"When the invasion of Pennsylvania began to assume definite shape, it was considered very important that the railroad authorities should be kept informed promptly in regard to hostile movements. The information communicated from Harrisburg, the headquarters of the state and military departments, being often dilatory and uncertain, Mr. Enock Lewis, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, organized a company of scouts under the immediate direction of Mr. Alexander Lloyd of Hollidaysburg, for service along the southern border of the state. This company consisted of about a dozen picked men, selected with care in regard to their loyalty, integrity, activity and knowledge of the country. There was a line of telegraph along the turnpike between Chambersburg and Bedford, very near the state border, but the stations were few and far between and the operators unreliable. Two or three operators, selected from the regular railroad force, were stationed at convenient point along the above-mentioned telegraph line, with which connections were made, under orders to communicate frequently with the general superintendent at Altoona. The scouts were directed to report at least once in the course of each day, and more frequently when they had important information. The telegraph line being about seventy miles south of the railroad, notice of any hostile movement could be received in time for precautions to be taken. The Altoona office was enabled by this arrangement to keep the Harrisburg authorities advised of anything going on along the southern border. Confederate foraging parties were frequently in the vicinity of McConnellsburg, where one of the operators was stationed. On more than one occasion he reported that 'the rebels are entering the town;' he would then pick up his instrument and hide himself; in the course of an hour he would report 'they are gone.' "

The foregoing is a good illustration of the responsibilities laid upon railroad officials during the war, but needs some qualification and correction. The headquarters of the Pennsylvania railroad company for defensive purposes were really in Governor Curtin's office at Harrisburg, with Colonel Thomas A. Scott in charge, and if "dilatory and uncertain" information was sent from Harrisburg to Altoona it was because Colonel Scott for diplomatic reasons willed it so. The Lloyd scouting party did good service, but it must not be inferred that it was the only party on the southern border, or that it did more efficient service than others what were in the midst of large bodies of the enemy. The organization of that party was part of a general plan originating in

Governor Curtin's office to cover the southern border with scouts. William Bender Wilson and Colonel Alex. K. McClure were also in command of scouting parties that rendered great service along the border.

The Pennsylvania railroad company was not only active in its practical assistance to the government, but it gave indirect assistance by its many and frequent charities through the Christian and Sanitary commissions, hospitals, soup-houses and other similar mediums, amounting in the aggregate to over $270,000. Its largest single donation was $50,000 given to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and used in founding the soldiers' orphan schools.

The telegraph department of the company was also called upon to do its full share in the crisis. Prior to 1855 the company used the wires of the Atlantic and Ohio telegraph company, but on the first of January of that year it had constructed and put in operation the first division of its independent line between Pittsburg and Altoona. The second division, between Altoona and Harrisburg, was completed by January 1, and the last, from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, April 1, 1856. It consisted of a line of poles with double crossarms, and iron-bound paraffine-covered glass insulator and a single No. 9 galvanized wire. Its total coat was $45,198.03, or about $128 per mile.

From its school of the telegraph the company has drawn some of its most thorough and efficient officials; and out from that school, at the outbreak of the rebellion, went the first military telegraph operators at the call of the government. On April 17, 1861, William Bender Wilson went with Thomas A. Scott to Governor Curtin's office at Harrisburg, and there, with a relay magnet and key placed on a window sill, opened the first military telegraph office on this continent. In the same office, on the 23d of April, 1861, on the call of Mr. Scott, there reported for orders David Strouse from Mifflin; D. Homer Bates, from Altoona; Richard O'Brien, chief operator, from Harrisburg, and Samuel M. Brown, from Pittsburg, four of the best operators on the line. They received their instructions and started via Philadelphia, Perryville and Annapolis for Washington, which they reached on the 25th, and became the first telegraph operators to be regularly employed in the United States government telegraph organization. These four were immediately followed by Jesse W. Crouse, William E. Tinney and A. C. Snyder. Numbers of others from off the line followed from time to time and aided in forming a military telegraph corps such as had never before followed the fortunes of war. The corps rendered honorable, efficient and important services. Its members did not plan campaigns, nor fight battles, but amidst the roar of conflict they were found advising the commanding general of the battle's progress. They were the very nerves of the army, and so considered by all in authority. Their position in the army was a peculiar one; they were not subject to the orders of the active officers, but came under the immediate direction of President Lincoln, as commander in chief, through the secretary of war. They were, in effect, field couriers, with enlarged responsibilities. The secrets of the nation were entrusted to them, and the countersign of the army was often in their possession a week or more in advance of its promulgation. All the movements of the army, all the confidence of the commanders were intrusted to them, and yet not one was ever known to betray that knowledge and confidence in the most remote degree.

They came under the rules of war, and whilst independent of the commanding officers in the field, could not leave their posts without running a great risk of being shot.

In the advance when the army was advancing, in the midst of battle, and bringing up the enemy's retreat, the corps left upon the battlefields, in the hospitals and war prisons, hundreds of its members who were never restored to family, home or friends.

Beginning at Yorktown, where poor Lathrop was killed by one of Magruder's buried torpedoes, from east to west and north to south, as our armies marched and fought, until

the nation's cause was won at Appomattox, almost every field, almost every march, numbered one of the telegraph boys among the fallen. A hundred nameless graves throughout the battlefields of the Union attest their devotion unto death to the sublime cause in which they were engaged.

Every nation now has a military telegraph corps as an integral part of its army, and yet before the civil war in the United States such an arm of the service was practically unknown. It was reserved for mere boys—American boys—Pennsylvania railroad boys—to inaugurate that arm of the service and demonstrate its value in actual warfare.

MARTINSBURG BRANCH.

The Martinsburg branch railroad, formerly known as the Hollidaysburg and Morrison's Cove branch, was built by the Pennsylvania railroad company in 1871-72, being opened for traffic on May 6, 1872. It extends from Altoona to Henrietta, a distance of twenty-eight miles. It connects with the main line at Altoona and passes through Eldorado, Hollidaysburg, McKee, Roaring Spring and Martinsburg, tapping a thickly settled manufacturing and agricultural country.

The following article describing the opening of this road appeared in an unidentified newspaper, published in Hollidaysburg (presumably the Standard), early in May, 1872:

Railroad excursion.—Opening of the M. C. R. R. from McKee's Gap to Martinsburg. The completion of the Morrison's Cove railroad from the Gap to Martinsburg was celebrated by an excursion on the part of the citizens of Martinsburg, together with some few others from this place and Altoona, who were invited to participate. The remaining portion of the Morrison's Cove railroad between the Gap and Martinsburg was put under contract last spring and was completed on the 1st inst. Thomas and Philip Collins, the well known railroad contractors, with their clever assistant, Colonel John A. Lemon, have laid down a first class road and have given both the people and the railroad company a road that must always prove satisfactory. The engineer of this part of the road was James McCrea, of Philadelphia, and more recently of the Bennett's branch road. This gentleman has proven himself a masterly officer, and besides is as courteous and kind hearted a gentleman as it has been our pleasure to meet in many a day.

Monday morning, 6th inst., broke bright and beautiful, and at 8 o'clock a. m. a train of ten cars left Martinsburg, well filled with excursionists, and arrived at Hollidaysburg at 9 a. m. After remaining here a while the train proceeded to Altoona and returned at 11 o'clock. At this place the party was joined by a number of our citizens who had been invited to participate. A splendid car, magnificently furnished, was supplied for their use and also the Altoona guests. At half past 11 the train rolled out of the depot at this place and proceeded to the Gap. This new portion of the road commences at this point. The grade from here to what is called the Summit, on Erb's farm, is very heavy, averaging eighty-five feet to the mile. The road takes the eastern side of the mountain and rapidly ascends until it reaches Upper Maria Forge. As the slope is very declivitous, great difficulty must have been experienced in getting a good bed. But there it is, and solid as the eternal hill it skirts. At Upper Maria the road by a bold span, by a trestle bridge, forty-seven feet high, across the turnpike and the hollow, leaves the rocky ridge and takes the limestone bluff on the south side of the turnpike. This it pursues, with still ascending grade, till it reaches the paper mill, where leaving the Martinsburg turnpike and passing between the paper mill and the grist mill, it meets the Woodbury turnpike, and leaving it to the west it makes up into that magnificent plateau of limestone land called Morrison's Cove. Farm after farm of the richest soil is passed and away in the distant plain are seen the spires of Martinsburg glistening in the morning sun. The summit is gained, and then down, by easy grade, and

Martinsburg, "this loveliest village of the plain," is reached in a few minutes.

A large multitude of people were assembled at the station to meet the excursionists, and headed by the Social band, of this place, the crowd formed into procession and marched up to the public square.

Here the large assembly was called to order by S. B. Lysinger, Esq., who introduced Professor Lucian Cort, of the Martinsburg seminary, who, as one of the railroad committee, gave an informal report of the operations of the committee and announced the completion of the great enterprise upon which the people had embarked. He was followed by S. B. Lysinger, Esq., and A. S. Landis, Esq., and Hon. S. Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, who were respectively called upon. These gentlemen congratulated the people of the Cove upon the arrival of the iron horse in their midst, and with complimentary tributes to the energy of the committee and the enterprise of the people, predicted a bright future for Martinsburg and Morrison's Cove.

At twenty minutes before 4 o'clock p. m. the train returned to Hollidaysburg and thence to Altoona. All were delighted with the excursion. The citizens of Martinsburg received their friends with great kindness and hospitality, and the thanks of one and all are due to Major Theopholis Snyder, Colonel J. C. Everhart, Jacob S. Nicodemus, A. J. Anderson, Dr. Bloom, H. S. Crawford, Fred Hyle, and Professor Cort, members of the committee, for their untiring efforts from the beginning to the conclusion of the whole railroad project and also to John A. McFadden, Esq. Zuck, L. A. Oellig and others for their courtesies and kind attentions extended to the guests and strangers present on this occasion.

The railroad from this place to Martinsburg is about fourteen miles long and for picturesque and diversified scenery will be considered unsurpassed by any of the same length owned by the Pennsylvania railroad company. The departure from this place into the Loop is pleasing and attractive; the crossing of the river to the mountain affords, in an instant, an entire change of scenery. The route along Short mountain, with the reservoir stretching out like a beautiful lake on the right, fringed on the north side with the shadows of McCloskey's ridge, is beautiful in the extreme. This view is now greatly impaired by the low stage of water. The road then enters the Gap between Dunning's and Short mountains. This is a very narrow defile—wide enough for the old pike, the Roaring Spring Run, the railroad and Martha Furnace. This furnace is located just at the point of Dunning's mountain. It belongs to the Hollidaysburg Iron company, but is now being run by our worthy fellow citizen, B. M. Johnston, Esq., under the management of our whilom genial townsman, Major J. R. Crawford. It is an adjunct of Mr. Johnston's rolling mills at this place. The road then passes Lower Maria Forge, owned by Essington Hammond, Esq., proprietor of Sarah Furnace and Franklin Forge; then past Rodman Furnace, owned by the Duncan heirs, but lately leased by Charles Knapp, Esq., of Pittsburg; then past Middle and Upper Maria Forges, also owned by the Duncans; then by the paper and grist mills of Morrison, Bare and company, and then over and through as beautiful a belt of farms as can be found anywhere in Pennsylvania, to Martinsburg—the present terminus. It is being rapidly pushed six miles further on, and will be completed by the last of December to the Cambria Iron company's ore mines, known as Henrietto, but commonly called "Leather Cracker." We protest against this rietta, but commonly called "Leather Cracker" may be sonorous, but it is neither sweet nor beautiful. We hope the Cambria iron syndicate will abolish it.

TYRONE DIVISION.

Tyrone, situated at the confluence of the Little Bald Eagle creek with the Little Juniata river, is the junction point of the Tyrone division with the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is the only flourishing town between Harrisburg and Altoona which grew out of the construction of the latter. It has

grown into importance by being the outlet of the region traversed by the former.

The division is made up of the Tyrone branch, Bald Eagle Valley railroad, Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad, and the Tyrone and Clearfield railway, with their many branches, and his 340.50 miles of track.

The Bald Eagle Valley railroad company was organized March 25, 1861, under an act of Assembly of the Pennsylvania legislature, approved March 25, 1861. It is a consolidated company, and formed of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad company, which was incorporated under the name of the Allegheny, Bald Eagle Railroad, Coal and Iron company, June 12, 1839. This name was changed to Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad company, March 24, 1859, the Moshannon railroad company, incorporated April 11, 1863, and the Bellefonte, Nittany and Lemont railroad company, organized September 11, 1883, under an act approved April 4, 1865. The consolidated company is leased to the Pennsylvania railroad company under a lease dated December 7, 1864, for ninety-nine years.

The Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad company was organized December 31, 1879, under the terms of an act of assembly approved April 8, 1861, and is leased to the Pennsylvania railroad company for a term of ninety-nine years from the first day of January, 1880.

The Tyrone and Clearfield railway company was organized April 1, 1867, under the authority of an act of assembly of April 8, 1861. The Moshannon and Clearfield railroad company was consolidated with it on May 23, 1884. This latter company was organized June 8, 1880. The consolidated companies are leased to the Pennsylvania railroad company for fifty years, from January 1, 1882.

The Bald Eagle Valley and the Tyrone and Clearfield roads were known as "commuted roads," having been aided in their construction by the Pennsylvania railroad company, under the provisions of the act of assembly, approved March 7, 1861, for the commutation of tonnage duties. The lease of the Bald Eagle Valley was made during the war of the rebellion, and hastened no doubt by the weakness of the P. R. R. from a military standpoint. At any minute the line of communication was likely to be cut by a confederate dash, and the burning of any one or more of the many bridges on which the road crosses the Juniata between Tyrone and Duncannon. The lease of the Bald Eagle Valley gave an eastern connection at Lock Haven and a line too far north to be imperilled.

The region from Tyrone to Bellefonte is one of great interest and beauty. Between rugged mountains of imposing grandeur lie charming valleys of exceptional luxuriance, irrigated by many springs of rare purity, which, gushing forth from the base of the hills, feed the Bald Eagle creek. Being rich in its deposits or iron-ore, and having a boundless wealth in lumber, stone, bituminous coal and fertile fields brought to high state of cultivation by its thrifty farmers, it presents a picture of prosperity seldom equaled.

The Pennsylvania railroad company began operating the Bald Eagle Valley railroad from Tyrone to Milesburg and Bellefonte January 1, 1863. The road was completed and put in operation from Milesburg to Howard in August, 1864. From Howard to Lock Haven it was turned over to the company on December 1, 1864; but, not being in condition, was not put in operation until May 1, 1865. The Tyrone and Clearfield road was extended to Clearfield in 1868, but not opened for use until February 1, 1869. It was opened to Curwensville, December 24, 1874. The first superintendent of the division was James Lewis; he was succeeded on April 1, 1867, by George C. Wilkins, who, in turn, was succeeded on November 1, 1873, by S. S. Blair, whose successor is J. K. Johnston.

ALTOONA DIVISION.

The Altoona division, no longer in existence, was composed of the Altoona yard, and a line from Altoona to Henrietta, with branches to Newry, Ore Hill and Mt. Etna, the whole comprising 64.64 miles of railroad. It had formerly been operated as part of the Pitts-

burg division, but on June 1, 1881, it was formed into a separate division, and placed in charge of William J. Latta as superintendent. Mr. Latta's successors were: James Reed, October 1, 1882; J. B. Hutchinson, December 8, 1884; A. C. Hippey, January 1, 1890; L. K. Lodge, June 1, 1890; W. N. Bannard, February 1, 1891; R. E. Marshall, June 17, 1895; Almet E. Reed, December 10, 1896, and A. C. Shand, 1897 to 1904, when the division was abolished and made a part of the Middle division.

During the superintendency of Mr. Shand and under his personal direction the great classification and receiving yards at East Altoona were constructed. In the Altoona yards there are 205 miles of track, including thirty-nine miles of shop track, in which there are 1,050 switches. This trackage is divided into running tracks and yards. The capacity of each yard is as follows:

	Cars
Westbound loaded receiving yard ...	592
Westbound loaded classification yard...	1,032
Westbound empty receiving yard.....	998
Westbound empty classification yard...	1,900
Eastbound receiving yard	1,481
Eastbound classification yard	2,453
Miscellaneous storage at odd points through yard	2,044
Total capacity of Altoona yards....	10,500

Eastbound yards: Thirty-three classification tracks, upon which twenty-five classifications are made, using two tracks for each of several classifications. Eighteen receiving tracks.

Westbound empty yard: Twenty-two classification tracks, upon which twenty-two classifications are made, six tracks for storage, and twelve receiving tracks.

Westbound loaded yards: Fifteen classification tracks, upon which fifteen classifications are made, and eleven receiving tracks.

PETERSBURG BRANCH.

The Petersburg branch, before extended as at present, was known as the Williamsburg branch. It was built by the Pennsylvania railroad company in 1873, interesting with the Martinsburg branch at Williamsburg junction, near Hollidaysburg, and extending to Williamsburg, fourteen miles from Hollidaysburg. At Franklin forge it intersected with the Springfield branch railroad, running via Wertz, Royer and Morrell, to iron ore mines, a distance of nine miles. In the days when the iron industry flourished in Blair county the road had a heavy traffic in hauling the products of the furnaces at Franklin forge, Frankstown, Springfield furnace, Cove forge and Williamsburg, and later those of the extensive ganister and limestone quarries along the lines.

In 1905 the line was extended to Petersburg on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad between Tyrone and Huntingdon, and the Portage railroad between Duncansville and Gallitzin was rebuilt, the entire line being called the Petersburg branch, and giving the company a line around Altoona. An immense classification yard was constructed east of Hollidaysburg and a roundhouse and repair shops built at that point. The object in building the line was to relieve the freight congestion at Altoona and passenger trains are not run over the Portage end of the road except in emergencies. Passenger trains are run from Altoona to Petersburg. In connection with the rebuilding of the Portage railroad, the company constructed a large reservoir at the Mule Shoe curve, from which an ample supply of water is stored for use on this line and also for the main line, to which it is piped.

An account of the Bellwood division railroad may be found in the history of the borough of Bellwood. The Newry branch railroad, which is no longer in operation, is described in the history of the borough of Newry.

BEDFORD AND HOLLIDAYSBURG RAILROAD.

The most recent addition to the railroad facilities provided for Blair county is the

Bedford and Hollidaysburg branch of the Pennsylvania, popularly known as the Midland, extending from Brookes Mills, on the Morrison's Cove branch, to Bedford, where it connects with the Bedford division and trains are run through to Cumberland, Md., giving direct connection with the south. The line was formally opened on May 29, 1910.

The idea of a road connecting Altoona and Hollidaysburg with Bedford was formed as early as the completion of the Morrison's Cove or Martinsburg branch in 1872, but it was not until 1889, when a promoter by the name of Dudley, then a pension commissioner, with his son, who was a civil engineer, took up the project and surveyed a road from Cessna in Bedford county, to Leamersville, in Blair county, and after some preliminary work, some bonds were sold and money secured and active operations started in 1891; the work was given out in contracts and much of the grading done the whole length of the line. Then the funds gave out and the work was stopped for some time, but after being sold and passing into the hands of a receiver, work was again started and bonds were sold all over the United States, especially in New York and New England. John Rutherford took the contract from the receiver to complete the road and work was again started, and after several miles of grading was done, the work being completed to the Juniata river at Leamersville.

Litigation then followed and nothing further was done until in September, 1902, when the Pennsylvania railroad company bought the property at receiver's sale. On March 18, 1903, John G. McGraw, who was interested in the road, was called to Philadelphia by the officials and while there a plan to complete the road was formulated Mr. McGraw came back and went to Bedford and organized the Bedford and Hollidaysburg railroad company. Hon. John M. Reynolds, member of congress, was chosen president, with William Louder of Middlesburg, D. P. Reighard of Pittsburg, Mr. McGraw and several Philadelphia men as directors, and Mr. McGraw right of way agent. Much of the right of way had been bought by the Midland company, but changes made it necessary to buy many more small portions of land. By the close of 1904 the right of way was all secured, and in that year the line from Bedford to Imler was completed and train service established, it being known as the Dunning creek branch. Nothing further was done until 1909, when money was appropriated by the Pennsylvania to complete the road and form an intersection with the Morrison's cove branch at Brookes mills. Engineers were put to work and on August 9, the work was started, the contract having been awarded to A. L. Anderson & Brothers of Altoona.

It was an expensive road to build. There were twenty-three culverts and bridges, some being large structures. The largest bridge spans the Juniata river just north of East Freedom and is a concrete and steel structure, having two spans of sixty feet each. The overhead bridge crossing on the Freedom road has a span of thirty-three and one-half feet, while the overhead bridge on the pike leading from McKee to Leamersville has a span of fifty and five-tenths feet. These three large bridges, and the one across the Wineland mill dam and another below the dam, are all within a distance of 300 yards and form the most picturesque portion of the road.

The road passes through a beautiful section of country, which was never fully developed owing to lack of transportation facilities. The highest point on the line is at the summit at Queen, 1,264 feet above sea level, and drops with a ruling gradient of thirty-seven feet to the mile, or a total of 272 feet to the intersection at Brookes mills. The line is practically straight, the only curve of any moment being below East Freedom where the turn is made to cross the river and through Barney hill.

Samuel Rea, second vice president of the

Pennsylvania railroad company, a native of Blair county, is the president of the Bedford & Hollidaysburg road. The work of building the road was in charge of Col. Joseph U. Crawford, engineer of branch lines, with headquarters in Philadelphia, with E. W. Clark as engineer in charge. The first car to make a run from Altoona to Cumberland was pay car No. 460, which made the run on April 17 and paid all the employes on the Bedford division. The next train to make the trip was one carrying officials of the company, including General Superintendent George W. Creighton, who made an inspection of the road on May 13. Others in the party were the engineers who built the road, John G. McGraw, Congressman John M. Reynolds, Colonel Jesse L. Hartman and Dr. J. W. Johnson.

No words can adequately describe the scenery of the beautiful valley through which the line passes. From the car windows may be seen the Blue Knob, 3,136 feet above sea level, the highest peak in Pennsylvania, and the source of the Juniata river. The road has brought the county seat of Bedford county within forty miles of Altoona, and Cumberland within eighty miles of Altoona, making an almost direct line to the capital of the nation.

On June 3, former residents of Bedford county, now residing in Blair, held a grand home-coming excursion, two special trains carrying several thousand people from points in Blair over the new road to Bedford, where a grand jollification was held. The old town of Bedford had made elaborate preparations for the event and was profusely decorated in honor of the visitors. Upon the arrival of the trains a parade was formed, the line leading to the court house where an address of welcome was delivered by ex-Judge Jacob H. Longenecker, to which a response was made by Prof. John H. Cessna, principal of the Washington school, Altoona, former superintendent of the Bedford county schools. Addresses were then made by John L. McLaughlin, president of the Bedford board of trade, A. V. Dively, Esq., of Altoona, O. W. Smith, editor of the Bedford Inquirer, and D. Lloyd Claycomb, Esq., of Altoona.

ALTOONA AND BEACH CREEK RAILROAD.

The Altoona & Beech Creek railroad, popularly known as the Wopsononock railroad, is a narrow-gauge road, extending from Juniata to Daugherty, a distance of fourteen and one-half miles. It was built in 1891 by a company of Altoona capitalists, including W. S. Lee, F. G. Patterson, John A. Canan, Thomas Bell, W. J. Heinsling, S. J. Westley and John and William Loudon, and was then called the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern railroad. A few years later the road was purchased by Samuel P. Langdon, but the sale precipitated litigation which extended over a period of many years, until finally the road was purchased early in 1910 at foreclosure proceedings by C. W. Moore, Andrew Kipple, W. J. Heinsling and Warren S. Lee. During the Langdon ownership the road was called the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern railroad, but when it was acquired by the present owners the name was changed to the Altoona & Beech Creek.

Coincident with the construction of the railroad a hotel and summer resort was constructed at Wopsononock, on the top of the Allegheny mountain by the Wopsononock Resort and Improvement company, which was composed of the following Altoona gentlemen: A. C. Shand, C. A. Wood, Frank McClain, William F. Gable, W. J. Heinsling and W. S. Lee. On the summit of the mountain, overlooking the surrounding country, a lofty lookout was erected, giving a magnificent view of the country. Many cottages were erected, passenger service was installed on the railroad and the place became a popular resort in the summer time. After a few years the company sold out to Thomas H. Greevy, an Altoona lawyer, who continued to conduct it until 1902, when the hotel

was destroyed by a mountain fire, most of the cottages also falling prey to the flames, and no effort has since been made to restore it.

The railroad is built through a mountainous country and for the most part the grades are very heavy. The scenery is unsurpassed anywhere, and Wopsononock is destined eventually to become a noted summer resort. The road taps a rich bituminous coal region. W. L. Shellenberger has been the president and general manager of the road for a number of years.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

Farming the Only Occupation of the Pioneer Settlers—Accessibility of Markets—Growth of the Fruit and Dairy Interests—The Grange—Chief Agricultural Regions of the County—Cultivation of "The Barrens"—Hours and Wages of Farm Laborers in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century—Rough Amusements—Increase of Wages After the Civil War—Agricultural Societies and Fairs—High Cost of Living and the Remedy—Abandoned Farms—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Special Farmers' Instruction Train.

The early settlers of Blair county were tillers of the soil and agriculture engaged their attention entirely for many years. The later development of the mineral resources and the rapid increase in the population soon made a demand for the products of the soil which was always greater than the supply, which condition has continued to this day. This home demand which saved the expense of transportation and largely the middlemen's profits, made farming a profitable business. The marts of trade and location of towns were so easily accessible from all the fertile valleys that farmers could deliver their produce to the consumers in their off time. So farming has kept its place and advanced to the adoption of the most modern methods of retaining the fertility of the soil and reaping the crops. The farmers are mostly men of thrift and rank among the best in the country. As the continued cropping of the land made it more expensive to keep it in a fertile condition, it made the raising of grain less profitable when they were met in the market by the cheaper grain from the west. To meet this condition the land owners took to raising fruit and vegetables and the dairy interests became large and flourishing. This can be successfully carried on where the farms are much smaller than formerly. Some of the larger farms are now divided into three or four parts, and each one operated in a way to make a lucrative business. The farmers have no protection through organization, but are governed by the market price in their buying and selling. The grange has flourishing branches throughout the country, but it has made no effort to regulate prices, the chief benefit being in the realm of the social and in discussing methods at the meetings. Institutes have been held regularly by the state board of agriculture sending out specialists to lecture on the various phases of farm work. The farmers did not take very kindly to them at first. This was due largely, no doubt, to prejudice and in many instances the lecturers seemed to enjoy their excursion better than their work, and sometimes disgusted those whom they were sent to instruct.

The four chief natural agricultural regions of Blair county are Morrison's cove, Sinking, Canoe and Bald Eagle valleys. From these extend smaller valleys or ravines. This is especially true of the Bald Eagle valley, as in it are included all the divides, sub-divides and smaller valleys along the foot of the Alleghenies, stretching out to the mountain east, including the Juniata valley. The Bald Eagle valley embraces a great variety of soil, from the rich river bottom sand loam to the light slate on the steep hill sides. Much of this

land is under cultivation. Some of it is in a high state of cultivation, while at other places it is not so productive. It is easily affected by drouth, and cropping is attended with much uncertainty. The lands in Morrison's cove, Sinking valley and Canoe valley are limestone and much of their area is cleared and cultivated, making valuable and productive farms.

In Morrison's cove there is a scope of land called the "barrens." This land has recently, however, been brought under cultivation, having long lain in an uncultivated state, because the owners wished to retain it in its wooded state to supply charcoal for furnaces. Then, too, there are no springs or running water on the land and the farmers have been obliged to use rain water, or drill to a depth of 100 feet or more to secure a supply of water. The reclamation of these lands is progressing and Morrison's cove will, in time, be under cultivation from end to end. The land in the cove yields on an average twenty-five bushels of wheat and fifty of corn per acre; and when in a high state of cultivation it will produce double that amount.

Fruits of all kinds that abound in the temperate zone find a soil and climate here favorable to their growth, and all farms and rural homes are set with trees, the shelter of the mountains and hills affording sufficient protection against the rigors of the winter seasons to insure at least a partial crop every season. The seasons of entire failure are very exceptional. Thus the home demand is usually supplied and in seasons of full crops there is often a handsome surplus. As a side line in farming fruit growing has been very profitable. But there are only a few instances where it has been made a specialty. Encouraged by the demand for fruit, and the success attending the growth of the trees, the planting of orchards was wonderfully promoted in the last decade, but the coming of the insect pests and disease peculiar to this species of trees, resulted in the industry receiving a set back.

The raising of peaches went along with the growing of other fruit from the beginning and with high hopes, came and went. Labor and small orchards were set which made fairly good returns. But a time of decline set in, and gradually the trees without any seeming cause died. The planting did not keep pace with the death rate, and the fruit culture was subsequently almost entirely neglected. In 1886 James A. Sell in Freedom township commenced planting peach trees in a small way. The growth was so thrifty and the prospects so encouraging that he continued the planting until he had 2,000 trees. This was beyond all doubt the largest orchard ever planted in the county up to that time. The trees yielded well in fruit of a superior quality.

A peculiarity of this orchard worthy of notice is that it was located on abandoned farm land. It had been cropped with cereals until their culture ceased to be profitable. It was then neglected and was overgrown with locusts and briars, having lain in that condition for at least twenty years. This long rest added very little fertility to the soil underlaid with a depth of one and one-half feet of clay. This seemed to be the home of the peach and it turned the poorest land in the neighborhood into the most valuable. Acre for acre, the most fertile land in the county could not in cereals produce in dollar values one-fourth of what this land yielded in the culture of peaches. As soon as this orchard began to throw its fruit into the market, and the industry was proving itself to be profitable, the planting of orchards commenced on every hand. Within a few years thousands of trees were set. Very few, however, were given the attention that the shy and sensitive nature of budded trees require. Under favorable conditions a good bearing orchard can be developed in four years. The inducements to men of limited means possessing but a few acres of cheap land were quite flattering. But the unexpected happened. A disease known as "yellows" attacked the trees and in the course of two years would sweep over an entire orchard, and destroy it. Like the leprosy of old there was no cure. The industry that was so very promising and into which so many people entered with a fair degree of success. Here and there

money were spent and very little realized, and the business is now a thing of the past.

When science provides a remedy for the disease it has been demonstrated that the peach will grow here.

From 1830 to 1840 and in places up to 1850 farmers worked from sunrise to sunset. The winter breakfast would be eaten by candle light and the work started by the dawn of day. The usual wages of a good hand for this kind of service was from $5 to $7 per month with boarding and lodging. If by the day, 31 to 37½ cents. A cradler in harvest would get from 75 to 80 cents or a bushel of wheat. A mower with a scythe about 50 cents per day. The entire family with all the hired help ate at the same table and part of the same food. The fare was plain, substantial and abundant. Part of the work on the farm in those days was clearing land. The smaller growth that could be shaken in the roots when bending it from side to side would be taken out with the grubbing hoe. The heavier timber was cut into firewood, sawlogs, or split into rails. Thus the work on the farm was of the most laborious kind. It must be remembered that the only implements used on the farm were a plow and pin harrow, for putting out the crops, and the cradle, or sickle and hand rake for cutting the crop. The general price for clearing land was $5 per acre.

Farmers usually helped each other to do the heavier part of the labor, such as piling logs to burn, husking corn and even hauling out manure. When a "new ground" was ready to "nigger off" they made a log rolling when eighteen to twenty men would come together and work side by side in the most friendly manner, and rarely part in the evening without some "bullies" having a fist fight. After a fair trial of strength, though some one might be so severely cut and bruised as to be disabled for several days or a week, they would meet in perfect harmony. They forgave each other and cherished no malice. The "spirits" that led to these disgraceful amusements came from the distilleries so common in their day. The disappearance of the one did away with the other.

The long days, hard labor and low wages were doubtless among the causes that led up to the desertion of the farm by young men. However, many who stayed by the farm even with the small inducements they afforded, in time became successful farmers and the proud owners of estates that afforded them ease and comforts in their declining years.

After the public works were placed in operation, and especially during and after the civil war, money became plentier, laborers were in demand and wages increased, with shorter hours of labor, the rush was to towns and public works. As farmers could not afford to pay the wages that manufacturers paid, there was a scarcity of help for the farm work. By this time machinery was invented and placed on the market for doing all kinds of farm work, and by devoting the money to the purchase of machinery that was formerly paid in wages, the farmer was enabled to increase his acreage and reap larger crops with less labor than formerly. By this time the land was clear of stumps, and the seeds could be put in with the drill, and the crop cut with the binder and threshed with a separator operated with steam power; so that the business was almost revolutionized and by adjusting the planting to the demands of the market, the business became more remunerative than formerly. The good markets of Blair county have greatly revived the farming industry and advanced the values of tillable land. Many who are engaged in market gardening have hot-houses and the choicest products of the soil now find their way to the markets from the Blair county farms. These conditions are likely to continue and men of moderate means who can secure a small farm can lead a quiet and contented life with assurance of a permanent business.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS.

In March, 1873, application was made for a charter for the Blair County Agricultural

association, and articles of incorporation filed in May of the same year. Here the matter rested until 1873, when an organization was effected and the first annual fair of this asociation was held September 28-October 1, 1875. As a beginning it was considered a success.

In 1877 a committee was appointed to purchase the ground now known as Dell Delight, as a permanent place for holding the fair. As time advanced, improvements were made by cleaning the grove, erecting buildings, and finally constructing a race course. Here fairs have been held annually with the exception of several years. In 1878 it was held at the Altoona park. An extra effort was made with devices as racing, games and amusements to secure attendance. The scheme was a success in a way, as general hilarity reigned supreme and money poured in. The following year no fair was held, but encouraged by the financial success attending the one held at the Altoona park, it was decided to select the same place for the fair in 1880. The officers worked earnestly to secure as good if not better results than attended their efforts in 1878, but the fair financially was a failure. Frederick Jaekel, the secretary, in his report said:

"In submitting to you my report of the premiums awarded at the last fair of the society, held at Altoona park, Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1, 1880, I beg leave to state that the financial failure of the fair must be largely attributed to the inclemency of the weather. It was bitter cold and this alone cost, at the lowest calculation, in the loss of gate money, more than the amount required to square up and pay every cent of our obligations. Secondly, an agricultural society has no business to offer premiums for fast horses or professional trotters. Let those who delight in such sport have their own races; allow a small premium to horses owned in the county, but never make the exhibition of agricultural produce or stock subservient to horse racing.

"The mistake has been made. It was made with the consent of all, and because the society has made that mistake it would not do to abandon the charter, as some have expressed themselves, and leave the good undone which a society of this kind is capable of doing, especially in a county like ours, full of wealth, resources and the energy to apply them to the comforts of life.

"Especially the directors now in office should consider it a matter of honor to do all in their power to assist their successors in office to make the society what it should be, an experimental school for the farmer. The farm stock was poorly represented, and it seems but little interest had been taken by farmers. The committee awarded a premium to every animal on the ground."

From 1880 onward, fairs were held annually at Dell Delight, but they had degenerated to an occasion for amusement and gambling. Very little interest was taken in them by the farmers, and but few of their products were put on exhibition. Practical farmers had little or no say in the management of the society, and it seemed the way it was going was more like a burlesque on farming than an agricultural fair. Public opinion was aroused and demanded a change.

In 1905 the old organization disbanded and relinquished the charter. In 1907 the Blair County Grange association effected an organization of practical farmers and secured a charter. They elected the following officers and proceeded to revive and improve the fair and make it what it should be as an educational factor to the husbandman in keeping abreast with the pressing demands of the age and elevate it to be at least the equal to the best within the state: President, Dr. F. Frank Beck, Altoona; secretary, Henry S. Wertz, Duncansville; treasurer, J. G. Shope; directors, D. D. Coleman, A. L. McIntyre, Thomas L. Coleman, Frank M. Glasgow, John S. Forsht, Joseph Delozier, Lynn Isenberg, J. C. Mat-

tern, Jr., John A. Thompson, J. C. Lang, Alex Helsel and J. M. McKnight.

An act of assembly provided an appropriation of $1,000 to each county, to be awarded as premiums upon the condition that gambling be eliminated. The new organization decided to keep within the limits of the law and encourage the tillers of the soil to bring the products of their farms and thus help to make the fair what it should be, a means of educating and stimulating the farmer to better methods, higher ideals and a friendly rivalry with his progressive neighbor, and to raise the Blair county fair to at least be equal with the best in the state.

Their decision was carried out and a very marked improvement attended the first effort in 1908. Encouraged by the improved conditions, the farmers took a still more lively interest in 1909 and it proved to be the most successful fair ever held in the county. The highest number in attendance in one day was 30,000, which was an increase of 10,000 over any previous year. The receipts were $6,439.90; disbursements, $5,502.48, and there was paid in premiums $868.50.

It is the intention of the society to increase the rate of premiums so as to consume the entire amount of the state's appropriation. The following rules and regulations and premium list of horses and cattle is taken from the catalogue of 1909:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BLAIR COUNTY FAIR.

The prices of admission will be as follows: Single tickets for adults 25 cents each; single tickets for children from seven to twelve years of age 15 cents; six tickets for one dollar; horse conveyances and automobiles 25 cents each.

1. Entries in all departments will close on Tuesday, September 28, at five o'clock p. m.

2. All articles or animals for competition must be on the ground by five o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, September 28, and remain until the close of the fair, unless permission be given by the division superintendent to remove them sooner, and no premiums will be given or paid on animals or articles removed in violation of this rule. Grain feed will be furnished at cost on the grounds.

3. Articles intended for exhibition only may be entered at any time.

4. Hay, straw and water will be supplied free of charge for all animals entered for premiums.

5. All articles or animals must be entered in the secretary's books and all persons desiring to compete for premiums are requested to furnish a written list of such animals or articles to the secretary by letter, as early as possible, and classified according to the premium list.

6. All who intend to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep or swine should notify the secretary of such intention before September 28, in order that the proper arrangements may be made for their accomodation.

7. Persons entering horses or cattle to compete as standard or registered, must file with the secretary their certificates of registration before or at time of making entry.

8. All entries must be made in the name of the owner or joint owners and no premiums will be awarded to any person not the owner of the article exhibited.

9. No article or animal may compete for more than one premium.

10. Goods or stock must be delivered on the ground and put in place by the exhibitors, and removed by them at the close of the fair.

11. All horses and cattle will be shown on the course and exhibitors must be ready to bring them out when called for.

12. No person will be allowed within the judges' enclosure while the judges are making their awards, excepting those in charge of cattle.

13. Exhibitors will obey the marshal promptly in producing their stock when in-

structed to do so. Horses to be in charge of drivers only.

14. All stock must be what it is represented to be or premiums will be forfeited.

15. It has been the intention of the association to enumerate all the articles in this premiums list that are thought desirable for competition. However, this association invites for competition such non-enumerated articles as persons may have, particularly such as have interest and value to the farmer, gardener, mechanic and ladies interested in domestic economy and arts, including machinery, models, designs, manufactured articles, novelties, fancy articles and curiosities. Premiums will be paid or diplomas awarded as the judges may deem proper, subject to revision by the board of directors.

16. The gates will be open to the public at eight o'clock a. m. and close at six p. m. each day during the fair. All wagons or other vehicles used in the transportation of forage or refreshments must be removed from the grounds before nine o'clock a. m. and no person will be permitted to remain on the grounds over night, unless especially authorized by the marshal in charge.

17. Premiums awarded will be paid to competitors before leaving the grounds. All privileges for sale stands of whatsoever kind, must be paid for when permission is obtained for ground room. No deviation will be made from this rule.

18. No peddlers, shows or exhibitions of any kind will be allowed inside the fair grounds, or within two hundred yards thereof, unless a license has been first obtained and paid for.

19. Any privilege granted by the association for the sale of refreshments or other articles, or for any other purposes will be subject to revokal if the privilege is abused or the conditions of the same be violated. The law in relation to the sale of intoxicating drinks, including ale or beer, will be strictly enforced.

20. All devices for gambling under any form whatever will be rigorously excluded from the grounds and vicinity, and any person caught practicing any gambling devices or games prohibited by the rules of the association on or near the fair grounds will be arrested at once.

21. *Caution* — All articles exhibited, whether eatable or not, must be respected as private property and persons detected in purloining or injuring them will be dealt with according to law. The association will provide watchmen and police, but in no case will be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur by theft or otherwise.

22. Payment of premiums and all expenses is guaranteed by an ample bond duly executed.

JUDGES.

1. Judges are requested to report and have their names entered at the business office by ten o'clock a. m., Tuesday, September 28; after that they will report to the superintendent of the department in which they are to act. Judges are requested to examine the premium list with particular care.

2. The successful competitors in the several classes will be indicated by a blue card for first premium and red card for second premium immediately upon award by judges.

3. Judges will in no case award a premium when there is no merit, nor for articles or animals of ordinary or inferior qualities, and for such only as are specified in the premium list. When articles of merit, superior in character, not named in the premium list, are presented, the judges are requested to note them particularly in their report and make such recommendations to the board of directors as they may deem proper.

4. Animals or articles which have no competition will be awarded a first or second premium according to merit.

5. Judges will permit no persons to interfere with their deliberations. Any competitor attempting to interfere with the committee will forfeit his right to compete.

6. Judges are requested to make their report to the secretary at the business office immediately after the awards are made.

PREMIUM LIST.

CLASS 1.—PURE BRED REGISTERED HORSES.

Division 1.
Heavy Draught, Normans, Clydesdales, etc.

	First.	Sec.
Stallion 2 years old and upwards	$7.00	$5.00
Mare 2 years old and upwards	5.00	3.00
Colt between 1 and 2 years	3.00	2.00
Colt under 10 months	2.50	1.50

Division 2.
French Coach, Cleveland Bays and Hackneys.

	First.	Sec.
Stallion 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$3.00
Mare 2 years old and upwards	4.00	2.50
Colt between 1 and 2 years	2.50	2.00
Colt under 10 months	2.50	1.50

Division 3.
Trotting Bred.

	First.	Sec.
Stallion 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$4.00
Mare 2 years old and upwards	4.00	3.00
Colt between 1 and 2 years	2.50.	2.00
Colt under 10 months	2.50	1.50

NOTE—All horses entered in Class 1 must be properly registered and certified pedigrees must be filed with the entry.

CLASS 2.—GRADED HORSES.

(Competition in Class 2 limited to Blair Co.)

Division 1.
Heavy Draught, Graded.

	First.	Sec.
Stallion 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$3.00
Mare or Gelding 2 years old and upwards	4.00	2.00
Colt between 1 and 2 years	2.00	1.00
Colt under 10 months	2.00	1.00
Brood mare with foal at foot	3.00	1.50
Draught team	3.00	1.50

Division 2.
General Purpose Horses, Graded.

	First.	Sec.
Stallion 2 years old and upwards	$4.00	$2.00
Mare or Gelding 2 years old and upwards	3.00	1.50
Colt between 1 and 2 years	2.00	1.00
Colt under 10 months	2.00	1.00
Brood mare with foal at foot	3.00	1.50
General Purpose Team	3.00	1.50

Division 3.
Roadsters or Driving Horses, Graded.

	First.	Sec.
Stallion 2 years old and upwards	$4.00	$2.00
Mare or Gelding 2 years old and upwards	3.00	1.50
Colt between 1 and 2 years	2.00	1.00
Colt under 10 months	2.00	1.00
Brood mare with foal at foot	3.00	1.50
Pair Driving Horses or Mares	4.00	2.50
Single Driving Horse or Mare	2.50	1.50
Driving or Riding Pony	2.00	1.00

Speed, endurance, style and gentleness to be considered.

CLASS 3.—BLOODED CATTLE.

NOTE—Persons competing for premiums on Blooded Cattle, Class 3, must produce certificates of registry and transfer in Herd Book, or produce pedigree and satisfy Judges they are entitled to registry at the time of making the entry.

Division 1.
Durham and Short-Horns.

	First.	Sec.
Bull 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$4.00
Bull between 1 and 2 years old	4.00	2.00
Bull Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00
Cow 3 years old and upwards	4.00	3.00
Cow or Heifer under 3 years	3.00	2.00
Heifer Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00

Division 2.
Devons.

	First.	Sec.
Bull 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$3.00
Bull between 1 and 2 years old	4.00	2.00
Bull Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00
Cow 3 years old and upwards	4.00	3.00
Cow or Heifer under 3 years	3.00	2.00
Heifer Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00

Division 3.
Holstein-Fresian or Dutch Belted.

	First.	Sec.
Bull 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$3.00
Bull between 1 and 2 years old	4.00	2.00
Bull Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00
Cow 3 years old and upwards	4.00	3.00
Cow or Heifer under 3 years	3.00	2.00
Heifer Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00

Division 4.
Red-Polled and Hereford.

	First.	Sec.
Bull 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$3.00
Bull between 1 and 2 years old	4.00	2.00
Bull Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00
Cow 3 years old and upwards	4.00	3.00
Cow or Heifer under 3 years	3.00	2.00
Heifer Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00

Division 5.
Alderneys or Jerseys.

	First.	Sec.
Bull 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$3.00
Bull between 1 and 2 years old	4.00	2.00
Bull Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00
Cow 3 years old and upwards	4.00	3.00
Cow or Heifer under 3 years	3.00	2.00
Heifer Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00

Division 6.
Guernseys.

	First.	Sec.
Bull 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$3.00
Bull between 1 and 2 years old	4.00	2.00
Bull Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00

Cow 3 years old and upwards	4.00	3.00
Cow or Heifer under 3 years	3.00	2.00
Heifer Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00

Division 7.
Ayrshires

	First.	Sec.
Bull 2 years old and upwards	$5.00	$3.00
Bull between 1 and 2 years old	4.00	2.00
Bull Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00
Cow 3 years old and upwards	4.00	3.00
Cow or Heifer under 3 years	3.00	2.00
Heifer Calf under 1 year old	2.00	1.00

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The public press of the country is aroused on the question of the increased cost of living. Investigations are being made by congress, and various organizations, and the conclusions reached thus far point to the necessity of more advanced farming methods, and an improvement of social conditions, which will keep the vigorous young men on the farms. No commercial or manufacturing enterprise can be successfully carried on to-day, without the assistance of live young men, and it is just as essential for the advancement of agricultural interests that the vigorous youths be employed in that business.

They will not, however, remain on the farm, in districts where there are no opportunities for social enjoyment. Be the home ever so pleasant and attractive, there must be opportunities for easy social intercourse with the neighbors, church, entertainments, the store, the villages, and with the roads in an impassable condition these things are impossible.

During the dull season, when the day's work is slight, the desire for pleasure and amusement in the evening is stronger than when a hard day's toil has tired the body and mind, and it is in these dull seasons when the opportunities and desires for pleasure are greatest, that the roads are in their worst condition.

The average farmer in Pennsylvania is spending three times the amount for hauling over bad roads that the foreign farmer does over his improved highways; yet the foreign farmer produces, on an average of three times the crop per acre. Statistics give the average yield of wheat in the United States as thirteen bushels per acre, against forty-two bushels in England. The average yield of potatoes here is eighty-six bushels, and in England, 230 bushels per acre. The foreign farmer can not only haul three times the load, but he hauls it in wet weather, and not only at such time as he can do no work in the fields. The American farmer, with his dirt roads, must wait for the highways to dry out, and get into a passable condition for hauling, and this is usually the time when every minute could be profitably employed in the fields. This is one reason why the productivity of his farm is less than that of the foreigner.

In all lines of manufacture and commercial enterprise, America is conceded to lead the world, and yet our highways are undoubtedly the worst on the face of the earth.

The "Philadelphia Press" says:

"The increased cost of living and the deserted farm—the two are linked as simply as one plus one.

" 'Back to the land' is the answer to the sum. But only when prices, soaring beyond the reach of average pocketbooks, made the discovery of a remedy necessary was the answer found and 'back to the land' made one of the modern slogans of reform.

ABANDONED FARMS.

"There are 7,000 deserted farms in Pennsylvania. The tourist in the New England states is whirled by them mile on mile. In the south they stand in even greater number, and even in more abject neglect. Each year of the last twenty has left them more numerous, more dilapidated, and America, busy with factories, railroads and mines, has not stopped to worry over them.

" 'Back to the land,' became a rallying cry. Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has been preaching it. The house committee for the investigation of the high prices of food has indorsed his views.

"Everywhere the investigator looked he saw arguments in plenty for re-peopling the land, but suggestions of how to do it were few. So

far Secretary Wilson has been the only active leader in the new campaign. His speech, recently delivered before the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, sounded a national note of warning. 'The cities,' he said, 'are drawing the boys and girls away from the farms and there is a crying need for the states to follow the nation in the promotion of agriculture.'

"The disposition seems to be to get away from the farm. The worst farming being done in America to-day is done east of the Allegheny mountains. There is no land that needs looking after so much as the lands east of the Allegheny mountains. There are no lands in the country that are so cheap to-day as the lands east of the Allegheny mountains, and when you say that in some of those localities you are regarded as an unfriendly man. It is supposed to be a slight upon the people in one of those great eastern states to say that they are the poorest farmers in America. The boys have gone away and left the farms. That is what is the matter.

"The last report of the conservation commission shows that in the United States there were 16,000 square miles of abandoned farms, chiefly along the Atlantic seaboard. That is 10,000,000 acres, an area twice the size of Massachusetts, enough abandoned farms to give work to 70,000 farmers."

Rabbi Krauskopf, president of the National Farm school, says:

"The first remedy is to better the social conditions in the rural districts. In the slums of our great cities we have many people working to brighten the social life of the dwellers in the ghettos—to make them happy. But no theatricals and no lectures are arranged for the farmers whose life, though it is a productive, a useful and a noble one, holds less opportunity for amusement than is possessed by the corner loafer with the price of admission to a moving picture show.

FARMERS' INSTRUCTION TRAIN.

(From Altoona Tribune, Feb. 23, 1910.)

The Pennsylvania railroad company's special farmers' instruction train, carrying a corps of experts on the tilling of the soil, pulled away from the city yesterday morning at eight o'clock for a three days' tour through the central section of Pennsylvania. That the farmers in this section of the state are eager and anxious to learn the newest and best ways for obtaining results was evident in the manner in which they turned out at the scheduled stopping places on the first day of the agricultural campaign.

The agricultural lecturers on the train were Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the state agricultural college, and Professors R. L. Watts, C. F. Shaw, M. S. McDowell, H. E. VanNorman, C. F. Noll and Alva Agee.

The first stop of the farmers' special was at Roaring Spring and there it was greeted by a crowd of from one to two hundred farmers. For almost an hour they listened to the experts on agriculture lecture on various subjects pertaining to the tilling of the soil to obtain the best results and with asking questions concerning various matters pertaining to farming.

The second stop was at Martinsburg, the very heart of the most fertile section of central Pennsylvania, and here the two cars were not large enough to accommodate the crowd, and lectures were given in the station waiting room, on the platform and in the cars. Here eight lectures were given and were afterwards followed by considerable quizzing on the part of the farmers.

At Curry the special was warmly greeted by the tillers of the soil in that section. Williamsburg and vicinity furnished a big crowd at 1:50 o'clock, when the train reached that place, and the day's lecturing ended at Alexandria, where the agriculturists were greeted and received by an interested crowd.

(From Altoona Gazette Feb. 23, 1910.)

The experiment conducted yesterday by the Pennsylvania railroad company in conveying expert lecturers on agricultural subjects through the farming section of the country, where addresses were made to the tillers of the soil, was a great success, judg-

ing from the crowds attending and the interest manifested. The railroad officials and the state college authorities deserve the highest praise in their efforts to help the farmers and the latter will appreciate it.

The gentlemen who accompanied the train and spoke to the farmers were not mere theorists trying to tell the husbandmen something concerning which the latter know more about than they do themselves. Their knowledge has been acquired through careful and practical experiments along scientific lines and good results cannot help but follow their efforts, for farmers, as a rule, are willing to learn. There are few occupations in which mankind is engaged in which there is more to learn and in which intelligent and well-directed effort is more needed. And in view of the fact that one of the greatest problems confronting this nation is that of feeding its population at a reasonable cost, the importance of the efforts along these lines to all classes of people can be readily appreciated.

It is to be hoped that the experiment of yesterday will have the effect of stimulating interest in the farmers' institutes that will be held shortly at a number of places in the county.

CHAPTER VII.

MINERALS AND MINING.

The Lead and Zinc of Sinking Valley—Expedition of Gen. Roberdeau—The Keystone Zinc Company—Coal Measures, Mines, and Companies—Manufacture of Coke—The Limestone Industry.

THE LEAD AND ZINC OF SINKING VALLEY.

As early as the Revolutionary war, the attention of the colonial government was invited to the lead ore of Sinking valley. How much work was then done in mining or manufacturing is not now definitely known. Various accounts in the shape of vague and unreliable stories exist among the present inhabitants of the valley; but aside from these it is evident from the frequent allusions made to the subject in the Pennsylvania state archives (vols. 6, 7, 8 and 9.) as well as also from the old pits and excavations in the neighborhood of the Fleck farm, that the undertakings of this early period were extensive for their day, and especially so when it is considered that the region at that time was an almost unbroken and trackless forest, traversed by roving bands of unfriendly Indians, and far removed from every important settlement.

It is, however, definitely known that in April, 1778, an expedition of considerable strength and under the command of General Roberdeau (or Roberdean) started from Carlisle for the Sinking valley, where a lead mine was subsequently opened and worked. (See letters of General Roberdeau, April 17, 1778. Penn. archives, vol. 6, p. 422.) Small reducing works were likewise built close by in which the ores were treated as fast as they were mined, and the metal so obtained was most likely shipped in flat boats down the Juniata river at the time of high water.

The mining developments of this period were doubtless mainly, if not entirely, confined to the southern portion of the valley, near the so-called "kettle," where the ores contain a much larger precentage of lead. The old adit near Birmingham at the northern end of the valley, though begun in the last century, belongs to a later date than the pits on the Fleck farm, and was made under different auspices.

The Roberdeau expedition, though it continued work for some time, was in the end a failure. Various exaggerated notions as to the probable yield of these mines were entertained by those who had the work in charge; nor was the enterprise finally abandoned without some protestation on the part of General Roberdeau against the slender support and assistance rendered him by the government authorities; a support, moreover, which seems to have been guaranteed to him at the outset of his undertaking. (Penn. archives. vol. 8, p. 15.) But even with such assistance it is obvious from what we now know, that lead could have been obtained here only at great expense, as the ores are too lean to be profitably treated for that metal alone, while the veins in which galena figures to any extent are among the smallest in the valley. Hence the failure of the enterprise may perhaps be

ascribed as much to the expense of mining and treating the ores as to the causes assigned to it by General Roberdeau.

There is no record of the total amount of metal produced at this time in Sinking valley, nor of the cost of it, nor of the time when the work was finally abandoned. But under date of May 29, 1779, more than a year after the expedition set out from Carlisle, mention is made of an order from General Roberdeau for 500 pounds of lead; and subsequently, in November of the same year General Roberdeau in a communication to President Reed of the council, speaks of the deferred payment on a thousand pounds of lead. These are the only figures connected with this branch of the subject to be obtained from the state archives. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that they together represent the entire product of the mines at that time, or even the greater portion of it; for under such circumstances General Roberdeau after a whole year's work could scarcely advised its continuance. After the abandonment of this enterprise nothing was done with the zinc and lead deposits of Sinking valley for several years.

But that work on them was resumed before the close of the eighteenth century is shown by an agreement between John Musser and Robert Morris, who were "equally concerned in a lead mine situated in Tyrone township, in the county of Huntingdon, in Pennsylvania." By the terms of this agreement, which is dated August 4, 1795, Musser was to drive a "level," for drainage purposes, through to a certain shaft on which some work had already been done, but in which the miners had been prevented from going deeper on account of water.

The third period is represented by the operations of the Keystone zinc company. This was the period when the mineral deposits of the valley were most fully explored and developed; indeed it was the only period when anything of importance was done.

The Keystone zinc company was incorporated in 1864; it had a comprehensive charter and abundant capital, and work was begun by it on an extensive scale. The mining operations of the company were mainly directed to the so-called "bowlder deposits," near Birmingham, at the northern end of the valley.

Several thousand tons of ore were mined and large reducing works with all the modern appliances were erected at a considerable expense on the south bank of the Juniata river, near Birmingham. Zinc oxide was made in these works. However, a portion of the ore was brought hither from a distance. The company finally became embarrassed financially and in 1870 suspended operations. Since then the mines have been idle and are now shut. The works were dismantled and removed; a few tenement houses alone mark the site.

During the period covered by the operations of the zinc company, other property holders of the valley took active steps towards developing their lands. Holes were drilled to the depth of hundreds of feet, but the results were not such as to encourage following up the work with regular shafts for mining.

More than two thousand tons of ore were taken from the shafts during the time the Keystone company operated them. The industry will never be revived unless richer veins are found.

COAL.

The coal measure rocks touch only a part of the western edge of Blair county, and that part only included between the old abandoned Portage railroad on the south, and the Buck Horn tavern on the north. This comprises an area barely nine miles long.

If the line dividing Blair from Cambria on the west had pursued a straight course northeastward from where it starts at the Blair-Cambria and Bedford corner at the south, it would have allowed no coal measures at all in Blair; they would have been entirely west of the line, in Cambria. But following, as this line partly does, the highest summits of the

Alleghany mountain, it has an irregular zigzag course, advancing west a few points, or receding as many to the east as the case may be, until at the old Portage railroad it curves westward on to a high inner crest which extends from the Portage railroad as above stated northward to the Buck Horn tavern. This inner crest is composed of the coal measures of Blair county.

The crest of the Allegheny mountain is the eastern edge of the great bituminous coal basin of western Pennsylvania. And it happens that nowhere on the Allegheny mountain can the rocks and coal veins be better observed than in the neighborhood of Bennington in Blair county, where by means of natural and artificial exposures all the strata of the lower productive system may be examined and measured.

Counting the different coal beds, large and small, in the lower productive coal measures, there are usually seven such seams in this group, namely: the Broodville, Clarion, Kittanning Lower, Kittanning Middle, Kittaning Upper, Freeport Lower and Freeport Upper. These are all represented at Bennington, besides an additional small seam between the Kittanning Lower and Middle. The only ones of importance at Bennington are the Brookville, Kittanning Lower, and Freeport Upper.

The Freeport Upper seam is nearly always about five feet thick throughout the Blair county basin. But in this measurement are included a slate parting and much bony coal near the roof, both of which seriously interfere with the value of the seam. Besides, in other respects, it is vastly inferior to the Kittanning Lower bed with which it can not successfully compete at all, so that few mines have been opened on it, and those begun have never been very vigorously followed up.

Some years ago, however, at the time the Portage railroad was operated, Mr. Lemon worked this coal by a shaft situated a few hundred yards west of the head of Plane 6. The shaft was sixty feet deep, and being a convenient shipping point, besides supplying the plane engine with fuel, a considerable amount of coal was taken from the shaft during the years it was operated. But it was not a good quality of coal for fuel and its ready sale at the time, was on account of the less active competition of that period.

During the time of the operation of the Old Portage railroad the Kittanning Lower bed was quite extensively worked by Messrs. Miller and Shoenberger in the neighborhood of Plane No. 6. The mines were situated near the top of a hill south of the railroad, with which latter they were connected by means of a tram road and an incline plane. It was from these developments that the bed acquired the local name of the "Miller seam" by which it is yet widely known throughout both Blair and Cambria counties. The old openings were long since abandoned and are now shut, the supply of coal easily obtainable from this point of attack having doubtless been nearly exhausted.

North of Plane No. 6 and close to the turnpike is an old drift now shut. Then behind the hilltop at the east of the plane there were opened at different times, by different individuals, among whom we have Bergoon, Walls, and Woodcock. Considerable quantities of coal are taken out during the winter months, at which time it supplies a large local trade. The roof and floor of the bed are excellent, which insures clean, dry coal. As the loaded cars issue from the mine they are run over a tram road 1,000 feet in length to a self-acting incline plane 150 feet in height, by means of which the cars are lowered to the old Philadelphia and Pittsburg pike. This mine has no railroad connection.

In the vicinity of Bennington on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad was located the mine of the Kittanning Coal company. The tipple was connected with the Pennsylvania railroad so that it had every facility for large shipments of coal. The mine was quite extensively operated for a time, but for a number of years has been inactive.

Close by was another mine operated by Dennison and Porter. They worked on a seam that lay about 125 feet below the sur-

face. The bed was three feet thick and was underlaid with a grayish fire-clay. The coal came out in an excellent condition, hard, firm and dry. It broke away easily under the pick and needed no blasting. They for a time worked the mine extensively. Most of their coal was shipped to eastern markets.

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.

The Blair Iron and Coal company had several mines also near Bennington. They operated extensively and most of the output of their mines was made into coke in the ovens near by.

At first the coking was done in open air pits, an extravagant and destructive method requiring considerable time for the process—some eight or ten days—and involving a loss of twenty-two per cent of the carbon contained in the coal. Later on they erected close to the mines a bank of 100 bee-hive ovens the daily output of which is 160 tons. The bank of ovens was 750 feet long with wharf and railroad siding on each side. A large dump was erected capable of holding three days' supply of coal, and of sufficient height to discharge its coal in larries on tracks underneath. These larries received five tons and discharged them through their hopper into the oven. The ovens were put in blast October 8, 1878, and during the month of December of that year and January of 1879, 10,223 tons of coal were coked, yielding 6,548 tons of coke of a good quality.

The Baltimore Coal and Coke company opened and operated a mine with considerable vigor at Glen White about two miles north of Bennington. Some of the coal was coked, some of it found a market in Altoona, and still another part of it was carried in its raw state to the seaboard. A branch ravine extending southeastward down the flank of the mountain enabled a railroad to be cheaply built to Kittanning Point, where it intersected with the Pennsylvania railroad.

Dr. Baker's mines are situated on the top of the moutain top about one mile northeast from Glen White. They are connected with the P. R. R. at Kittanning Point. The connecting road is of narrow gauge, ascending the mountain flank by long detours. It is built on the gravity plan and the loaded cars, as they come from the mines, start directly on their journey to the tipple at the Point, being impelled by their own momentum.

The coal from this mine seemed to be as good as any mined in this region but it was all shipped away in its raw state.

Beyond Dr. Baker's mines the coal seams bend westward, which quickly carries them across into Cambria county. The final outcrop of the coal in Blair county is in the northern part near the Buck Horn tavern. There is a mine opened here called the McNellius. Of the extent of its operations or the quality of its coal we have no data.

CHARACTER OF BLAIR COUNTY COALS.

The coals, in Blair county, from any and all the principle beds, are bituminous, and not semi-bituminous, notwithstanding their position at the extreme eastern edge of the basin and on the top of the Allegheny mountain. In point of the fact the amount of gaseous matter in them vastly exceeds that in the coals at Johnstown, or the coals generally in Cambria county; it exceeds even that in the coals of the second basin, the Ligonier Valley, and it is not until we have reached Pittsburg bed at Blairsville, in the third basin, that we find an equal amount of hydrocarbon gases. And moreover, if we extend our observations northeast along the mountain top towards Lloydsville, in Cambria county, or southwest into Somerset county, it is only to find a reinforcement of the facts above recorded. Although it should be stated that nowhere apparently on the Allegheny mountain do the percentages of volatile combustible matter in the coals range so high as in Blair county.

LIMESTONE.

Blair contains vast quantities of limestone of a very superior quality. Its formation and location is very peculiar. The rock is of a bluish color and when the action of the

fire removes the carbonic acid it pulverizes into a mass as white as snow. The vein of rock traverses the county from north to south and juts out into bold prominence in many places. It keeps shy of the mountains except a vein along the base of Dunning. And while it does not exist in all parts of the county it is so distributed that it is no great distance from any part. It was used extensively as a flux in the smelting furnaces in their day and was always in close proximity to them.

At Tyrone the ledge is over 800 feet thick. At Hollidaysburg and out bv the old reservoir it is about 900 feet thick. Along the great line of outcrop it can be cheaply attacked in numerous localities. Much of the rock contains ninety-five per cent. of pure lime. Kilns for burning were very numerous in former days in all parts of the county and vast quantities of the finest quality of lime was burned both for commercial and domestic purposes. But at the present time very few are in active service and many through neglect have fallen in.

The greatest quantity and perhaps the best quality of the rock is in the vicinity of Williamsburg. Here it is extensively quarried, and shipped to other points for various purposes. The business has grown to proportions that are little short of marvelous. Some of the operators pay to the owners of the land from one to one and three-fourths of a cent per ton royalty. One of the owners realized from this small amount $2,600 in one year from the shipments.

The following from the pen of Mr. C. E. McKernan was published in the Altoona Mirror, May 19, 1909.

"Piney creek is a small stream having its source in the southern end of Blair county and emptying into the Juniata river at Franklin Forge, two miles west of Williamsburg. Its waters flow through some of the best farms in the state in the beautiful Morrison Cove valley. Some four or five miles above Franklin Forge the creek meanders through a gorge—high, rocky hills on each side, with not enough verdure to feed a goat. The land at one time was not considered worth the taxes.

In the spring of 1881, Mr. Frank R. Schmucker conceived the idea of burning lime and realizing the abundant quantity of limestone deposits in the hills, he erected a plant on the creek about two miles from Franklin Forge, and continued in the business for about three years truning out a superior quality of lime. At the expiration of that time it was found that the stone could be used to better success if pulverized for the manufacture of glass, and a company was formed, consisting of Messrs. F. R. Schmucker, S. R. Schucker and Calvin R. Fluke and the erection of a crusher and pulverizing machinery was commenced.

A fortune was expended in perfecting the machinery and getting it in proper shape for doing the work. Pluck and perserverance conquered all difficulties, and ere long large quantities of ground limestone, and also crushed stone, were shipped to Pittsburg and other points, and they shortly after built another plant known as number two.

"In 1890 number one plant was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a great loss, and about two years after number two share the same fate.

"In the meantime, about the time of the Johnstown flood (1889) high water caused much damage, and, taking all together the firm spent about $60,000 on the creek without much material benefit. Undismayed, however, they continued operations. Both plants were rebuilt and prosperity at last was theirs.

"In 1895 Mr. A. J. Morris of Tyrone bought out the interests of Messrs. S. R. Schmucker and C. R. Fluke. Mr. F. R. Schmucker retained his interest and became manager of the works. They were then shipping an average of about twenty-six car loads of crushed limestone daily, having discontinued the grinding of stone in 1890. The vast quantity of rock contained in the tract on both sides of the creek clear down

to Franklin Forge was leased by Mr. Schmucker.

"Mr. Schmucker while sitting by a spring looking into the water detected a something by the action of the water that proved to be a substance known as dolomite. It is limestone but contains about forty per cent. of carbonate magnesia. The common limestone contains only from one to two per cent. It is difficult to detect it until it is tested in a laboratory.

"It will therefore, be observed that Mr. Schmucker was not only the pioneer of the limestone industry in this section of the county, but also the discoverer of the dolomite. From the small beginning the limestone business has grown into gigantic proportions.

"In 1899 Messrs. Morris and Schmucker sold out to the American steel and wire company, and Mr. Harry A. Sparr who had been a clerk in the employ of Morris company became the superintendent of the works and has now rounded out twenty-three years in the limestone business, and today occupies a fine residence in Williamsburg.

"The following figures apply when the different companies mentioned are running at their full capacity.

"The American steel and wire company ships thirty carloads per day and have enough, or rock in sight to keep them going for fifty years. They employ about 150 men.

"The Pittsburg limestone company operates one quarry at Franklin Forge and all except one on Clover creek. These quarries extend from the mouth of the creek near Cove forge up to where the old woolen mill was located, which was operated for many years by the Schwab family. This company has for its superintendent William D. Libby and gives employment to 500 men and ships 100 cars per day.

The St. Clair limestone company is on the old Patterson farm, on the opposite side of the river from Franklin Forge and is managed by William Bice. They employ 140 men, and ship twenty-five cars per day. The Blair four limestone company, a short distance east of Mount Etna is also managed by Mr. Bice and this company employs 250 men, and ship twenty-five cars per day.

"The Josephine limestone company is located on the site of the Rock Dale foundry on Clover creek. Edward Lang is superintendent. Seventy men are employed and twenty carloads are shipped daily.

"These quarries commenced operations in a small way in 1881 and have grown till they now employ 1,200 men with a payroll of $2,000 per day and with a total out-put daily of 13,000 tons of limestone.

"According to geological calculations and the supply in sight there is nearly if not all together, a mass of limestone in Blair county which would amount to a block of ten cubic miles. To try to convey to the average reader what it represents is almost enough to cause the imagination to stagger. If this amount of stone was loaded into railroad cars of fifty tons capacity it would require 2,708,442,315 cars. Estimating 150 cars to the mile it would make a train 18,056, 282. This train would girdle the earth 722 times.

"The number of engines required to haul this train, allowing fifty cars to each, would be 54,168,846. Running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour would take it eight and one-half years to pass a given point."

CHAPTER VIII.

MANUFACTURING.

Iron Works—Early Foundries—Furnaces in 1882—The Blair Iron and Coal Co.—Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Co.—Bellrough Foundry—McLanahan & Stone—Peter Shoenberger—Rodman Furnace—List of Former Iron Industries—Bloomfield Mines—Limestone Industry—Axe Factories—Ganister Quarries—Other Miscellaneous Industries.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Although Blair county contained within its boundaries wonderful deposits of iron ore and limestone, and its surface was covered with a dense growth of timber and its divides were traversed with bold, dashing streams of water suitable for making power to drive machinery, no attempt was made to manufacture iron before 1800. The first attempt appears to have been at Etna furnace and forge, built in 1805-6 by Canan, Stewart & Moore, and located in Catharine township, near the Juniata which was the first iron works within the present limits of Blair county. Tyrone forge was built by John Gloninger & Co., in 1805. Cove forge was built next by John Royer in Woodbury township in 1810 and was operated continuously for more than seventy years. Allegheny furnace, near the present site of Altoona, was built in 1811 by Allison and Henderson, and later was owned and rebuilt by Elias Baker; Springfield furnace, in Woodbury township, was built by John and Daniel Royer in 1815; Rebecca furnace, by Dr. Peter Shoenberger in 1817, on Clover creek; Mary Ann forge built about 1830 by Edward Bell & Son, and Elizabeth furnace in 1832; Antes forge at Tipton, 1828, by Dysart & Lloyd—three fires operated until 1855 and discontinued; the upper, lower and middle Maria forges in Freedom in 1828 to 1832 and Sarah furnace in Greenfield township in 1832, built by Peter Shoenberger (the latter was demolished in the winter of 1881-2); Elizabeth furnace and Mary Ann forge in Antes township about 1835 by Edward Bell. Harris' Pittsburg directory, for the year 1837, gave a list of the iron works in the Juniata Valley and those in the present limits of Blair county were Elizabeth furnace and Mary Ann forge, owned by Edward Bell; Antes forge, by Graham & McCamant; Tyrone forges, William Lyon & Co.; Allegheny furnace, E. Baker & Co.; Etna furnace and forge, H. S. Spang; Cove forge, Royer & Schmucker. All these were run with charcoal for fuel.

Strange as it may appear, the market for the first iron produced in the Juniata Valley was found in Pittsburg, and it was transported at a great expense, first on the backs of horses and mules across the Alleghenies to Johnstown, and from there floated in flat bottomed boats down the Conemaugh to the Allegheny and on that stream to its destination. Later, when the pike had been constructed, it was hauled on wagons until the canal was built. The value of a ton of iron then was several times over that of to-day.

Later iron workers were the Duncansville rolling mill, 1833-4; the Bellrough foundry at Gaysport, built in 1837-8; the Hollidaysburg furnace in Gaysport, in 1855, and Chimney Rock furnace in Hollidaysburg later in the

same year. These two were much larger than any former furnaces built in the valley and cost about $60,000 each and used bituminous coal and coke. In 1857 the Juniata furnaces were built at Williamsburg and in 1860 the Hollidaysburg iron and nail company's rolling mill was erected although that name was not adopted until 1866. The McKees Gap or Rodman furnace was built in 1862. In 1855 there were thirty-two iron and steel working establishments in Blair county including the Pennsylvania railroad company foundry and the ax and pick works of J. Colclesser at Eldorado, but before the year 1870 the iron industry in Blair county, as well as the other parts of the Juniata Valley, began to languish on account of the cost of production and the fact that cheaper ore and improved methods of Pittsburg and other large iron centers had reduced the market price below a profitable point for these manufacturers.

In 1882 there were ten furnaces in blast, in Blair county, with a total capacity of 1,000 tons of iron per week when running full time. There were also four rolling mills and two nail mills. The furnaces were Allegheny, in Logan township; Bennington, in Allegheny township; Number One furnace, in Gaysport and Number Two furnace, in Hollidaysburg; Springfield furnace, in Woodbury township; Gap furnace, in Freedom township; Rodman furnace, in Taylor township; Frankstown, in Frankstown township; Elizabeth, in Antes township; Rebecca furnace, Huston township. Of these, the Bennington, Frankstown and Numbers One and Two were owned by the Cambria iron company of Johnstown; Allegheny by S. C. Baker; Springfield by John Royer, Gap by Hollidaysburg and Gap iron works company, Rodman by John and Peter Duncan; Elizabeth by heirs of Martin Bell and Rebecca by heirs of Edward H. Lytle. The rolling mills were, those of Altoona iron company, at Altoona, Portage iron company at Duncansville, Hollidaysburg iron and nail company, at Hollidaysburg. In addition to which was a large foundry and machine shop in Gaysport.

To the rising generation the term forge as applied to iron works has but a vague meaning and an explanation will be necessary. The product of the iron furnace is pig iron and is in too crude a state to use without further reduction, this work is now performed in rolling mills, with costly machinery, but the rolling mill is a comparatively recent institution and in the earlier years the pig iron from the furnace was worked into bars in merchantable shape at forges, wherein the pig metal was heated to a pliable state and hammered into shapes, more of the dross removed, and made into bars that ordinary blacksmiths could use by being hammered with trip hammers on a large anvil. Nails were also made at these early forges by the slow process of hammering each one out singly, this was before the invention of nail cutting machines and nails then cost much more than they do now; eight to twenty penny nails were quoted in 1819 at $12.50 per hundred weight at the forge.

Under this heading we find the following facts in Mr. Africa's history of the county:

Of its manufacturing industries other than iron, Hollidaysburg has but little to boast. Its iron interests, however, are important, the discovery that valuable metal could be manufactured from fossil ore by using coke, the establishment of the Chimney Rock and Holidaysburg furnace during the fifth decade of the century and subseqently the two extensive rolling mills, having in a great measure compensated the town for the loss sustained by the abandonment of the Portage railroad.

Although the vicinity of Hollidaysburg was underlaid with rich fossil ore, not much value was placed upon it until about the year 1853, when Hugh McNeal, Esq., at Frankstown furnace succeeded in producing a fine quality of iron from fossil ore by the use of coke. This gratifying result led to further investigations, and it was soon ascertained that vast beds of fossil ore underlaid the earth's surface from Hollidaysburg

to Brush mountain, as well as at many other points in the immediate vicinity.

For two or three subsequent years a considerable quantity of this ore was mined and besides being utilized at Frankstown was shipped to distant furnaces. It was then determined to establish smelting works at this point, and acting upon his convinctions that the enterprise would prove a success, Mr. James Denniston drew up an article, subscribed $5,000 himself, and then solicited the co-operation of others in the borough in the endeavor to obtain a capital stock of $30,000. In this he was soon successful, the other subscribers being Colonel William Jack, $2,500, McLanahan, Watson & Co., $2,500; Robert and B. M. Johnston, $5,000; David Watson, $5,000; William Jackson, $2,500; A. M. White, $5,000 and Samuel S. Blair, $2,500.

This undertaking was commenced by Mr. Denniston on the fifth day of July, 1855, and on the 27th day of August following the firm under the name of Watson, White & Co., began the construction of the Hollidaysburg furnace, in Gaysport, since known as number one. The furnace cost $60,000. It was first put into blast November 18, 1856 and originally had a capacity of 120 tons per week. Although carrying a debt of $90,000 this firm passed safely and unscathed through the panic of 1857 and continued on successfully until April 1, 1863, when it united with the Cambria Iron company and assisted to form the present Blair Iron and Coal company.

In the fall of 1855 Messrs. Gardner, Osterloh & Co. began building the Chimney Rock furnace in Hollidaysburg, later known as No. two. It was completed a few days earlier than the Hollidaysburg furnace but had less capacity. Its owners became involved in financial difficulties, as a consequence of the disastrous days of 1857, and subsequently it was transferred to A. M. Lloyd & Co. Its management continuing successful, it was again transferred to Henry Lloyd of Pittsburg, who continued in control some two or three years, or until its sale to the Cambria Iron company.

As already mentioned, the Blair Iron and Coal company was formed in April, 1863, by uniting the interests of Denniston, Watson & Co., and the Cambria Iron company and thus the two furnaces came under the control of the company which owned them as long as they were in existence, i. e., the Blair Iron and Coal company. Their capacity was later doubled, and for many years they produced about 450 tons of Bessemer pig-iron per week and furnished employment to 140 men. Besides the two furnaces in Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, this company owned the Frankstown and Bennington furnaces and controlled Rodman furnace through J. K. McLanahan, lessee.

The Blair Iron and Coal company also leased and operated the large rolling mill in Hollidaysburg. The original mill on the same site was built by Thomas McNamara and was destroyed by fire. This mill was built by the Juniata Iron Manufacturing company, and cost about $500,000. Subsequently it came into the possession of the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron company. Then B. M. Johnston became its lessee, operating it in connection with the Gap furnace for some five years. It then stood idle from 1875 to 1879, when the Blair Iron and Coal company leased it and managed it during the remainder of its existence. About 100 men were employed at the rolling-mill and its produce consisted of 160 tons of much-iron per week.

The Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail company was controlled by the Hemphill and Johnston families. The following mill was built in 1860 by B. M. Johnston, Robert B. Johnston, John L. Hemphill and Hugh McNeal, who operated under the firm name of B. M. Johnston & Co., until September, 1866, when a change was made to that of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail company, and the association became a corporate body according to the laws of the state. The officers elected were John S. Hemp-

hill, president; B. M. Johnston, treasurer and general manager; John L. Hemphill, Robert B. Johnston and Hugh McNeal, directors, with J. W. Bracken as clerk. Robert B. Johnston died in 1868 and on the twenty-fourth of the same month Mr. Bracken was elected director to fill the vacancy. The next change was occasioned by the death of Mr. Hemphill. He died December 10, 1869, and on the first day of January following, Mr. Bracken was appointed president and J. Dysart Hemphill director. On the 3d of April, 1880, B. M. Johnston died, and October 18th of that year the following officers were elected: J. D. Hemphill, president; J. W. Bracken, treasurer and general manager; Thomas F. Johnston, secretary; J. D. Hemphill, J. A. B. Melvin and Thomas F. Johnston, directors.

The original capital stock of the firm of B. M. Johnston was $8,000 divided equally among the four partners and the original mill was termed a wire mill, its chief product being small bar iron and wire coil. The mill was enlarged from time to time and in 1865 the manufacture of nails was commenced with eighteen machines. In November, 1866, a portion of the works was destroyed by fire, but the damage was at once repaired.

A capital stock of $90,000 was later employed. Bar and skelp iron were the chief products and about 100 men found employment.

The works continued in operation up to about 1885, when both furnaces were blown out to be put in blast no more. After standing for a number of years they were torn down and all material and machinery removed. Even the large dumps of cinder—the accumulations of years of activity—were taken away for filling in the new railroad yard east of Hollidaysburg. The large rolling-mill was operated for a short time after the furnaces were dismantled, but for a number of years the fires have not been kindled in its hearths and the building and machinery are in a state of dilapidation.

The Bellrough foundry, located in the town of Gaysport, was established by Henry Devine and James Evans in 1837. They began operation in the following year. But as their machinery was of the most primitive type, their work did not prove to be very satisfactory and was discontinued.

In 1846 Michael Kelly and J. C. McLanihan opened up a foundry in an old warehouse, near the site of the former, which was continued, though some changes took place in adding to the members of the firm, up to 1863. Mr. Africa says.:

"The senior members of the present firm viz.: J. King McLanihan (son of J. C.), and William Stone (a nephew of Hollidaysburg's pioneer founder and machinist, Hon. George R. McFarlane), under the name of McLanahan & Stone, then assumed control and erected new buildings on the site of the old Portage railway station, the site now occupied. Succeeding this firm was that of McLanihan, Stone & Iset. In December, 1870, the firm of McLanihan, Stone and Bayley was formed, which continued just ten years, or till December, 1880, when by the retirement of Mr. Bayley, the old and present firm name was revived,—i. e., that of McLanihan & Stone, the members of today being J. King McLanihan, S. C. McLanihan, William Stone and A. F. Stone.

"The old warehouse in which Kelly & McLanihan began business in 1846, was fired by an incendiary in 1848 or 9, and destroyed. Another building was immediately erected on a lot now owned by the Blair Iron & Coal company for a blacksmith shop and lumber yard. This, too, was destroyed by fire on the 31st day of March, 1863. The premises at that time were occupied by McLanihan, Watson & Co., and the fire originated in the foundry while some castings were being made. McLanihan and Stone then erected new buildings upon the present site, which with enlargement, made from time to time, were occu-

pied uninterruptedly until the morning of August 18th, 1881, when for a third time the buildings of the Gaysport foundry and machine shop were destroyed by fire. However, re-building at once began, and ninety days later the works of the firm were again in complete working order. The pattern makers, though, did not cease working after the fire. The moulders resumed work September 15th and on the 24th of September, 1881, casting began. On the 6th day of June, 1882, twenty tons were cast in one day.

"The buildings now occupied are most convenient and spacious and fitted with the very best machinery in use, power being supplied by a steam engine of sixty-horse power. About 3,000 tons are cast in the foundry per annum, the manufactured articles being chiefly for furnace, rolling-mills, railroad, general and mining work. In fact, every description of heavy work is done, including castings for iron furnaces, massive furnace engines, etc., and sixty skilled workmen are steadily employed.

"The members of the firm are gentlemen of the highest social and commercial standing; all are competent, aye, scientific mechanics, and in the future as in the past success must attend their efforts."

Although twenty years have passed since the above was written, the same firm has continued the business with an ever increasing demand for their wares, and much of their finished products are shipped to foreign countries.

PETER SHOENBERGER.

In the early development of the county, prior to the organization of Blair county, no one man played a more important part than Dr. Peter Shoenberger. Yet strange as it may seem, his wonderful achievements in the manufacturing of iron have never, even by his family, been recorded, except in the fragmentary evidence of work in ruins and estates inherited by heirs. It is indeed a source of regret to all who take pride in their native country, that so little is known of one who contributed so much to its prosperity in enterprises that were new and untried.

It is certainly known that his father's name was George, and that he was of German descent. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., but the exact date is not at hand. From what are considered reliable sources, he was graduated from Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. He practiced his profession in Pittsburg for some time, but his health failing, he was induced to locate at Juniata forges, which he afterwards purchased. This was in 1824, and he was doubtless in Pittsburg, for it is certainly known that he owned and operated a rolling mill at that place. Later on he owned and operated Marietta furnace near Philadelphia. He built Upper Maria forge in 1828, Middle Maria in 1830, Lower Maria in 1832, Martha furnace and forge soon after, on the Roaring Spring stream, in McKee's Gap, and Allegheny forge, west of Duncansville. He also built Sarah furnace near Claysburg, Rebecca on Clover creek, and Bloomfield at Ore Hill at or nearly the same time. He was half owner in the Cambria furnace near the Johnston and later on beame a partner in the Cambria Iron company.

In addition to the forges, furnaces, mills, saw mills and rolling-mill, he had land estates in Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties that aggregated not less than the enormous total of 100,000 acres. On these lands he had all the elements of his thriving business. The iron was in the ore stored in the bowels of the earth. The flux to purge the dross was in the limestone boulder and the fuel was in the timber in the valley and on the mountain sides.

The ore must be mined and conveyed to the furnace. The rocks must be blasted loose and also put in place. The timber must be felled and the wood reduced to charcoal. To keep all these works in operation required an army of men and teams.

For it must be remembered that all this work was carried on before the building of railroads. The only means of transportation was horse and mule power. The raw material was drawn in and the finished product was conveyed to Pittsburg in the same manner. The finished product then was "blooms." The "pig iron" was taken from the furnace, put into a hot oven and heated to a point of fusion and then placed on an anvil or head block under a ponderous hammer that would strike the blow of a ton or more and forge it into a block called a bloom. It required great skill to adjust the red hot iron with tongs under the hammer to give it the desired shape and solidity. The blooms were then hauled to Pittsburg where it was drawn into bars in the rolling-mill. Mr. Shoenberger owned hundreds of horses and mules and all teams were composed of six head, and in addition to his own, quite a number of people kept teams that found employment about his works. Farmers could turn in at almost any time and secure hauling in their unoccupied time and many by so doing were enabled to pay their store bills or make payments on their farms. This was an immense advantage to men of limited means who bought land that had first to be cleared before crops could be raised.

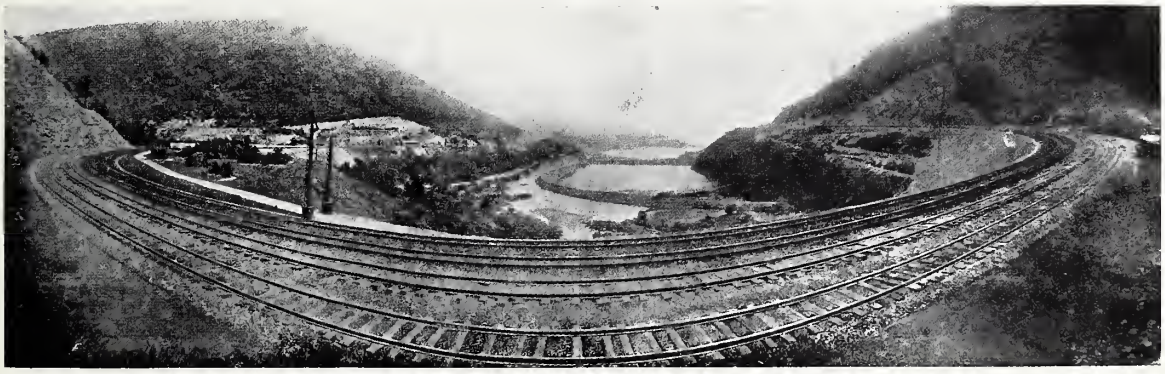
In connection with his works he also had stores to supply his men with all the necessaries of life. And while he had clerks and managers he was himself the general superintendent of all his industries. He rode on horseback from place to place and gave his orders in person. To meet his expenses and pay his bills he carried his money in saddle bags. At one time when he had with him about $3,000, he met Louis, the famous robber, but divining his intention, he shrewdly evaded him and escaped without the loss of a dollar.

It is difficult to appreciate or estimate the worth of the man in the formative period of our county. He came to the front as a stranger. He rose to greatness by his keen foresight and shrewd business tact. He dashed ahead into regions unexplored where others almost feared to follow, and his undertakings were always successful. And with all the disadvantages of a new country and the slow and expensive means of transportation, he amassed a princely fortune. No one individual in his day, or perhaps since, contributed so much to the wealth and prosperity of the county as he, not only in what he accomplished, but in what he made it possible for others to accomplish. He was the most successful iron-master in the state of Pennsylvania, and one among the most successful in the United States. He died in the city of Philadelphia in 1854 and is buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

He left to survive him three sons and a number of daughters. It was after the latter that his furnaces and forges were named. His large estate was divided among his children by will and was settled up by Michael Berry, a trusted clerk in his employ. The heirs who received their inheritance proceeded to operate furnaces and forges, but did not seem to meet with the same success as their distinguished father, and now, after the lapse of half a century, with the changing vicissitudes of time, all the places of his activities in Blair county have ceased to exist, and a goodly portion of his land estate has gone into the hands of strangers. Peter Duncan, of Hollidaysburg, his grandson, still retains valuable holdings of the Shoenberger estate, including the iron deposits at Ore hill.

Rodman furnace was built on the site of Middle Maria forge in 1862, by Ricketson, Knapp & Co., to be operated by charcoal in order to have a superior iron for the construction of the Rodman guns then used in the civil war. After a few years it ceased operations and was then leased by Charles Knapp & Co., who in 1871-72 repaired the old and erected a new furnace by its side, which, with the grading and opening of the mines entailed an expenditure of $350,000.

ROARING SPRING BLANK BOOK CO.'S PLANT, ROARING SPRING



HORSESHOE CURVE, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DEEP FILL CURVE ON THE TYRONE & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD

The panic of 1873 stopped all operations. After standing for some years they were leased to Webster & Halden, who operated them for several years.

They were then leased to J. King McLanihan for the Blair Iron & Coal company. They again stopped in 1885, and were soon afterwards dismantled and great piles of cinder alone mark the site. The property is owned by Peter Duncan of Hollidaysburg.

Following is a list of the various iron manufacturies formerly in operation in the county, with their capacity:

	Tons Weekly
Rodman No. 1	300
Rodman No. 2	150
Maryha (McKee's gap)	140
Hollidaysburg No. 1	265
Hollidaysburg No. 2	165
Frankstown	130
Bennington	150
Williamsburg	50

Springfield, Etna, Rebecca and Sarah were all small, and were operated with charcoal.

The Hollidaysburg, Juniata rolling-mill, 170 tons of bar iron and 1,200 to 1,500 kegs of nails weekly.

Hollidaysburg Iron & Nail company, capacity not known.

Frankstown furnace, Antis forge, Mary Ann forge and Cove forge.

In addition to these there were Allgheny forge, Cove forge, Franklin forge, Tyrone forge, the Altoona Iron company, Allegheny furnace, Bloomfield furnace, Elizabeth furnace, Blair furnace and the Duncansville iron works and nail factory, described in connection with their respective towns. With the exception of the Altoona Iron company plant, all of these have ceased to exist.

The Bloomfield mines are among the richest deposits of iron ore in the United States. This is true both as to quantity and quality. After a long and complete series of tests the metal made from this ore was chosen by Captain Rodman for use in making the heavy ordinance for the United States government; and he strongly urged that the government should purchase the whole Bloomfield ore deposits and thus secure a permanent supply of this valuable ore. The mine is three miles south of Roaring Spring. It formerly belonged to Dr. Shoenberger, and is now the property of the Duncan heirs. In the days of Shoenberger's operations this mine was extensively worked. It supplied the ore for Bloomfield, Sarah, Martha and later on the Rodman furnaces.

After the dismantling of the furnaces above named Peter Duncan commenced to mine and ship ore July 1, 1888, giving employment to from sixty to 100 men. The low price of the ore, the high freight rates and the unadaptability of the ore for steel making have made the business unprofitable, and for a number of years very little has been shipped. Some time in the future when supplies in other parts of the country become exhausted the mine will be opened again.

In 1903 Mr. Duncan constructed a tram road from the Morrison's Cove branch railroad to the top of the mountain below McKee's Gap, in Blair township and began quarrying and shipping ganister rock. The shipment was from eight to ten car loads per day, giving employment to about thirty-five men. The panic of 1907 stopped operations, but work was resumed in 1909. The deposit is a large one and the industry promises to be a flourishing one for many years. It is described more fully elsewhere in this chapter.

LIMESTONE QUARRIES AT TYRONE FORGES.

These quarries were first opened and operated by A. G. Morris in 1870. At one time there were operated four crushers which turned out fifty cars of ballast stone a day. Another section of the quarry produced seventy-five cars daily for use in furnaces. This rock was of a superior grade both for chemical as well as for mechanical purposes, and orders were received from different parts of the country. In its palmiest days 300 men were given employment by this industry.

KEYSTONE LIME AND STONE COMPANY.

The quarries of this company are located along the Tyrone and Lewistown railroad near Tyrone and near Shoenberger and Union Furnace, along the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. They extend for a distance of one and one-half miles and are equipped with all modern improvements for the preparation of limestone for its various commercial uses. They have seven kilns for burning lime and a mill for grinding both lime and the rock for fertilizing purposes. Their quarries rank among the largest in central Pennsylvania and have a shipping capacity of 150 cars of stone per day, and 2,500 bushels of lime. The lime is shipped to all parts of the country. It is especially in demand in New York and the eastern states, where only the highest grade is used. The raw product is used for fluxing furnaces, manufacturing glass, railroad ballast and building purposes. This business is conducted by A. A. Stevens, Esq., of Tyrone.

In 1805 John Gloninger & Co., built the Tyrone Forge, located on the Little Juniata, between Tyrone and Birmingham. Caleb Berry was the first manager. Eight years later the company built another forge half a mile up the Juniata, which was called the Upper Tyrone Forge, and both were operated by the same firm. About 1807 a rolling mill and nail factory were built below the old forge which continued to be operated until 1830. The same power operated a grist mill which is now the only one remaining.

In 1835 the Gloninger company sold its interests to William M. Lyon & Co. They rebuilt both the lower and upper forges about 1840. The capacity of both was increased. In 1865 a new and greatly enlarged forge was built on the site of the lower one. It contained twelve fires and one large steam hammer. The forge was operated by steam and its capacity was almost 2,000 tons of blooms per year. It was successfully operated until 1874 when work was suspended and the building has since been used for other purposes.

In 1880 Sieman Anderson & Co., occupied the Tyrone forge in preparing iron for the manufacture of hearth steel, by submitting the crude ore to the action of Sieman's rotating furnace. The metal produced is highly satisfactory and brings about $60 per ton. The operation requires the attendance of twelve men.

Bald Eagle furnace was built on the stream of that name in Snyder township in 1830 by John Gloninger & Co., and five or six years later it was sold to William Lyon & Co., who operated it until it went out of blast in 1865. When it worked to its full capacity it produced about 2,200 tons per year, and the work connected with the plant gave employment to about 150 men.

William Mann & Co., axe factory is one mile above Tyrone on the site of the Cold Spring Forge. It was built in 1835 by John Kratzer and operated until it was destroyed by a flood in 1838. It was rebuilt again by Kratzer and Steele. It later passed into the hands of John S. Isett & Son, and from them to others until the panic of 1873 stopped all operations.

The Pennsylvania Axe Co. leased the plant and in 1881 commenced the manufacture of axes. In March, 1881, the company dissolved and the business passed into other hands. A few years later operations ceased and the buildings are in ruins. It gave employment to about forty men and the output was 400 axes per day.

While the details and particulars of the early iron works as forges and furnaces have gone into oblivion, fortunately the place of their location and the time of their operations is accurately recorded, and are given in the introduction to this chapter, being derived from Mr. Clark's semi-centennial history. We will yet append some particulars that have been preserved.

John Royer, a native of Franklin county, moved into the lower end of what is now embraced in Blair county, and in 1811 built what is known as Cove forge, which continued operations for about seventy years. Rolling-mills were as yet unknown, and at

this forge iron was drawn—hammered into bars. These bars found a market in Pittsburg, and the only means of transportation was by wagons over the rudely constructed, primitive roads. The expense of conveying the finished product to market was from twenty to forty dollars per ton. The output of the forge was about four hundred tons annually. It gave employment to about thirty men.

Springfield furnace was the third furnace erected in the county. It was built in 1815 by Daniel and John Royer. Daniel had the greater interest in the furnace, and continued to reside here till his death, which occurred in 1838. During the early days when foundries were few and far between, this firm did considerable business in casting the old-fashioned tin-plate wood stoves. These huge stoves found their way into almost every house in the rural districts and for comfort have never been surpassed. Artistic taste and scarcity of wood as a fuel consigned them to the junk pile. The furnace gave employment to about fifty men and produced about thirty-four tons of iron per week.

Daniel Royer became the owner of a large land estate which included the rich iron mines connected with his furnace. After his death his son John Royer and George Schmucker became the owners of the whole estate including Cove forge and continued the business under the firm name of Rover & Schmucker until 1854, when Mr. Schmucker sold his interest to Mr. Royer, who continued the business while he lived. He died near the age of ninety.

The analyses of the stratified and unstratified rock is identically the same, the only difference being a geodetic one. The latter carrying more impurities in the way of vegetable matter which adheres to the stone. stone.

The analyses of Ganister rock as found on the Canoe mountain range is as follows:

Silica	99.10
Iron Oxide and Alumina	.60
Lime	none
Magnesia	trace
Loss of Ignition	.25

The underlying statistics show the increased growth of this business from the years 1886 to 1910.

Year	Total Production Tons	Used for Brick
1886 to 1890*	90,260	15,600
1890	30,505	7,626
1891	30,442	10,144
1892	28,617	11,446
1893	21,584	12,948
1894	33,954	16,977
1895	36,914	33,219
1896	34,725	27,780
1897	32,046	26,705
1898	36,925	29,540
1899	57,115	45,620
1900	58,874	49.060
1901	88,896	80,002
1902	87,679	80,366
1903	76,196	70,000
1904	62,865	61,456
1905	99,408	97,600
1906	78,201	75,325
1907	63,115	62,971
1908	36,563	34,623
1909	64.494	62,010

* The tonnage given is total for four years.

GANISTER QUARRIES.

The higher benches and summits of the mountains in the interior of Blair county contain an immense quantity of a whitish rock which is neither sand nor flint, but known in commerce as "ganister." It exists in vast piles of loose rocks, among which there is no earth to nourish any vegetable growth. It seems as though the allwise Creator selected those secluded places to store them until man should find out their valuable properties. When they once took a place as an article of commerce in the industries of the country it became a problem how to get them down from their elevated positions.

This was soon solved by the ingenuity of man, who found in the rocks a profitable article of trade. Tram roads were constructed from a convenient point on the line of the railroad at the base of the mountain, which extended to the very summit. They

were operated by the force of gravity. A strong steel wire cable stretched from the foot to the top of the mountain which wound around a cylinder, with a car attached to each end. The weight of the loaded car on the declivity would elevate the empty one. In this manner operations would continue day in and day out from year to year.

Jesse L. Hartman was the pioneer shipper from this county. His operations commenced in McKee's Gap on land leased from Peter Duncan. As the demand increased, or continued, he purchased land from time to time until he has now in his own right about 7,000 acres and controls perhaps the largest ganister works in the United States. His son, James Denniston Hartman, furnishes the following very interesting and satisfactory account of the industry:

The history of ganister or quartz rock as found in the central part of Pennsylvania may be said to first date back to the days of the old Pennsylvania canal. From the lands of the Isetts at Point View, Pa., several boat loads were shipped to the Cambria Iron company about the year 1870 as sample rock, and which marked the first use of ganister in the manufacture of Bessemer steel in the United States. From 1870 to 1880, practically none of the material was used, but from 1880 to 1884 the quarrying and shipping of this material for Bessemer purposes assumed the role of an infant industry. The requirement of rock in this one branch of the steel industy was very limited and not until it found its way into the manufacture of silica brick did it assume any substantial growth as a permanent industry.

In the year 1884 the first silica brick was manufactured by the A. J. Haws & Sons, Ltd., Johnstown, Pa., from ganister rock from the south range of Dunnings mountains, McKees Gap, Pa., and shipped by Mr. J. L. Hartman. The next company to manufacture silica brick was the Harbison Walker company in 1886. Prior to the above dates the famous Dynas silica brick were imported to this country at great cost, but from this time on the American brick plants steadily grew and importations of the material gradually fell off until 1889, when they ceased altogether, the brick plants in the United States having assumed such a marked growth that they were able to take care of all the requirements for this material at a much lower cost.

The most important fields in which silica brick are employed is the open-hearth process of making steel. The brick are used as a refractory lining for the sides, roofs and checker work in the furnaces, and are bound by heavy steel girders in order that the expansion of the brick may be taken care of. This is the chief characteristic of ganister or silica brick, namely the refractory properties. The expansion of this material under a heat of 2,800 to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit is so great that all crevises are completely closed and a tight compact furnace lining is the result.

The composition of silica brick is pure ganister ground to the size of sea sand and bonded with a one per cent solution of lime water with a resulting analyses the same as that of the pure rock with the only exception of CA CO_3 added. From the time the rock is received at the brick works about eighteen days is required before the material is turned out a finished product. During this time the rock is crushed, ground, moulded into green brick, dried in the dryer tunnels and burned in the kilns at a temperature of 2,700 to 2,900 degrees Fahrenheit.

The second chief use of silica brick is the construction of the new bi-product coke ovens.

The mineral ganister exists in stratified and unstratified formation, the former in a very compact ledge and lying under ground, the latter, or unstratified, consists of broken deposits lying on the surface and averaging from four to six feet in depth. The stratified or formation rock is found in heavy

deposits on the Canoe mountain or Beaver dams range. In this locality the solid measures has been worked with much success for a period of five years. Its quality showing more uniformity and purity than the surface stone. The solid measures as found in most localities are unworkable, owing to the position of the ledge and the amount of stripping, together with the impurities contained in it. On the Canoe mountain tract the pitch of the ledge is slightly less by five degrees than the declivity of the mountain, carrying with it practically no impurities and small quantities of stripping. For successful quarrying of these solid measures the steam drill is employed and holes to a depth of fourteen feet are drilled. The blasting of the holes is about the same as in other ledges of solid rock, namely the use of black powder and dynamite.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

As many of the industries of the county are part and parcel of the history of the towns with which they are connected, they are written co-jointly. By referring to the towns it will be seen that the county is all dotted over with industries of one kind or another. As one disappears another sprang up in its place and upon the whole the county with its loss of iron works has grown in wealth and prosperity.

Among the industries of earlier days may be named distilleries, tanneries, hat factory, woolen mills, oil mill, cabinet making, axe factory.

DISTILLERIES.

At an early day distilleries were very numerous, but no attempt will be made to give the number, location, or the capacity but simply state the facts of their existence. The pioneers were not an intemperate people, neither were they tetotalers. The prevailing opinion was that the stimulating effects of liquor were good for the system, and therefore used it daily as a tonic. It It seemed to be as much of a necessity to them as bread and meat. The distilleries were mostly small affairs, and their products were made from the grain raised in their own community and found a market at the same place. The grain mostly used was rye, and the liquor was the pure distillation of the grain. The article being strictly pure had doubtless less injurious effects than the adulterated article of commerce of later years. Few, if any, of the present citizens of the county have any recollection of a distillery within our borders in actual operation. A better knowledge of physiological law has lessened the demand for stimulating beverages and its consumption is confined to the more intemperate and depraved.

HAT FACTORY.

Newry in an earlier day contained among its industries a hat factory. It was perhaps the only one in the county limits. Just when it was started, by whom, how long continued and its products, nothing is definitely known.

CABINET MAKING.

This industry antedates machinery. As soon as the settlers erected houses they needed furniture. This opened up shops for the manufacture of household necessities. The means of transportation were not yet at hand, so they could not be brought from a distance; this made a growing and profitable business at home. All work was done without the use of machinery and shops were numerous. Among the first of any importance was at Frankstown, operated by William McFarland in 1821.

WOOLEN MILLS.

Before the invention of the power-loom for weaving fabrics, and the opening up of highways for commerce, the cloth for wearing apparel was all manufactured within the county. The wool clipped from the sheep and the flax raised in the field were taken to the mill and there put through the

process of carding, spinning, weaving, fulling and dyeing. It was then sold in retail to be made into garments. This was a necessity from the start. Woolen mills were as much of a necessity as flour mills. There were quite a number in different places, but the history of some of them seems to be lost. There were two in the vicinity of Claysburg. The one was afterwards converted into a flour mill and was for many years operated by Jacob Friese. It has been out of commission for a number of years and its site is now occupied by the Hollidaysburg and Bedford railroad and its seat is obliterated. The other was for many years operated by Mr. Wertz and continued in operation for a number of years after the spindles of all others had ceased, thus winning the laurels of an old time industry to that corner of the county. As noted elsewhere, Willis Gibbony built a woolen mill near the present site of Eldorado in 1806-8, which he operated till 1828 when he moved to Duncansville, and there erected a similar establishment which was continued in the Gibbony name and also in operation up to the time it was destroyed by fire.

George Gardner in 1832 erected a woolen mill at what was afterwards called the foot of ten. Power was supplied by the Blair's Gap stream and it continued in successful operation for many years. Colonel John Halfpenny removed from Oak Hall, Center county, Pa., to the vicinity of Bell's mills, now Bellwood, in 1853. He was an experienced woolen mill operator. He at once began the manufacturing of carpets and woolen cloth and yarn. In 1867 he built a new mill which gave employment to ten or twelve men and women. On December 13th, 1875, his mill burned and was never rebuilt. The proprietor died Jan. 8th, 1882.

AXE FACTORY.

Daniel Colclesser started an axe and pick factory at Eldorado in 1832 on the site of the old Gibbony woolen mills. It was the only one in the county and for many years it gave employment to half a dozen men. After his death it was operated by his sons, John, Samuel and Aden, and is still in operation in 1910.

TANNING.

Tanning was in earlier days a profitable business and like distilleries, tanneries were to be found all over the county. Hides taken from animals slaughtered for meat, with such as were procured from game animals, were made into leather, which called into requisition the shoemaker to supply the population with the boots and shoes now turned out by the more speedy means of machinery. It was a time of general rejoicing in a family when the leather and measure were left at the shoemakers for the supply of winter footwear. Among the numerous tanneries that dotted the county over from 1810 to 1860 may be mentioned the larger ones. Michael Sellers of Woodbury township operated one as early as 1800. Joseph Patton had one in Frankstown in 1810. Frances Smith erected one in Duncansville about 1810. It was enlarged afterwards and was rather a pretentious establishment for a number of years. It is now in ruins. Long before the organization of the county, David Caldwell owned and operated successfully for many years a tannery in Gaysport. In 1862 Louis Plack erected a large one in Altoona, but it ceased operations in 1884, and was demolished in 1889-90. There was quite an extensive one erected in Tyrone and has continued in successful operation for many years, and has survived all others as it is the only one now in operation in the county.

OIL MILL.

Christian Hoover owned and operated an oil mill from 1800 to 1830, but of the kind and quantity of oil we have no data. It was probably the only one in the country.

LUMBERING.

Saw mills were among the first industries of the new country, and as settlers in-

creased the mills became very numerous. They were mostly associated with the grist mill, so that one dam could supply power for both. They were what was known as the "up and down" mills. The saw was straight and the ends were securely fastened in a sash which was operated by a piston connected with a crank on the water-wheel. Two thousand feet per day was considered a good out-put. With the introduction of the circular saws the timber of the county soon disappeared, and lumbering, except in a few isolated places, is a thing of the past.

PLANING MILLS.

Tyrone, Martinsburg, Roaring Spring and Curryville are each supplied with a planing mill. Altoona with three and Hollidaysburg with two. The investments have been good, as all are doing a thriving business.

CHAPTER IX.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Branch of Exchange Bank, Pittsburg—Bell, McDowell & Co.—First National Bank of Hollidaysburg—Farmers' Bank of Lancaster in Hollidaysburg—Bryan, Gardner & Co.—Gardner, Morrow & Co.—Their Failure—William M. Lloyd & Co.'s Bank—Second National Bank of Altoona—First National Bank of Altoona—Altoona Bank—Altoona Trust Co.—Blair County Trust Co.—Mountain City Trust Co.—The Union Bank, Altoona—Citizens' National Bank of Hollidaysburg—The Williamsburg Branch of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg—Farmers' and Merchants National Bank of Williamsburg—First National Bank of Tyrone—Blair County National Bank of Tyrone—Merchants' National Bank of Tyrone—Banks of Bellwood, Martinsburg, Roaring Spring—Juniata, etc.

In the year 1836 or 1837 the first banking institution was established in Hollidaysburg under the name of the Branch of Exchange bank, Pittsburg, at Hollidaysburg, of which John Walker was president, and William Williams, cashier. The building occupied stood on the site of the present standard office, and the business was continued until 1849, when the affairs of this house were closed, and all claims promptly liquidated. During its existence this branch of the Exchange bank of Pittsburg had notes in circulation, and performed all of the banking business in a wide region of country.

In 1849, James M. Bell, a prominent lawyer in the central part of Pennsylvania, and Thomas C. McDowell, a gentleman who had been engaged for some years in the transporting business on the old Pennsylvania canal, established a banking-house in Hollidaysburg, occupying the building vacated by the Branch of the Exchange bank of Pittsburg, under the firm name of Bell, McDowell & Co.

In a short time Mr. McDowell withdrew from the firm, and Robert B. Johnston, a young gentleman of excellent business qualifications, who had been engaged in the office, took his place as a member of the firm, the firm name being changed to that of Bell, Johnston & Co.

In 1852, Mr. William Jack, who had been for several years acting as chief clerk of the lower house of the general assembly of the state, became one of the firm, and the firm name was then designated Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

In 1854, Mr. Bell retired from business connection with the establishment, and Messrs. Johnston & Jack associated with them Mr. William Lloyd, and the banking business was conducted under the name of the old firm until 1862, when Mr. Lloyd withdrew, and the business was conducted by Messrs. Johnston & Jack under the firm name of Johnston, Jack & Co.

In 1863 the establishment was changed into a national bank, designated the First National bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa., with a capital of $50,000, William Jack being elected president and Robert Johnston, cashier. On the 21st of June, 1868, Robert B. Johnston, the cashier, was accidentally killed at Baltimore, and on the 24th of the same month William H. Gardner, a gentleman who had been for several years engaged in the service of the government at Washington, D. C., was chosen to fill the

place of Mr. Johnston as cashier. The bank is now capitalized at $100,000, and the officers are as follows: President, Jesse L. Hartman; vice president, Dr. A. L. Garver; cashier, J. G. Shope; directors, H. A. Webber, W. I. Woodcock, D. L. Sillinger, W. A. Huff, J. W. Gromiller, Dr. A. L. Garver and J. L. Hartman.

The banking house, known in its later days as the Gardner, Morrow & Co., bank, stood as the last of a series of changes made in firm names following the establishment of a branch of the Farmers' bank of Lancaster in Hollidaysburg, about the year 1850. It appears that soon after the branch of the Exchange bank of Pittsburg had ceased to operate, the Farmers' bank of Lancaster established a branch in Hollidaysburg, under the management of Edward R. Bryan. However, but a short time elapsed ere a law was enacted prohibiting the operations of branch banks, and in consequence this branch of the Farmers' bank of Lancaster closed up its affairs.

Richard R. Bryan, Thomas Jackson, William Gleim, Thomas E. Franklin, D. McMurtrie and James Gardner then formed an association for the purpose of conducting a general banking business, under the firm name of Bryan, Gleim & Co., and purchased the material of the branch house just mentioned. A few months later some of the members of the firm retired, when the name of the house was changed to that of Bryan, Gardner & Co., and continued so until 1859. From the latter year until 1874, James Gardner conducted the business alone. He then became associated with Anthony S. Morrow, and under the firm name of Gardner, Morrow & Co., a general banking business was carried on until the bank failed on Friday, September 18, 1896.

This date was, indeed a "Black Friday" for many people in Blair county. For upwards of half a century this institution had enjoyed the confidence of the public and it was supposed to be on a solid financial basis. Hundreds of frugal people had their savings deposited there and not until a few days before the failure had there ever been a question raised as to its stability. To some familiar with the affairs of the bank the failure was not wholly a surprise, for it had been overburdened with paper which, while good, could not be realized on. A few days before the closing there were rumors that the bank was involved and there began a run on the institution. It was then decided that an assignment was the best method of liquidation and John Cree, who was connected with the First National bank of Hollidaysburg, was named as assignee.

The following statement concerning the failure was issued by the bank's officials the day the doors were closed:

"Owing to the general depression in business, the impossibility of making collections and with a view of affording the best of protection to our creditors, we have decided it proper to close our doors and suspend business. We have made assignment to Mr. John Cree for the benefit of creditors and with time and opportunity thus afforded to convert our assets we hope and expect to pay our creditors every dollar of indebtedness. We ask the patience and indulgence of our depositors and the work of liquidation will begin at once."

The failure of the Gardner and Morrow bank also temporarily embarrassed the First National bank of Hollidaysburg, and the banks at Williamsburg and Martinsburg. They were all in good financial condition, however, and the embarrassment was only temporary.

As stated by the bank officials on the day the assignment was made the work of liquidation started at once and it has been going on ever since, with the likelihood that it will be some years yet before the last chapter will have been written. The Gardner estate contested the claims of the depositors and litigation which extended over a period of a number of years followed, the depositors finally winning their contentions in the highest courts. At various times distributions of funds realized have been made among the creditors, who to date have received about 50 cents on the dollar.

In connection with the failure of this bank an interesting episode occurred during the year 1908, twelve years afterwards. One of the

depositors was a miner named Morrissey, who lived in a mining town in Cambria county. One day during 1908 he came to Hollidaysburg for the purpose of drawing out some of his money, having several thousand dollars on deposit. He had never heard that the bank had failed, although he did not live over twenty-five miles away.

The first establishment to conduct a banking business in Altoona was the firm of Messrs. Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co., of which William M. Lloyd was a member. About 1857-58 the first three named retired, and the firm name was changed to that of William M. Lloyd & Co. It continued to do a large business until overtaken by the panic of 1873, and subsequently closed and wound up its affairs. In 1882 the bank was reorganized under the name of the Second National bank, which for many years had been one of the leading financial institutions. The capital stock is $100,000, with surplus and undivided profits amounting to $100,000. The present officers are as follows: President, John P. Levan; cashier, Frank Hastings; directors, John P. Levan, George H. Adams, Jacob C. Stineman, H. S. Prutzman, and Frank Hastings. The late J. S. Leisenring and the late Dr. Charles B. Dudley were long identified with this bank as directors.

The First National bank of Altoona was organized in 1864, and has occupied its present location at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street ever since. It is capitalized at $250,000 and is the local depository of the Pennsylvania railroad company. A. M. Lloyd was its first president, he being succeeded at his death by his son, John Lloyd, who has held the position ever since. J. B. Skyles is the present cashier and Robert C. Wilson the assistant cashier. Directors are John Lloyd, John Lloyd, Jr., M. H. Canan, Harry E. Ferguson and M. Lloyd. This bank has the confidence of the entire community and is listed as one of the best institutions of the kind in the banking business. Mr. Lloyd has other extensive business interests and is a busines man of ripe experience, good judgment and conservative methods.

The Altoona bank was organized in July, 1872, with a capital of $100,000. Its officers at organization were E. B. Isett, president; R. P. Morrow, cashier, and the board of directors was composed of Martin Bell, John B. Westley, William Murray, Matthew Morrow and Samuel Wigton. Upon the death of R. P. Morrow, in 1873, Theodore H. Wigton was appointed cashier, serving until 1898, when he was succeeded by J. Gemmill Davis, the present incumbent. The bank was established in a building on Eleventh avenue, above Confer's store, and was there located until the erection, in 1875, of the substantial building on Eleventh avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth street, which was replaced in 1902 by the present magnificent structure. The Altoona bank was established as a private institution and thus continued until 1902, when it was reorganized and took the name of the Central Trust company. It is capitalized at $240,500, and the present roster of officers is as follows: President, M. H. Canan; vice president, Milton Alexander; secretary and treasurer, J. G. Davis; trust officer, William B. Reed; directors, M. H. Canan, M. Alexander, J. G. Davis, D. E. Biddle, George C. Kelcher, H. E. Ferguson, John P. Levan, John Kazmaier, Oliver Rothert, John P. Lafferty, W. L. Woodcock, Warren S. Lee, James C. Hughes, I. C. Mishler and H. P. Wilson. The institution is very carefully managed and has always enjoyed the confidence of the community.

The Altoona Trust company was organized in 1901 by Altoona and Hollidaysburg business men, and the same year a beautiful five-story modern bank and business block was erected at the corner of Twelfth avenue and Twelfth street. The banking rooms are on the first floor and are magnificently fitted up. J. A. B. Melvin was the first president of the institution and he continues to serve in that capacity. The capital, surplus and undivided profits amount to $375,645.63 and three per cent interest is paid on savings accounts and certificates of deposit. Always reliable and careful, the Altoona Trust company has the

entire confidence of a large and steadily increasing clientele. The present officers are: President, J. A. B. Melvin; vice president, William V. Hughes; secretary-treasurer and trust officer, William H. Weber; assistant treasurer, Samuel Wilson; solicitor, Samuel E. Morrow; directors, A. C. Shand, D. M. Clemson, W. V. Hughes, W. W. Blackburn, H. K. McCauley, Robert J. Fay, J. R. Bingaman, C. A. Wood and J. A. B. Melvin.

In 1900 a number of business men organized the Real Estate Title & Trust company and a four story building was erected as a home for the new institution on Fifteenth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. James H. Craig was the first president and George Harpham the secretary and treasurer. The institution prospered and in 1908 the name was changed to the Blair County Title & Trust company and the capital stock greatly increased. The year before the company purchased the Schenk block at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street, and remodeled it, fitting up on the first floor one of the finest banking rooms to be found in the state. As its name indicates, the company abstracts titles for the public, this feature being a great convenience to the people of Altoona, as the county seat is located at Hollidaysburg. The Altoona Title company, which had been in existence for a number of years prior to the organization of the Real Estate Title & Trust company, was merged into the latter institution when it was formed. The present officers of the Blair County Title & Trust company are: President, E. J. Lomnitz; first vice president, John A. Schwab; second vice president, A. R. Wolf; treasurer, John D. Meyer; directors, George W. Creighton, H. J. Culberson, P. W. Finn, W. F. Hill, E. J. Lomnitz, C. A. Preston, Joseph Savidge, John A. Schwab, J. W. Swartz and A. R. Wolf. Recently the word "title" was eliminated from the company's name and it is now known as the Blair County Trust company.

Altoona's youngest financial institution is the Mountain City Trust company, organized in 1906. It is capitalized at $162,000 and its resources amount to over $400,000. Upon its organization a property was purchased on Twelfth street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and a portion of the first floor of the building was fitted up for banking purposes. H. L. Nicholson, for many years the Pennsylvania railroad ticket agent in Altoona, was its president from the organization until his death two years later, when he was succeeded by Dr. James E. Smith. The other officers are as follows: Vice president, Oliver Rothert and L. Z. Replogle; secretary and treasurer, Samuel S. Metz; directors, W. L. Nicholson, Oliver Rothert, L. Z. Replogle, J. Banks Kurtz, L. F. Hinman, J. A. Kohler, W. W. Keagy, W. S. Aaron, W. H. McEldowney, Dr. J. E. Smith, V. A. Oswald, James S. Fleck, William H. Burgoon, L. L. Book and C. G. Mattas. The Mountain City Trust company pays interest in time deposits, has safe deposit vaults, and there is a bright future before this, the latest bank to be established in the city.

The Union bank, Altoona's popular east side financial institution, has existed under five different names. It was opened for business Nov. 1, 1870, under the name of the Mechanics' Savings bank, its officers for a number of years being Maxwell Kinkead, president and E. K. Baldrige, cashier, the latter being succeeded later on by William M. Lloyd, Jr. In February, 1886, it was incorporated as the Fidelity Banking company, limited. A few years later the name was changed to the Fidelity bank. In 1903 it was organized into a trust company and called the Union Trust company. This organization lasted for but one year, and in November, 1904, it was reorganized for straight banking business and has since been called the Union bank. It is capitalized at $125,000 and the present officers are as follows: President, W. J. Heinsling; vice president, M. H. Mackey; cashier, A. P. Rupert; directors, John O'Neil, W. S. Lee, Dr. J. D. Findley, Lemuel Elway and D. S. Keith. James W. Findley was cashier of this bank for many years, until his death in 1908, when he

was succeeded by Mr. Rupert, who had been the bookkeeper.

The Citizens' National bank of Hollidaysburg was organized in 1903, when the present fine bank building on Allegheny street was erected. It is capitalized at $50,000, and the roster of officers is as follows: President, Lynn A. Brua; vice president, J. King McLanahan, Jr.; cashier, H. D. Hewit; assistant cashier, H. S. Smith; directors, L. A. Brua, Oliver H. Hewit, Thomas J. Baldrige, J. K. McLanahan, Jr., Peter S. Duncan and H. C. Burger.

A bank was established in Williamsburg, September 15, 1873, as a branch of the First National bank of Hollidaysburg. William Jack of Hollidaysburg was the president and John Clark its cashier. Its affairs were wound up in 1896.

On May 10, 1909, the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank was organized in Williamsburg with a capital of $25,000. Its officers are as follows: President, George M. Patterson; first vice president, John B. Stroup; second vice president, D. T. Ketring; cashier, Jesse Nicodemus. C. R. Fluke was the cashier for a while after its organization.

Tyrone has three banks, viz., the First National, the Blair County National and the Farmers' and Merchants' National. The First Natonal was known as the Tyrone bank, which was opened for the transaction of business April 1st, 1871. At that time the company was composed of John Scott, William Dorris, William Orbison, George W. Garrettson, H. G. Fisher, George C. Wilkins, Caleb Guyer, G. W. Burkett, Israel Miller, A. B. Hoover and D. D. Wood. In 1874 the members of the firm residing at Huntingdon disposed of their interests to the Tyrone partners, and Col. D. M. Jones and P. Flynn were added to the firm. At the organization of the company Caleb Guyer became cashier of the bank, a position he held until his death a few years ago. He was succeeded by D. S. Kloss. The banking office was first on the corner of Main and Juniata streets, but in the fall of 1876 the bank was moved to the Caldwell building, remaining there until its destruction by fire July 8th, 1880. On its site the Flynn block was erected, and in it an elegant and complete office furnished for the use of the bank, which took possession of it in January, 1881. In recent years the bank has become a national bank, and it has always enjoyed a most excellent reputation among the business men in this part of the state.

The Blair County Banking company was organized Dec. 15th, 1874, with the following members: S. C. Stewart, S. S. Blair, Stewart Greek, E. L. Study, E. C. Humes, Andrew G. Curtin, William P. Humes, John P. Harris and Robert A. McCoy. E. L. Study became president of the bank, and continued until his death, Jan. 26th, 1880. At the same time Robert A. McCoy was elected cashier, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death, about 1890. F. K. Lukenbach is the present cashier.

The Farmers' and Merchants' National bank is a growing institution with ample facilities and abundant resources, and does a large business in the community. It is a government depository. F. M. Waring is the cashier.

Bellwood has two banks, the Bellwood and the First National. Both are in a flourishing condition, and enjoy the confidence of the people of the community. J. W. Lother is the cashier of the Bellwood bank and R. L. Scott of the First National.

Martinsburg, located in the heart of the great Morrison's Cove, supports two banks, the Morrison's Cove and the First National. The Morrison's Cove bank was formerly conducted as a branch of the Gardner and Morrow bank of Hollidaysburg. It is capitalized at $15,000, and the officers are as follows: President, John B. Skyles; vice president, H. S. Burket; cashier, W. U. Skyles;; directors, J. B. Skyles, Jerre Miller, H. S. Burket, S. B. Fluke, George B.

Wineland, A. B. Mock and Ira E. Brumbaugh.

The First National bank was organized in 1905 with a capital stock of $25,000, and its officers are as follows: President, C. A. Patterson; vice president, J. C. Sanders; cashier, S. S. Horton; directors, S. S. Horton, J. C. Sanders, Jacob W. Galley, C. A. Patterson, George D. Paul, W. M. Bolger, E. H. Lytle and J. A. Wagner

The Roaring Spring bank is an unincorporated private institution with a capital stock of $25,000. It was organized in August, 1902, at which time the present commodious and attractive bank building was erected. The officers are as follows: President, D. M. Bare; cashier, S. H. Cree; directors, Ed. Hair, S. H. Cree, E. G. Bobb, Dr. William M. Eldon, Horace G. Hair, and E. C. Korb.

Juniata borough has one bank, called the First National bank. It was organized in 1907 by some of the business men of the town and capitalized at $25,000. The banking rooms are located in the Hutchinson building. D. E. Parker, a prominent contractor, is the president of the institution, and David Meek is the cashier. It has prospered since its establishment and has the confidence of the people of the town.

All the banking institutions of the county are conducted on a sound monetary basis, and are carefully and intelligently managed by those in charge. They all passed through the recent panic with its attendant depression of business with confidence unimpaired.

The history of the county's banking institutions is not, however, without a few dark pages. The failure of the Lloyd bank at Altoona in 1873 constitutes one of these pages and the failure of the Gardner, Morrow & Co. bank of Hollidaysburg in 1896, is another. Still another was the defalcation of Harry Gardner, cashier of the Second National bank of Altoona, in 1894, temporarily embarrassing the institution. Gardner's defalcations were estimated at $100,000. He disappeared and his whereabouts have since been unknown, except possibly to a few intimate friends. In spite of the heavy loss sustained, the bank was on a sound financial basis, and it was soon opened for business, never losing the confidence of the public and always enjoying a liberal share of the public patronage.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

Early Lack of Local Newspapers—Hollidaysburg Aurora the First Newspaper Published in the County—Hollidaysburg Sentinel—Canal and Portage Register—Hollidaysburg Register—Hollidaysburg Standard—Democratic Standard—Blair County Whig—The Shield—Leader—Temperance Vindicator—The Inadequacy of the Early Newspapers—The Old Time Compositor—Introduction of the Linotype Machine—Altoona Publications—Sunday Newspapers—German and Other Foreign Papers—The Brown Booklet—Newspapers of Tyrone, Williamsburg, Bellwood, Martinsburg, Roaring Spring, etc.—Local Literature.

Prior to 1833 no newspaper was printed in Blair county; mail facilities were poor; the mails were carried on horseback and by the time the few newspapers taken by the people reached their several destinations the news was stale. Philadelphia newspapers were about the only ones that entered the county, a few reading the Bedford and Huntingdon weeklies that had been established at an earlier date. These were filled with the doings of congress, the bickerings of political parties and foreign affairs. Very few original communications appeared in the newspapers of that day. No local news of any kind appeared and the comings and goings of the people were not mentioned.

The Hollidaysburg Aurora was the first newspaper published within the limits of Blair county. It was established by T. P. Campbell in 1833, the first number being issued August 9th of that year. It was a neutral five-column folio and bore the motto, "Truth incontestible in spite of all." The terms were "Two dollars per annum if paid within the year, otherwise $2.50 will be charged." Advertisements were inserted at the rate of $1 per square. Notice was given that communications to receive attention had to be sent prepaid, and that subscriptions would not be discontinued until arrearages were paid in full. Mr. Campbell continued the publication of the Aurora for one year when he sold out to H. and F. Semple. Their first issue was dated Sept. 4th, 1834, and contained Mr. Campbell's valedictory.

The new firm conducted the Aurora in the interests of the anti-Masonic party for a year or so, but the publication was not a success and the business was at an end. The material of the office passed into the hands of Jacob Snyder and Peter Hewit. In 1837 they advertised for sale an "Imperial Clymer press" with the other material used in the publication of the Aurora.

The Hollidaysburg Sentinel and Huntingdon, Cambria and Bedford County Democrat was the next journalistic venture in the county. It does not appear just who launched the enterprise, but William R. McCay was the editor. The material was secured from a defunct Huntingdon paper. It was a five-column folio. The first issue was dated October 6th, 1835. It failed and ceased to be after a struggle of one year. It was succeeded by the Standard in 1838.

The Canal and Portage Register was es-

tablished by John Scott and Henry C. Gray. It was a five-column folio and it seems to have been an exponent of the whig party, as it advocated the election of William Henry Harrison for president. The first number was dated July 2, 1836.

John Penn Jones, who only passed away in the early part of 1910, purchased Mr. Gray's interest October 26, 1836, and Messrs. Scott and Jones continued as partners until April 11th, 1838, when Mr. Jones became sole proprietor and enlarging the paper to a six-column folio, changed the name to Hollidaysburg Register and Huntingdon County Inquirer. From May 1st, 1839, to February 24th, 1840, D. B. Williams was associated with Mr. Jones. After the latter date Mr. Jones conducted the paper alone, and on the 4th of March, 1846, changed the name to Hollidaysburg Register and Blair County Inquirer, the county having been formed in that year. In 1855 the name was again changed to the Hollidaysburg Register and Blair County Weekly News.

On September 25th, 1861, H. A. Caldwell entered as a partner and the new firm continued until October 21st, 1863, when John Dean, afterwards judge of the county court and justice of the state supreme court, became the owner. In 1866 he sold out to Samuel Hoover and son. They on the 16th of March, 1868, sold to David and Jacob Z. Over, and it has been in the hands of the Over family ever since. They changed the name to the Hollidaysburg Register, its present name, January 7th, 1870, and on the 27th day of November, 1872, Jacob Z. Over retired from the firm. The paper was enlarged from 24 to 36 columns on April 14th, 1880. Frank J. Over, who had been associated with his father, David Over, in conducting the paper, has been the editor and proprietor since the latter's death a number of years ago. Throughout all the years of its existence the Register has been a loyal supporter of the principles of the whig or republican party. It is now issued semi-weekly.

The Hollidaysburg Standard was started with the materials of the old Huntingdon Sentinel, by P. L. Joslin, with George R. McFarlane as editor, in the spring of 1838, and was originally owned by stockholders. On January 1st, 1841, A. O. Traugh and H. A. Boggs took charge and conducted the paper until January 1st, 1843, when differences occurred between the editors and stockholders in regard to the Portage railroad. Messrs. Traugh and Boggs withdrew, and purchasing new material, started a new paper called the Beacon Light, a six-column folio, which was regularly published until June, 1845.

Meanwhile John Dougherty purchased a lot of new material and began the publication of the Democratic Standard October 10th, 1844. Soon after that time Alonzo S. Dougherty purchased the Standard, while A. O. Traugh purchased the interests of Mr. Boggs in the Beacon Light. Messrs. Traugh and Dougherty then merged these papers into a new series of the Democratic standard, the event being consummated May 1st, 1845. One year later Mr. Traugh became sole proprietor and it has remained in the family until the present time. It has always been a loyal exponent of democratic principles. Among those who served on the editorial staff were W. U. Jones, author of the History of Juniata Valley, and W. H. Schwartz, the present editor of the Altoona Tribune.

The Blair County Whig was established by Jacob L. Slentz in 1846. After about three years it was purchased by George T. Raymond and William S. Wilson. Subsequently Mr. Raymond conducted it alone. After a suspension of a month or more John Brotherlin purchased it and continued its publication for a number of years. In 1861 John H. Keatly was associated with Mr. Brotherlin and about 1866 the name was changed to that of the Radical and Blair County Whig. On the 18th of May, 1868, it

was purchased by M. Edgar King and James H. Irwin and its name was changed to the Blair County Radical, and the office was soon after removed to Altoona. The interests of James H. Irwin were purchased by Samuel G. Irwin, May 6th, 1878, and by him leased to M. Edgar King. After that time James H. Irwin re-associated himself with Mr. King. Soon after another change took place and James H. Irwin became the editor and publisher. The paper ceased to exist in the early eighties.

The Shield, a paper in the interest of the Catholic church, was published in Hollidaysburg during the years 1849-50, by Hayden Smith.

John H. Keatly commenced the publication of the Leader in Holidaysburg in 1866. It was devoted to the temperance cause but it did not receive a paying support and after a little more than a year it was discontinued and the material purchased by Dr. J. P. Thompson of Williamsburg, who at that place started the Temperance Vindicator in the spring of 1868. About 1870 the paper was sold to George F. McFarland who removed the office to Harrisburg, except the press and some office fixtures, which were taken to the Bedford Press office.

A glance over the files of the various publications enumerated as they were published in the early days, shows the marvelous progress that has been made in the newspaperdom. There were few editorials those days; the editor, if such he may be called, used the scissors and the paste-pot and never troubled himself about "leaders" and the like. It required half the week to print the meager edition on the miserable presses then in vogue, and the editor frequently took a turn at the press himself.

In those days the industrious reporter was unknown. There was no county correspondence, no recording of neighborhood doings, comparatively little localizing. The old newspapers just plodded along. The publishers took nearly everything in exchange for subscriptions, wood, flour, garden produce and even whiskey. There was no display in the few advertisements that found their way into the early newspapers of the county, and the knack of writing advertisements had not been discovered. The newspapers of the past were probably as much read by their patrons as are those of the present day, because they had nothing else to read, if we except the few dry volumes that looked lonely on the bookshelf of th home. The papers then were read aloud at night to the household by the head of it, including the month-old news that filled the narrow columns.

The old-time compositor was a character. He tramped the country, remaining for a few weeks or months at a place. Some of these geniuses did not belong to the temperance societies, and now and then the non-appearance of the paper was owing to the chronic "indisposition," to use no harsher term. The "tramp printer" has about disappeared, though now and then one puts in an appearance, works for a few days and again becomes a wanderer on the face of the earth. The linotype ended his career.

ALTOONA PUBLICATIONS.

In the spring of 1855 William H. and J. A. Snyder began the publication of the first newspaper ever publshed in Altoona. They used the equipment of the Standing Stone Banner and their paper was called the Altoona Register. After some four or five months it was discontinued, and the materials of the office were purchased by E. B. McCrum and William H. Allison, who commenced the Altoona Tribune, Jan. 1, 1856. On the 1st of May, 1858, Mr. Allison disposed of his interest to H. C. Dern, and July 19, 1875, the interest of Mr. McCrum passed into the hands of Hugh Pitcairn, who, with Mr. Dern, conducted the paper until Mr. Dern's death in September, 1905.

The Daily Tribune was first issued by McCrum and Dern, April 14th, 1873, which,

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after an existence of just two years, was discontinued. On the 28th of January, 1878, Dern & Pitcairn resumed the daily edition, which with the weekly, continues to be published. The Tribune has always been an advocate of the principles of the republican party, and long regarded as the official organ of the party. Adam J. Green performed editorial work on the Tribune for a number of years. On the first of February, 1881, he was succeeded by W. H. Schwartz, who in an editorial capacity had been connected with the Altoona Sun and the Altoona Tribune for some years prior. Mr. Schwarts is a native of Williamsburg, Blair county, and is incomparably the most versatile writer the county has ever produced. His editorials have served to place the Tribune in the front rank of Pennsylvania journals, and as his active service antedates that of all others now in the field, he is the dean of the profession in the county.

Following the death of H. C. Dern in 1905, the company was reorganized, the interest of Mr. Dern being retained by his family. The company is called the Altoona Tribune company, with Hugh Pitcairn as president, Henry C. Dern, treasurer, Alonzo D. Houck, general manager and secretary. E. Warren Everhart has been the city editor of the Tribune for many years. Others who have long been connected with the staff of the Tribune are J. Virgil Taylor, chief of the reportorial staff; W. M. Witherow, circulation manager, and Parson H. Crawford, advertising manager.

The Altoona Vindicator was established by James F. Camblell May, 1st, 1868. In February, 1869, the office was practically destroyed by fire. New material was at once secured, but on the 10th day of December, 1869, Daniel W. Moore became its owner, who changed the name to Altoona Sun, June 2nd, 1870. It was then variously managed, Moore & Son, Moore & McKinney and again by D. W. Moore alone. John W. McKinney entered the firm February 10th, 1871. The Daily Sun was first issued May 2nd, 1870, and was continued seven months. W. H. Schwartz was its first city editor.

On the 10th of May, 1874, the office was purchased by the brothers, N. C. and Cyrus N. Barclay, who enlarged the paper January 1, 1879. In November of that year a joint stock company was organized, composed of a large number of the most active democrats of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Somerset counties, for the purpose of establishing a daily democratic paper in Altoona in connection with the Weekly Sun.

The organization, under the title of the Sun Printing and Publishing company, was completed Nov. 25th, 1879, by the election of the following board of directors: Andrew J. Riley, Esq., John P. Levan, George W. Good, N. C. Barclay, S. M. Woodcock, M. Fitzharris, F. D. Casanave and R. W. Guthrie This board of directors at a subsequent meeting elected A. J. Riley president, N. C. Barclay treasurer and business manager, and R. W. Guthrie clerk. William P. Furey was elected managing editor, John M. Furey city editor and C. N. Barclay superintendent of the printing department.

Under this management the first number of the Altoona Daily Sun was issued Dec. 11th, 1879. On the 17th of March, 1881, however, the property of the Sun Printing and Publishing company was sold at public sale, when Messrs N. C. and C. N. Barclay purchased the same and continued the publication of the Daily and Weekly Sun.

The publication of the Daily Sun was discontinued after a few years, and the weekly was continued up to 1892, when the Gazette company was formed, and the equipment was sold to that company, the Barclays retaining an interest for a few years in the Gazette company.

The Altoona Evening Gazette, the youngest of the four daily newspapers at present occupying the field in Altoona, was organized in March, 1892, the first edition appearing on April 5th. A stock company was formed, the chief of whom were the

Barclays, who had conducted the Sun, and Rev. P. G. and James M. Bell, and the equipment of the Sun was purchased. The paper's first home was located at No. 1012 Green avenue, where it remained three years, and then removed to 1327 Eleventh avenue. It remained at this location until the completion of the magnificent four-story brick building at 1110 Fifteenth street, which has since been its home, the plant occupying the first and fourth floors and the basement of the building.

Warner H. Bell was the managing editor of the paper from the time of its establishment until 1902. He was one of the most able and fearless editors that ever wielded a pen in the county. When he had anything to say he said it in a manner that admitted of no dispute. Under his management the Gazette soon came to be recognized as a power in the community. The Gazette is republican in principle and throughout its history has taken an active part in all political campaigns.

In 1901 the Gazette company was reorganized and James H. Craig, Esq., at the present time deputy secretary of internal affairs of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acquired a controlling interest in the paper and became the editor in chief, a position he still holds. Upon the retirement of Mr. Bell from the position of managing editor, this position was assumed by David H. Myers, who had previously been the city editor. Mr. Myers was one of the most virile of the younger class of newspaper editors in the state, and what promised to be a brilliant career was cut short by his untimely death in 1904. He was succeeded by Jesse C. Sell, Esq., a member of the Blair county bar, who has held the position ever since.

The business manager of the paper for a number of years was H. Mack Fair. He retired in 1902, since when the business interests and general management of the paper have been in the hands of William B. Swayne, who has been identified with the Gazette from the beginning. Arthur B. Clark, the present city treasurer of Altoona, was advertising manager up to the time of his election in 1905, and recently has acquired a financial interest in the paper. Among those who have at one time or another been members of the editorial staff and have contributed a share in bringing the Gazette to the front rank of Pennsylvania dailies were Frank Bell, Edward Banks, George Herring, Harry Reilly, Arthur S. James, Bayard W. Gable, R. Max Lewis, Harry P. Hays and Charles B. Shaver. Mr. Shaver is the present city editor.

The Altoona Baptist, first a folio, but afterwards changed to a quarto, and published in the interest of the First Baptist church of Altoona, was established in November, 1873, Rev. William Codville, editor. It was published by Harry Slep for about one year, when it was discontinued.

In 1874 D. B. Ream commenced the publication of a temperance paper in Altoona, called the Living Age, but notwithstanding its title, it survived by a brief period, and the material being purchased by George J. Akers, he established a Sunday paper called the Globe, which after a couple of months, or in the beginning of the year 1877, was converted into a daily. The paper was continued by Mr. Akers for some time, but lacking support, it was discontinued. It was purchased by John Tomlinson and was run as a greenback paper, but this enterprise also failing, its publication ceased.

The Home Base, a baseball weekly, was published during the season of 1876 by Frank E. McCullough at the Mirror Printing House.

The Gospel Trumpet was established in 1878 by T. B. Patton. It was printed at the Mirror office and was circulated gratuitously.

The Altoona Advance was issued by Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Rynder, May 3, 1879. It was devoted to commercial purposes, and temperance, and politically advocated the principles of the greenback party, also labor

reform, high tariff, high wages and cash payments. It was delivered free to every home in the city. It was first printed by Harry Slep, but later on at the Call office and soon after was discontinued.

In August, 1879, E. J. Slep commenced the publication of the Youth's Mirror. It was at first issued monthly, but in course of time it was changed to a semi-monthly. It has long since ceased to exist.

The Altoona Mirror was born June 13, 1874, on the second floor of the original Bowman block, at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, it being started, as Altoona's first penny newspaper, by the firm of Slep & Akers, consisting of Mr. Harry Slep, who previously had come here from Harrisburg and was conducting the Mirror Printing House, a job printing establishment, and Mr. George J. Akers.

The paper was a four-column, four-paged edition, which at once met with popular favor, and the paper soon had to be enlarged, the price being then raised to two cents. Mr. Akers withdrew from the firm in 1877, and was succeeded by W. J. Fleming, who retired shortly after, and Mr. Slep conducted it alone until December 11,1878, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health, and it passed into the hands of his editor and business manager, W. K. Buckingham and W. S. Nicodemus, respectively, who conducted it under the name of Buckingham & Nicodemus.

The name was changed to the Democratic Call, but the new firm failed to prosper and their attorneys, Alexander & Herr, had to take it over to protect themselves. In 1879 E. B. Haines purchased it, changed the name to the Evening Call and in 1885 was forced to suspend the publication and move the Call to Harrisburg.

Meanwhile Harry Slep and his eldest son, W. H. Slep, had continued the job printing office in the former's own one-story building in the rear of 1122 Eleventh avenue, and in February, 1881, they moved the Mirror Printing House into a new two-story building they purchased for a permanent home, at 1012 Eleventh avenue.

The Mirror was re-established June 16, 1888, with W. H. Slep as publisher, and was issued from his father's plant, the volume and number being taken up where they had been left off when the Call had been started. The younger Slep was not long in discovering that he needed a guiding hand, and the man for the place was the elder Slep. So the newspaper and job offices were consolidated, and the firm of H. & W. H. Slep was formed July 4, 1890.

Prosperity attended the new firm. The price was again placed at one cent, while the other city papers were charging two, and the circulation boomed from the start. More commodious quarters became necessary, and on May 21st, 1892, was issued the first paper from the new three-story building erected on the lot adjoining 1012 Eleventh avenue. For a time the paper then stood still, during the panic of 1893, but, the effects of that past, boomed rapidly and, on June 13, 1896, the old method of printing a paper was abandoned and the first copy issued printed with the use of the Mergenthaler linotype, the Mirror being the first paper in central Pennsylvania to install these modern machines.

Prosperity again brought a demand for larger quarters and the corner lot, 1000 Eleventh avenue, was purchased and a fine three-story brick building, with basement, erected for a permanent home. On Nov. 7, 1899, flames swept the old building, seriously crippling the plant, but the paper only missed one issue, and, in March, 1900, moved into its present home.

A serious blow to the Mirror was the death, on December 8, 1906, of W. H. Slep, following which, on June 13, 1907, the Mirror Printing company was incorporated, this corporation now owning and publishing the paper. The stock is all in the Slep family, there being no outside interests. The officers of the corporation are: Harry Slep, president; J. G. Humes, secretary-treasurer;

Edward J. Slep and Daniel Neff Slep, H., E. J., D. N., A. M. Slep and J. G. Humes are directors.

The present editorial force of the paper is: Harry L. Johnston, editor; Elmer C. Ake, city editor; R. Max Lewis, John N. Tillard and Edward E. Murphy, reporters.

The Altoona Times.—The Times is the expounder of democratic principles in the city of Altoona and possesses an influence which is felt over a wide extent of territory. The Times was founded in the year 1882 by a company of which Henry A. McPike was the head, and was conducted as an evening paper. In 1884 it became a morning publication, under the proprietorship of the Times Publishing company, Frank E. McCullough and George F. Fresh being among those identified with the ownership and management. On November 26, 1891, the Times Publishing company transferred its interest in the paper to Potter Stahl & Co. A year later the firm name was changed to Potter, Lawyer & Stahl, and a little later Potter, Greer & Kelley. In 1905 Messrs. Potter and Kelley retired from the firm and a stock company, known as the Altoona Times company was formed, with Charles A. Greer as general manager and editor in chief. Mr. Greer retired in 1908 and the position is now held by Charles M. Kelley. W. J. Heinsling is the president of the company and William Hahman treasurer. The Times is a member of the Associated Press and the official organ of the municipality of Altoona.

Identified with the business management of the Times from the day it was established to the present time, has been Homer F. Coon. For a period of sixteen years, ending in 1903, Charles J. Wehrle was the editor. Harry L. Johnston was the city editor from 1892 to 1899, and Elmer K. Rupp held this position from 1899 to 1904, when he was succeeded by Charles M. Kelley. Mr. Kelley, John S. Borring and William Stonebraker constitute the present editorial force.

When established the Times was located in a building at Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street. After a few years it was movd to the Alexander block at Eleventh avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, where it remained until the completion of the present handsome four-story brick structure on Eleventh avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which was erected by the Times company in 1905.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

In May, 1881, Dr. M. J. Buck and Messrs. F. A. Ward and George J. Akers originated the Sunday Morning Publishing company, limited, and on Sunday, May 27th, the Sunday Morning, a paper to be published every Sunday morning, made its first appearance. Mr. Akers was city editor and business manager, while Mrs. M. E. Furey became the editor. In November, Mr. Akers retired from the company, his place being taken by W. H. Slep, of the Mirror, as stockholder and business manager. In the fall of 1882 Homer Vaughn was employed as city editor and business manager, Mr. Slep retiring.

In July, 1883, the office of the Sunday Morning was entirely destroyed by fire. In the spring the paper had passed into the entire ownership of Dr. Buck, who then sold out to Jacob Smith. Mrs. Furey remained with him as editor, and Mr. Vaughan engaged in a newspaper enterprise for himself, starting a Sunday paper called The News. In 1887 Mr. Vaughn purchased the Sunday Morning from Mr. Smith, who had in the meantime changed its title to The Graphic and consolidated the two papers into The Graphic News. Mrs. Furey was still retained as editor under the new regime. Mr. Vaughn died in August, 1889, and in September of the same year the plant was purchased by Walter J. Hamor. Mrs. Furey remained as editor until January, 1891, and was succeeded by T. S. Fettinger, who had previously been identified with the Sunday Morning.

The Graphic News ceased to exist as a

Sunday newspaper in 1895, since when there has been no Sunday newspaper in Altoona. In that year Mr. Hamor, who had been elected city clerk, sold his interest to J. D. Hicks and J. S. Elway, who formed a company and started the Daily News. William B. Hicks, son of J. D. Hicks, was installed as editor and business manager. The News was a morning newspaper and it was issued for about one year, when it ceased to exist. The Graphic News was independent politically, while the Daily News supported Republican principles and candidates.

Rev. W. W. Dunmire came to Altoona in 1886 and established the Daily Independent. The Independent flourished for a number of years, either as a daily or as a weekly, subsequently becoming, as a weekly, an organ of the American Protective association, the editor waging constant warfare against the Catholic church. In the later years of its existence it was called the Independent Loyal American. Its publication ceased in 1900, and the equipment of the office passed into the hands of Rev. Dunmire's son, Harvey C. Dunmire, who has since conducted what is known as the Franklin Printery, issuing no publication. Associated with Mr. Dunmire in the business is Mr. L. P. Levan.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

Altoona has two German newspapers. The German People's Leader was issued by Harry Slep, March 28, for the benefit of the German people, it being the first German paper issued in the county. In March, 1881, Mr. Slep sold it to L. G. Lamade, who has since conducted it. Mr. Lamade afterwards changed its name to The Deutcher Volksfuhrer. It is issued weekly from the office, which is located at Ninth avenue and Thirteenth street.

On June 6, 1901, G. H. Hemminger began issuing The Deutche Wacht, a German weekly, which he has issued regularly since. Mr. Hemminger has a well equipped plant, located at Sixth avenue and Twelfth street, it being the only German newspaper office between Pittsburg and Philadelphia equipped with a type-setting machine.

Altoona also has an Italian weekly newspaper, the L'Operaio Italiano. The paper had been issued for two years in the town of Windber, Somerset county, and was moved to Altoona on January 22, 1910. The proprietors are Michael S. Paretta and Giacomo Fusco, while G. Gesari acts as editor. It is a four-page paper and is called a newspaper of instruction and workingmen's interest. The establishment is located at 605-7 Ninth avenue.

The Yellow Dog, afterwards called The Critic, was started by Jacob Kinsel about 1897 and issued monthly for a number of years. It was devoted to the interests of the workingmen. It was at first issued at the Mirror office and later the proprietor established his own office. It was discontinued in 1905.

The Brown Booklet, established by Harry L. Johnston and Bayard W. Gable, was first issued April 3, 1901, and continued until August of the same year. It was issued monthly from the Mirror office and was an iconoclastic and literary magazine. It created quite a stir in the community during its short existence.

The Musical Advocate, a monthly publication, was started in July, 1877. R. B. Mahaffey was the editor and proprietor. It survived only a few years.

Our Work, a monthly, was established in February, 1880. It was published by the Young People's Christian association of the Second Presbyterian church. It was printed at the Mirror office and was discontinued in June, 1881.

The Bookkeeper and Penman was started in August, 1880 by J. F. Davis, editor and proprietor. It was soon discontinued.

The Sunday Morning, a weekly eight column folio, was established by George J. Akers in June, 1881. It was printed at the Mirror office, and was discontinued in about a year.

The first Altoona city directory of any consequence was published in 1873 by Thomas H. Greevy. This was followed by a directory for 1875-6 by the same author. The directory for 1878-9 was published by William H. Renner of Altoona. Later on for a number of years C. B. Clark issued a directory, and since 1900 it has been published in alternate years by R. L. Polk & Co.

In the year 1875, George J. Akers compiled The Mirror Hand Book and Compendium of Facts, a pamphlet of 47 pages. Harry Slep was the publisher.

In the early part of 1879, The First Venture, a book of 60 pages, containing poetical quotations and other reading matter, was prepared by Harry I. Woods and was printed by Harry Slep.

During the year 1880 James H. Ewing and Harry Slep edited a history of Altoona and brief sketches of the chief towns of the county, besides a considerable amount of other important information.

St. John's Quarterly, more recently called The Quarterly, has been issued regularly during the past ten years by the Rev. Dr. Morgan M. Sheedy, rector of St. John's Catholic church. It is devoted to the interests of religion, education and literature.

TYRONE NEWSPAPERS.

The Iron Democrat, a weekly paper, was established in 1856. The editor was D. A. McGheehan. After one year the paper suspended for want of patronage. The material was sold and removed.

The American Era was established by a stock company in Tyrone about the year 1856, with W. S. H. Keys as editor, afterwards Benjamin Jones. The project failed. After a period of suspension the Era was revived as The Tyrone Herald by Robert Stoddard, which paper was suspended in about a year thereafter. After lying dormant for some time the Herald was revived as The Tyrone Star by James Bell, but after a year or two is passed out of existence, being next revived as The Herald by H. R. Holsinger. After being issued for six months it was discontinued for want of patronage.

The Western Hemisphere was established by a stock company about 1860 and had J. W. Scott and Cyrus Jefferies as editors. The aim was to make it a high-toned literary paper, rather than a local newspaper. Its existence was brief. It failed for want of support.

The Christian Family Companion was established in 1864 or '65 by H. R. Holsinger as a church paper and was the first successful effort made in publishing a paper in Tyrone. During the time of its publication, in August, 1867, The Tyrone Herald by Holsinger, and The Tyrone Blade by M. H. Jolly, entered the field sumultaneously. The Herald had the advantage of better equipment and succeeded and the Blade after a brief but ineffectual struggle ceased to exist.

Messrs. J. L. Holmes and Charles S. W. Jones became the owners of the Herald April 1, 1868. In 1869 Mr. Jones became the sole owner. In 1871 W. H. H. Brainard became a partner and Al Tyhurst in 1875. On the morning of July 8, 1880, the Herald building with much valuable material was destroyed by fire. However, through the perseverance of the publisher, the paper was issued regularly as though nothing had happened. It subsequently was issued as a daily and as such has been published to the present time. Since the death of C. S. W. Jones in 1905, its editor and publisher has been Claude Jones, at present register and recorder of Blair county.

The Tyrone Blade was established by J. L. Holmes, June 1, 1870. George Stroup became its owner, November 22, 1872, who changed the name to The Tyrone Democrat and continued its publication until July 8, 1880, when the office was destroyed by fire. This was the end of its existence.

The Tyrone, started as semi-weekly, June 1, 1880, was soon after changed to a weekly, and as such has continued until

the present time. The first proprietors were J. N. Holmes and Mr. Wooden. It is now conducted by Harry A Thompson, who has been one of Blair county's representatives in the state legislature the past four years.

WILLIAMSBURG NEWSPAPERS.

Dr. J. P. Thompson commenced the publication of The Temperance Vindicator in 1868. In 1870 he sold out to George F. McFarland, who removed the office fixtures to Harrisburg and the press to Bedford.

The Williamsburg Independent was established by Rev. W. W. Dunmire in May, 1884. It was a seven-column folio. It was afterwards moved to Altoona.

BELLWOOD.

The Bellwood Bulletin was started by J. W. Elway, February 28, 1888, and was sold to W. F. Balsbach, January 1, 1901, who has continued its publication to the present time. It is an independent weekly devoted to the interests of the town.

MARTINSBURG.

The Cove Echo was established in 1874 by Henry and John Brumbaugh and was subsequently sold to B. F. Lehman. In 1885 the name was changed to the Martinsburg Herald and as such it has since been known. It is published by the Herald Printing company, limited, with H. S. Burket as president; H. W. Burket, secretary and general manager, and M. Z. Bassler, treasurer and editor. It is an eight-page weekly.

ROARING SPRING.

The Roaring Spring News was established in 1906 by Amos Claar, who had previously successfully conducted newspapers at Queen and Osterburg, Bedford county and at Windber, Somerset county. Mr. Claar has equipped his office with up-to-date machinery, and the News it a live weekly, devoted to the interests of the town and surrounding country.

The foregoing is a list of the newspapers that have been and are published within the limits of the county. During three-quarters of a century of editorial toil and trouble, the press of Blair county is to be congratulated upon its good work and the success it has had in furnishing reading matter to the masses. It long ago passed through the incipient stages of newspaperdom to emerge into brighter and more profitable fields. Not all the newspaper ventures have lived or thrived, but the fittest have survived and so far as is known, their present appearance indicates prosperity. The citizens of the county are a reading and intelligent people and there is probably no home within the borders of Blair county that some local paper does not enter.

LOCAL LITERATURE.

In the production of general literature the county has not been very prolific. Few books have been written and published by home authors. Mr. Jones, who wrote the history of the Juniata valley, was probably the first citizen to put forth a book. Rev. Dr. Morgan M. Sheedy, rector of St. John's Catholic church, has written extensively for the press and is the author of several religious books. Rev. John W. Bain, at present pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian church, wrote a little religious work entitled "As It Was Fifty Years Ago;" J. A. Boyce, of Eldorado, wrote an interesting volume on temperance; J. S. Leisenring, Esq., compiled a work on legal forms, which has become a standard among lawyeres; Charles B. Clark, Esq., wrote a history of the county in connection with the semi-centennial celebration in 1896; Rev. James A. Sell issued a small volume on "The Lost Brothers of the Alleghenies," and has written extensively for the religious press; Samuel A. Hamilton wrote a novel that was widely read and appreciated and has contributed many articles to magazines on flower culture; Dr. C. B. Dudley, for many years chief chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, has written extensively on scientific subjects; Mrs. M. J. Furey has written extensively for various periodicals, and the opinions of the late Justice John Dean adorn many pages of the state court reports.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Pioneer Schools—Early Teachers—Branches of Study—The Birch as an Education Factor—The School Act of 1809—School Laws of 1834 and 1854—School Superintendents—Teachers' County Convention—State Provision for Schools—Some Noted Teachers—Academies and Seminaries—Education in Altoona—Manual Training—Parish Schools.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The pioneers in the territory now embraced in Blair county had no educational advantages and the early education furnished the youth of our county was of the most primitive character, forming an interesting chapter in its early history. The settlements were somewhat isolated and the few settlers who lived adjacent were not sufficient in numbers to bear the expense of building and equipping houses for school purposes.

The selection of a site to embrace a sufficient number of citizens made it necessary for some of the children to go quite a distance to attend school. Prior to the establishment by the state of the free school system in 1834 there was no satisfactory provision made by state or township for taxation to meet the expenses, neither were all the people in favor of a forward movement which required an outlay of money which, perhaps they did not have, and which was hard to secure. It was, therefore, left to the more public-spirited to take the initiative and strike out into an enterprise that was new and which brought no immediate returns in dollars and cents. Without state appropriation or local taxation, these enterprising men proceeded to erect public halls of learning. The plans and specifications of architects were unknown. A few brawny men, equipped with an axe and an auger, commenced operations. Trees of the smaller size were felled and piled up unhewn and notched together at the corners of the edifice. The roof consisted of clapboards, narrow slats about four feet long, split from larger trees and held in place by poles laid longitudinally across them. Not a nail was used. The windows consisted of one log on either side being cut out and a few panes of glass, ten by twelve inches, set on end, one against the other, for a space of from four to six feet. In some cases where the leaders in this advanced movement lacked the means to buy glass, they invested in a strong paper which they varnished with lard to make it transparent. This was a good substitute for the glass and cost less money.

The heating plant generally consisted of a huge fireplace in the back end of the building. The smoke was conveyed away by a large chimney, constructed jointly of wood and stones. However, in a locality where circumstances were more favorable or where they were more advanced in matters of taste. a large oblong "ten-plated stove" was installed. The furniture consisted of desks and long benches. Holes were bored into the logs along the inside of the room into which wooden pegs were driven, extending back far enough to receive a plank or slab about one foot wide. This was the writing desk. Parallel with it ran a long bench constructed usually of a slab with wooden pins to support it. Seats of the same kind filled the space between for the

juveniles. Without desks upon which to recline, or supports upon which to lean and with feet dangling from four to six inches from the floor, the coming men and women were receiving their first instruction in discipline and mental culture, thus giving them a taste or dislike for the arts and sciences and a glimpse of the flowery fields of literature.

There were no standards of qualifications for teachers in those days. They were not expected to be graduates of higher schools. The teacher's efficiency was altogether a matter of his own preference and judgment. The patrons knew not if the instructor of their children was prompted by mercenary motives or a love of the profession. The main protection was to select one among their own acquaintance, if such could be found. The system was wholly on the subscription plan. The salary of the teacher was a certain amount per pupil for so many months with board. This was apportioned according to the number of pupils and families. This was commonly known as "boarding around." It proved to be quite satisfactory, as it brought the teacher in close touch with the patrons and a very general good feeling was maintained. The average wages of a teacher were from $8 to $12 per month with board thrown in. This was considered quite a snap for the winter months.

The only branches taught were reading, writing and arithmetic, the "three R's." Text books were scarce and of a very crude character. It was quite common for one book of each branch to supply a whole family. The most distinguishing trait of the old-time school teacher was his ability to wield the "birch," as the rod was then called. All breaches of discipline and delinquencies were straightened out with the rod.

The first schools in the county were established as early as 1790, the one at Williamsburg, and the other on Clover creek, near what was known as Red Ore bank. Jacob Ake, who was the owner of the land on which the village of Aketown, now Williamsburg, was laid out, seeing the necessity of educational training among the young, secured teachers and defrayed all expenses from his private purse. Mr. Ake visited village households, brandished his staff, and the children hied away to school. About fifteen years of this system of instruction existed, through the same channel, when subscription schools began. James Martin taught until 1825, after which followed Messrs. Camel, Irvin, Updyke, Spencer and Miss Nancy Anderson, some of whom were very rigid disciplinarians. Mr. Updyke was a minister, and one of his novel modes of punishing pupils was to stand them in some conspicuous position, cover their eyes with leather spectacles, and allow the school to laugh at them a length of time according to the gravity of the offense committed.

The school on Clover creek was taught by John Bridenthal, in a house which stood on what is now the Hyle farm. The building had been erected for a dwelling-house, but was abandoned by its owner, who moved west. The citizens of the neighborhood fitted it up for a schoolhouse, for which purpose it was used for a number of years. John Diltz taught a school in a private house in the vicinity of Leather Cracker, now Henrietta, about 1795. Among other teachers who taught in this vicinity during this period may be named William Loose, George Glass and William Ketring. Another school was established near Etna furnace, at an early period, probably about 1797. About 1800 the house was destroyed by fire, and another, to take its place, was located near Keller's church. The only teacher connected with this school, whose name is handed down to posterity, is James Martin, and no doubt his name would have long since passed into oblivion, had it not been for the liberal use he made of the "cato'nine-tails." About 1800 John Fisher taught a school in a private house near the village of Sharpsburg; and in 1802 a schoolhouse was built in the same vicinity, known as the Houser school. Most of the teaching at that time, in this vicinity, as well as most parts of the county, was German, and probably the first English school taught in Morrison's cove was in 1800 by a Mr. Roach, in a house which

stood on the present site of Roaring Spring.

Thomas Kinney taught a school near Elizabeth furnace, as early as 1800. Another school was taught in a private house, near Bell's mills, now Bellwood, about 1809. Alexander Kerr and Dudley Burnham were among the most prominent teachers in this community. These are the only schools coming within this period, of which anything like reliable information can be obtained. There were doubtless others, but all traces of their history is lost.

In 1813 John Steele taught the young ideas how to shoot, in a house which stood on the present site of the Kellerman house, in Gaysport. At that time Frankstown included the present territory of Blair township, and although the village of Frankstown was settled at a much earlier date, there is no record of any school having been etsablished in this district previous to this. Thomas Stearns, John Knox, Joshua Williamson, William Anderson, John Wertz, Robert McNamara, Joseph Caldwalder, S. F. Henry and Ephraim Galbraith are among the teachers who taught in this locality during this period. About 1812, a school was taught by James Langham, in a schoolhouse that stood near Black's mills, in Greenfield township. John Dodson also taught for a number of years in this neighborhood. One of the most public-spirited men in this community at that time seems to have been John Swoveland, who built a house at his own expense, and donated it to the public for school purposes. In 1815, there was a house erected near Allegheny furnace, Logan township, called the Beales school, which served for school purposes and preaching for a number of years. John Gwin and John Summerville were among the teachers in this locality. The first schoolhouse with a shingle roof, erected within the limits of Allegheny township, was built in Duncansville in 1815. In 1823 Peter Wilt deeded the piece of ground on which the Dry Run schoolhouse now stands for school purposes.

The act of April 4, 1809, made it the duty of assessors "to receive the names of all children, between the ages of five and twelve, whose parents were unable to pay for their schooling." Such children were to be educated and stationery furnished by the county. Schools under this system do not seem to have prospered. The law met with general disapprobation. Poor children did not like to hear it said, "your parents are too poor to send you out to school;" neither were parents willing that the names of their children should stand recorded as beneficiaries of the county. Notwithstanding this law was so unpopular, it seems to have remained in force for twenty-five years. Governor Wolf, in 1833, found that of the four hundred thousand children of proper school age in Pennsylvania, but twenty thousand attended school, and three hundred and eighty thousand were uninstructed. In his annual message to the legislature, he strongly urged the passage of a law to remedy this terrible state of affairs. As a result the school law of 1834 was passed. This was the real beginning of free schools in the state. It was largely through the indefatigable efforts of Thaddeus Stevens that the law was passed through the legislature, and Stevens is looked upon as the father of the free school system in Pennsylvania.

The general school law of 1834 was, in many respects, similar to the present law. That part of it making provision for the appointment of inspectors by the court was repealed in 1835, and the non-accepting districts were given two years in which to accept before forfeiting their share of the state appropriation. In 1837 another act was passed, in the main, the same as the present. The non-accepting districts, under the law of 1834, were Frankstown, which at that time included Blair; Greenfield, embracing the present territory of Freedom and Juniata, and North Woodbury, which was comprised of Taylor and South Woodbury, now in Bedford county, and a portion of Huston. It is said, however, that the returning board of Greenfield so manipulated the returns as to count them in. The law met with much opposition in all parts of the county. Men of

wealth and influence opposed it with all their might and main. For many years the enemies of the system tried to cripple it by electing anti-school men as directors, and not infrequently men went home from elections with bloody noses, resulting from a hotly contested battle.

In justice to those who opposed the system, it may be said that many of its bitterest opponents became its most ardent supporters. The trouble did not end with the adoption of the system. To comply with the law, houses had to be built and teachers were to be paid. In Frankstown the funds, for several years, were expended in building houses, so that they did not have schools under this system for several years after its adoption. In course of time these difficulties were partially overcome, and things moved along as smoothly as could be expected. Scarcely twenty years had rolled around, however, when the opposition again manifested itself.

In 1854 a school law was passed introducing some important changes. Among the most important was that of the creation of the office of county superintendent. This change was particularly offensive to the teachers. Additional branches were to be taught, and instead of being examined by some "country storekeeper," or "portly squire," they were subjected to a more thorough examination by an officer who was sworn to do his duty to the best of his ability. From superintendent Caldwell's first annual report we learn that the teachers feared these examinations so much that "no district had sufficient applicants to open the schools at the proper time."

For several years previous to the time the office of county superintendent was established, persons were appointed in various parts of the county to examine teachers. Among these examiners were Rev. Henry Baker and Christian Stoner.

Hugh A. Caldwell was the first superintendent of Blair county, and received a salary of $400. He was followed by L. H. Williams, in 1856, and George W. English, in 1857. In 1857, John Dean, afterwards for twenty-one years judge of the courts of the county and later associate justice of the state supreme court, was elected, and the salary raised to $600. His successor was John Mitchell, who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Dean. In 1860 Mr. Mitchell was elected for the ensuing term. J. Ginter Counsman was elected in 1863, and was followed by Elexis Elder, in 1864. In 1865 the salary was raised to $1,000; Mr. Elder served until 1869. John B. Holland was elected in 1869 and served until 1875, when he was succeeded by John H. Stephens, who served nine years, or until 1884, when he was succeeded by John H. Likens, at the present time superintendent of instruction in the industrial reformatory at Huntingdon. He served six years, and was succeeded in 1890 by Henry S. Wertz, who was re-elected three times, serving twelve years, or until 1902, when the present incumbent, Tarring S. Davis was elected. The salary is now $2,500 per annum.

The first county convention or institute held by the teachers of the county convened in a brick church, later the Collinsville schoolhouse, in 1847. The meeting was attended by four teachers, and the Rev. Henry Baker, a Lutheran minister of Altoona, presided. Upon the creation of the office of superintendent in 1854, institutes were held regularly and have been continued until the present time. For many years they have been held in the court house in Hollidaysburg. In the earlier days the instruction was entirely in the hands of the teachers, the practice of bringing in educators of note as instructors and lecturers being started during the superintendency of Professor Stephens. Before the advent of the hired instructors methods were discussed entirely, and class drills were frequent at the sessions of the institutes. Now institutes are conducted almost entirely for inspirational purposes. A number of noted men and women have appeared from time to time before the Blair county teachers, among them being Mrs. Belva A.

Lockwood, the Washington lawyer and women suffrage leader; William Hanley Smith, author of the Evolution of Dodd; Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, the noted New York divine; Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools in Philadelphia; P. T. Corsin, former commissioner of education of Ohio; Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson; Dr. S. D. Fess, president of Antioch college, and Dr. Russell H. Conwell, president of Temple college, Philadelphia.

During the past two decades the schools have made great strides forward. Scores of new buildings have been erected, almost all of them being built of brick and equipped with all the modern conveniences and facilities for the comfort of teachers and pupils. In Logan township, especially, is this progress noted. During the past dozen years, upward of twenty buildings have been erected, most of them at a cost exceeding $10,000. In recent years high schools have been organized in almost all the boroughs of the county and in the townships of Logan, Tyrone, Antis, Snyder and Taylor. In Logan township two teachers are employed in the high school and a three-year course of study has been adopted, while in the other townships there is a two-year course and one teacher employed. Physical geography, algebra, Latin, civics, botany, plane geometry and bookkeeping are taught in these schools. Logan township has forty-five schools and since 1890 has employed a district superintendent. J. Howard Walters was first employed in this capacity, serving for two years. He was followed by John H. Cessna, who after serving for three years, gave way to John H. Hennen, who holds the position in 1910. In Tyrone and Snyder townships the high school teachers act in a supervisory capacity over the other schools of the respective districts.

The state of Pennsylvania provides more liberally for its schools than any other state in the Union, the appropriation being at the present time $7,500,000 per annum. Blair county's share of this fund for the term of 1909-10 was $73,185.31, including the allotment of the city of Altoona, which received $31,498.90. A recent enactment of the legislature makes $40 the minimum salary which may be paid a teacher holding a provisional certificate, and $50 the minimum for a teacher holding a permanent, or professional certificate or a state normal diploma. As a result of the liberal provision made by the state the tax rate for school purposes has not been high, ranging from three mills, in Allegheny township, to eight mills in Juniata township. The cost per month to educate a child ranges from 98 cents to $2.20, the highest rate being in Juniata township, the most sparsely settled district in the county. For the term of 1909-10 there were 259 teachers employed in the county outside of Altoona.

It would require too much space to enumerate all the teachers in the county who are worthy of mention. A few of those who taught for many years and are held in grateful recollection by the hundreds, perhaps thousands, who came under their instruction, are D. M. White, Professor John Miller, John Z. Smith, Captain Francis Cassidy, Captain William McGraw, Captain John H. Black, Christian Stoner, Jacob Zeth, D. M. Lotz, John M. Kyle, George Eicholtz, George R. Stiffler, D. Elmer Sell, Lucretia Kennedy, Elizabeth J. Patterson and Samuel B. Smith. Captain Cassidy taught for fifty years, retiring from the service but a few years prior to his death in 1907 at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Kyle is a member of the Blair county bar, but he has been principal of the Duncansville schools for more than twenty years. One of the most unique characters who appears on the roster of teachers of the county is Jospeh Whittaker, who died in 1904. He taught for many years in Blair and Freedom townships. He was an Englishman by birth and in his methods was far in advance of contemporaries in the school room. He sought by every means in his power to get his pupils to think for themselves, to read and make

researches. To this end he would advance opposite theories from those generally accepted in matters of history, geography, etc., and frequently his school would become a forum of debate that would continue for hours at a time. Teaching school has generally been used as a stepping stone by young men, and many who have risen to prominence as lawyers, physicians and clergymen in the county were at one time or another enrolled as teachers in the county.

The school boards consist of six directors, elected for a term of three years, the terms of two expiring each year. Many of the best citizens of the county have served as school directors, and it can be said of them that, as a class, for intelligent devotion to the cause of popular education, it is doubtful if they can be surpassed anywhere. The total number of pupils enrolled in the schools of Blair county in 1909 was 19,584, of which number 8,693 were in the city of Altoona, and 10,891 in the county outside of the city.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

Blair county has had few higher institutions of learning. The Williamsburg academy, located at Williamsburg, was the first school of the kind in the county. The house was erected in 1847, and the charter was granted in 1851. It was built by a joint stock company. The original number of shares was 28, and the cost per share $50. The first teacher was Rev. John White. Professor John Miller, who figures largely in the educational history of the county, also taught here for some time. The school has long since ceased to exist.

The Juniata collegiate institute, originally called the Franklin high school, located at Martinsburg, was completed in 1860. It was built by joint stock subscriptions, at a cost of $8,000. In 1867, a debt had accumulated against it, and, to save it from passing under the sheriff's hammer, it was sold to the Lutheran synod for $3,000. It next passed into the hands of J. G. Herbst, who owned it for a short time, when it was purchased by Professor Lucian Cort, for $5,000. While owned by Mr. Cort, there was an addition built to the main building, which cost $8,000. In 1875, it was purchased by Henry Bridenbaugh for $10-700, and it was in successful operation for a number of years under the principalship of Professor P. H. Bridenbaugh. For four or five years during the eighties it was used as a government training school for Indians, under the direction of Professor Bridenbaugh, and in 1901 it was sold to the Church of the Brethren, who have since used it as an old folk's home.

Tipton seminary, located at Bell's Mills, now Bellwood, was built by General B. F. Bell in 1866. Professor Orr Lossing first took charge of the school, and was followed by Robert Fulton and J. A. Stewart. The building has not been used for school purposes since 1875.

In 1900 a number of influential citizens of Martinsburg, headed by J. C. Sanders, a druggist and later a banker of that place, and Dr. E. J. Gwynne, conceived the idea of establishing a college. A considerable amount of money was raised by popular subscription and a tract of land embracing about twenty acres was purchased. Upon this ground a large brownstone building was partially erected. Dissensions then arose among the promoters, subscriptions ceased and those who had already subscribed refused to pay the amounts pledged. Litigation followed and to this day the ownership of the ground and partially completed building is not determined by the courts. The institution was to have been known as Keystone college.

Hollidaysburg Female Seminary.—The building known as the Hollidaysburg female seminary is one of the finest in this part of the state, and was completed in 1869. Erected by a joint stock company, it cost as it now stands about $75,000. It is built of stone, is four stories in height, and has a

frontage of 150 feet, and a depth of 160 feet. It contains, in addition to a large and commodious school-hall, a laboratory, recitation-, reading-, music- and art-rooms, besides apartments for the principal and family and dormitories for boarding pupils. The location of the seminary building, on an elevated campus, the grounds embracing four or five acres, is a beautiful one, commands fine views in every direction, and in point of healthfulness is unexcelled. Rev. Joseph Waugh served as principal from the opening of the school until 1877, when he was succeeded by Professor W. P. Hussey, and the latter was followed by Rev. A. F. Walker. At the present time Mrs. Charlotte Gray Comstock is the lessor of the building and the principal, the property being owned by a company, at the head of which is J. King McLanahan. The school was formerly in a flourishing condition, but in recent years the number of pupils has fallen off, the multiplicity of similar institutions affecting the school unfavorably. Special attention is now given to vocal and instrumental music, voice culture and elocution, although provision is still made for the regular seminary course.

Altoona has three flourishing business colleges, the Zeth school, founded and conducted by Professor George G. Zeth, the Anderson business college, conducted by Professor W. G. Anderson, and the Mountain city business college, conducted by Professor W. F. Isenberg. Courses in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, commercial arithmetic and penmanship are open to students and each turns out many graduates every year.

EDUCATION IN ALTOONA.

As early as 1815, the first schoolhouse was erected within the boundaries of the territory now occupied by Altoona. The southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street is the site where it stood. It was a log building, chinked and daubed, not plastered, and furnished with slab benches. This house, surrounded by primitive forest, was used both for school purposes and for church services. Children, as far distant as two or three miles, attended school here, and often in winter, when the ground was covered with snow, there being but few roads, a track was made to the schoolhouse by dragging a log through the snow. This building served for school purposes until 1838. During this period only reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic were taught. Corporal punishment was in full force. The pupils' course of study began with the alphabet, and it was customary to introduce the whole number of letters to the abecedarian at the first lesson. Spelling was pursued for some time before the pupil was advanced sufficiently to take up the Bible, which was the text-book used in teaching reading. In penmanship, the teacher wrote the copies for each pupil that was ready for this branch, and manufactured the pens out of goose quills. Arithmetic was the last study in the course, and one who could solve "single rule of three" was considered quite an arithmetician. This school was at first known as the Beales' school, but later on as the Black Oak ridge school. Henry Adams and John Gwin were among the first teachers.

In 1838, the trustees of the Presbyterian, Lutheran and Methodist churches purchased a lot of ground from Eli Hastings, on which to erect a union church. Shortly afterwards the school directors having determined to erect a schoolhouse, purchased a lot adjoining for $10, and agreed with the church committee that the church and schoolhouse should be erected as one building, the school part being on one lot and the church part on the other. The schoolroom and the chuch were separated by a swing partition, which, when it was necessary to enlarge the church-room, was swung up to the ceiling and made secure by means of hooks. After the house was completed, which was late in 1838, a committee was appointed by the school directors to secure a

teacher. Barton Hastings was elected first teacher and received $20 per month for his services. At that time Blair county formed a part of Huntingdon, the division not being made until 1846.

The Union building served for school purposes until 1854, and the building stood until comparatively recent times, being used as a place of worship by the African Methodist Episcopal church. It was torn down in 1902 and a substantial brick church edifice, erected by the African Methodist congregation, occupies the site.

During this period, some geography and grammar were taught, and a degree of advancement, somewhat higher than that during the former period, was attained. However, but little improvement was made in methods of instruction. Recitations were conducted in spelling and reading, but it can hardly be said that any were conducted in arithmetic. As long as pupils were able to obtain answers to questions, no assistance, in the way of explanation nor recitation, was thought necessary. When a pupil could not do a sum, he went to the teacher, who, if conducting a recitation, allowed the class to proceed, or permitted the pupil, who came to him, to hear the class, while he solved the question; but, more generally, the assistance was given between recitations, and often some pupils went up and stood near the teacher, or took a seat near him, before the recitation was finished, so that being foremost, they might have their questions solved first.

James Hutchinson, who was elected school director shortly after the passage of the common school law, of which he was an ardent supporter, served twelve or fifteen years, and took an active part in education. In 1854 the county superintendency was established. This change did not affect some of the teachers very agreeably. Additional branches were to be taught, and a more thorough examination was to passed. The first examination under this law, to be held in the Union schoolhouse, was advertised for several weeks, but, on examination day, only one applicant, John Rutherford, was present. To be examined before the public, by the superintendent, was an ordeal through which many had no desire to pass; and private examinations being allowed, they preferred it to the public examination.

Altoona was incorporated as a borough in 1854; and school directors were elected, of whom Thomas K. Burchinell was president. The erection of a one-story frame building, containing two rooms, in the fourth ward, was commenced late in the year, and was completed February, 1855, at which time two schools were opened. The house was fitted with improved furniture. The desks, with seats, were made each to accommodate two pupils, but owing to the crowded condition of the schools, three or more pupils were put to one desk. This kind of furniture was considered a great improvement at that time. The sexes were taught separately. John Rutherford was elected teacher of the boys' school, and Miss Cordelia White of the girls' school. Some time after the schools were open, a large number of pupils having been enrolled, an assistant was employed, who taught the primary pupils, both boys and girls, occupying part of the room in which Miss White taught. A term of four months was taught, with an enrollment of 158 pupils. The salary of the male teacher was $35 per month. The common school branches were taught. During the summer of 1855 a one-story frame building, with two rooms,was erected in the third ward, and was supplied with furniture similar to that in the fourth ward. Much the same kind of furniture was used in most of the rooms until 1870. The railroad divided the town into two districts, East and West Altoona. Mr. Rutherford, who was "put on his muscle," taught the boys' school in West Altoona, and served as teacher for a number of years. In 1856, another building, with one room, was erected in the fourth ward, to which were assigned the more advanced pupils, both boys and girls.

The elements of one or two of the higher branches were taught. This was the beginning of the Altoona high school. The number of teachers was six, and the length of school term was increased to six months. As there were only five rooms, one of them was occupied by two teachers. Some schools were composed of both boys and girls, others of boys and girls only. This arrangement, which, for most of the time, was not restricted to any particular grade, was continued until 1875, except from 1860 to 1869, when the sexes were taught together. In 1857, a building, similar to the one last mentioned, was erected in the third ward. The borough was enlarged the same year, and made to include part of what was known as Greensburg. About 1855, some of the citizens of Greensburg found it inconvenient to send their children so far out in the township to school, and therefore determined to build a schoolhouse for themselves, where it would be convenient. The house was built on Howard avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and since its abandonment, many years ago for school purposes, has served as a dwelling. Robert McCormick gave the ground, and, with his subscription and that of other citizens, a sufficient amount was secured to erect a building. It was used for private school until it came within the limits of the borough, when the school directors got control of it, and used it about one year for public school. Professor John Miller taught a select school here about 1862, shortly after which the house was sold. In 1857, there were seven school rooms; nine teachers employed, and 550 pupils were enrolled. The schools were divided into three grades, primary, intermediate and grammar. J. Ginter Counsman, who was some time afterwards elected superintendent of Blair county, was teacher of one of the two grammar schools. Only eight teachers were employed the next year. No more buildings were erected until 1864, and no increase in the number of teachers was made. The school population increased, and in some rooms from 150 to 200 pupils, under the care of two teachers, were enrolled. No other frame buildings were erected until 1870. The population increasing so rapidly, the erection of buildings required considerable attention. In 1864, a house with one room was built in the Third ward, at a cost of $1,500. In 1866, a two-story building with two rooms, was erected in the Fourth ward, at a cost of $3,000; one of these rooms was assigned to the high school, and was occupied by it until a building was erected in the First ward. When the boundaries of Altoona were extended and it was incorporated as a city, what was known as Loudensville, now the Fifth ward, came within the limits. Here were two schoolhouses, each with one room. One of them was built about 1859, and served for school purposes until 1876, when it was destroyed by fire. The other was erected in 1866, when two grades were established. Another house with one room, in the Eighth ward, which was erected about 1867, came within the limits of the city also. The enrollment of pupils was greatly increased, and it was necessary to rent several rooms until more buildings could be erected. In a short time three houses were built—one with one room in the Fifth ward, and one with one, and one with two rooms in the Eighth ward.

When Altoona became a borough and a separate school district, little idea did the school directors have of the dimensions the place would assume in a few years. Frame buildings seemed to answer every purpose; and it was thought, too, that these should be only one-story, for when the first two-story schoolhouse was built, some avowed educational interest was getting up too high. But when a city charter was obtained, and the population continued to increase, the directors began to think it was necessary to erect more permanent and larger buildings. In 1870, a brick building, with eight rooms, since known as the Webster school was erected in the First ward. Six rooms were supplied with patent

furniture; and all the buildings erected afterwards were fitted with such furniture, except a small addition put to one of the buildings in the Third ward in 1871. With the start thus made the work of erecting large and commodious buildings went on during the following years, with the following results: Franklin and Madison buildings, 1873; Penn. 1878; Emerson, 1882; Wright, 1885; Irving and Jefferson, 1887; Miller, 1889; Washington, 1890; Adams, 1891; Millville, 1892; Fairview, 1896; Lincoln, 1895; Garfield, 1900; High school, 1905. In 1909 a large addition was built to the Adams building, and the ensuing summer will undoubtedly see the erection of one, and possibly two new buildings. All these buildings have every convenience that would contribute to the comfort of the teachers and pupils, the directors having at all times given careful attention to the matters of heat, light and ventilation.

The office of city superintendent was instituted in 1869, to which Professor John Miller was called. He was widely known throughout central Pennsylvania, and died in Altoona, September 3, 1875. He was born in the city of Paris about 1800, and was taught to speak and read French by his mother. When he was about three years of age his father moved to Strasburg. He was sent to school at Leipsic, where he remained until he was graduated. Leaving Leipsic, he came to this country about 1825. After being some time in New York and Philadelphia he went to the western part of Pennsylvania, where he commenced teaching school. Being a fine scholar his services were soon sought. The chief places where he taught were Martinsburg, Williamsburg, Butler, Hollidaysburg and Altoona. He filled the office of the city superintendent until 1874, when he resigned, being so feeble that he was unable to discharge the duties of his office. After his resignation he gave instruction in Latin, German and French to pupils who went to his house, until about two months before his death. He spent nearly fifty years in school work.

Professor Miller was succeeded by Professor David S. Keith, who filled the office most creditably and with universal satisfaction for a period of thirty-one years, or until 1905, a length of service probably without a precedent in the history of the state. Professor Keith's great services in behalf of Altoona's public schools are more fully told in the biographical sketch of his career in this work. Since his volutary retirement he has devoted himself to private business interests. In 1909 he was tendered the nomination for school director, but declined.

Professor Homer J. Wightman succeeded Professor Keith, serving one term, from 1905 to 1908. He was unknown in Altoona when elected, being a resident of New Jersey, where he was serving as superintendent of schools in a small city. He practically revolutionized the schools, introducing new ideas and new methods. He was re-elected in 1908, but resigned very shortly thereafter to accept a principalship in a suburb of Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Professor Henry H. Baish, who was chosen after a prolonged deadlock on the school board. Professor Baish had previously served as principal of the Third ward schools and was a teacher in the high school when elected superintendent. He is a comparatively young man, but has displayed rare executive ability and is giving universal satisfaction.

The property of the Altoona school district in 1909 is valued at $986,209.10. The bonded indebtedness is $594,500. The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1909, were $325,918.89, and the disbursements $289,318.89. During the term of 1909-10 there are 213 regular and twenty-one supply teachers employed, and the whole number of pupils enrolled during the term ending June, 1909, was 8,030. For the first month of the term of 1909-10 the enrollment was 7,425.

The Altoona high school had its inception in 1864, when a house with one room was built in the Third ward, at a cost of $1,500. A fourth grade, called the high school, was made, and E. H. Brunner was elected teacher. A few of the higher branches were taught in

addition to the common school branches. The next year Professor John Miller was chosen teacher of the high school, for which a room was rented, all the schoolrooms being occupied by the other grades. In 1866, a two-story building with two rooms, was erected in the Fourth ward, at a cost of $3,000; one of these rooms was assigned to the high school, and was occupied by it until a building was erected in the First ward, known as the Webster building, and the high school was transferred to it. The course included the common school branches, with algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, Latin, Greek and German. However, but few pupils advanced much beyond the common school studies. The course was not followed closely, every teacher changing it as he thought it best adapted to the wants of his pupils. When Professor Miller was called to the superintendency in 1869, John S. Alexander was assigned to the high school; however, Professor Miller continued to teach a few branches for one year. Nevin H. Fisher was next elected, and was followed by A. F. Histetter, D. S. Keith, N. P. Crouse, L. L. Book, T. P. Farr, P. J. Carmichael, the latter serving from 1885 to 1888; J. G. Schucker, from 1888 to 1893; William L. Avis, who served one month at the beginning of the term of 1893, and George D. Robb, who has been principal since 1893.

Professor Avis's service affords an interesting incident in the history of the schools. He had served but one month, when at the close of a recitation he laid down his book, went to his boarding house, gathered up his belongings and left the city and has never been heard of by anyone in the city since, so far as is known.

The high school remained in the Webster building until 1879, when the Penn building in the second ward was completed and it was transferred there, remaining there until 1882, when it was moved to the Emerson building, which was erected for a high school building. In the meantime the school developed rapidly, more teachers being added each year, and in 1895 the Lincoln building in the Fourth ward, adjoining the Emerson building, was erected. The number of graduates from 1880 to 1895 had ranged from twelve to twenty. The Lincoln building was used until 1905, when the present magnificent structure, one of the finest of the kind in the entire country, was erected at an approximate cost of $350,000. At the present time twenty-three teachers are employed in the high school, and the enrollment for the current term is 775 pupils, while the graduating classes for the past six years have exceeded 100.

Manual training was introduced as a part of the school curriculum in 1903. Superintendent Keith had recommended its adoption in 1902, saying in his annual report that year: "The time has come when manual training should become a part of our educational system. A city whose interests are largely industrial ought to consider favorably the subject of industrial education. It trains the eye and the hand, as well as the mind; it gives the pupil that education which will be helpful to him in almost any pursuit in life, but especially in adapting himself to the struggle for existence; it is a subject interesting to pupils, is of advantage in the pursuit of other subjects, and affords recreation by temporary relief from the studies that are more purely educational in their nature."

Continued agitation of the subject finally culminated in its adoption and Prof. C. C. Karlson was elected supervisor of manual training. Until the erection of the new high school building in 1905, the basement of the Emerson building was used for the department. In the new building special facilities were provided for manual training, and the school board provided liberally for it, while the Pennsylvania Railroad company, through its officials, who took a great interest in the movement, gave much valuable apparatus for its equipment. Manual training was also introduced in the grammar schools and shops fitted up in the Emerson and Wright schools. In 1909 Professor Karlson resigned and was succeeded by Professor C. C. Dunning. Six teachers are now employed in this department.

Kindergartens were stablished in 1905, but were discontinued in 1907, for reasons of economy. On December 18, 1908, the new high school building caught fire and the flames, getting into the interior walls, for a time threatened the destruction of the building. It was finally extinguished, the loss entailed amounting to $10,000.

Altoona has been especially fortunate in having its best citizens serving as members of the school board. Among those who have served are Joseph Dysart, B. F. Custer, G. W. Slayman, H. C. Dern, John P. Levan, J. R. Bingaman, J. C. Hughes, John P. Lafferty, M. H. Mackey, J. I. Kleffman, J. N. Barr, B. M. Bunker, Dr. A. S. Stayer, Dr. S. L. McCarthy, H. H. Pensyl, Fred A. Bell, William E. McKee, D. G. McCullough, H. C. Tussey, H. J. Cornman, George F. Jackson, William Murray, Rev. A. S. Woodle and W. S. Douglass. The members of the board in 1909-10 are as follows: W. F. Eberle, David K. Howe, Michael Poet, John W. Plummer, H. King McFarlane and H. R. Earlenbaugh.

About 1861, a district institute was organized by the teachers for their improvement in methods of instruction and school management, and in general culture. These institutes were kept up until 1875, when, the school directors refusing to remunerate the teachers for the time spent at these meetings, they were discontinued. Three years later they were resumed and have been continued ever since. During Professor Keith's incumbency of the superintendency the institutes were held during the week immediately preceding the opening of the school term. Professor Wightman adopted the custom of holding three two-day sessions at intervals during the term, and this policy has been adhered to by his successor. Since 1895 the secretary to the school board has devoted all his time to the position. J. F. Wallace served in this capacity from 1895 to 1900, and Charles M. Piper has held the position from 1900 to the present time.

THE PARISH SCHOOLS.

The Roman Catholic church, always solicitous to educate the youth of her adherents in their own faith, established parochial schools at a very early date. From the foundation of the parish of St. John's church in 1853 there was a parish school. It was established by Right Rev. J. Tuigg, and Mary Levi was selected as teacher, continuing in charge of lay teachers for many years. At first there were but twenty-five pupils, but the number rapidly increased. On May 12, 1867, the present imposing convent and school building was begun. On August 19, 1870, the school was opened with the Sisters of Charity in charge of the teaching under the direction of the rector.

Later on it was found necessary to erect another building to accommodate the rapidly growing number of pupils of the parish. In the year 1882 the present splendid building at the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Thirteenth street was built at a cost of $45,000. The Franciscan Brothers had charge of the boys in this school, whilst the Sisters of Charity trained the girls. At this time the regular enrollment of these schools was over 600 pupils. Since the present rector has taken charge St. John's schools have made wonderful progress, both in numbers and efficiency. Today they are unexcelled anywhere. They maintain a high standard; their pupils are among the best in the city high school and in the secondary schools where they pursue higher education. The two large school buildings are admirably adapted for educational purposes. They are isolated, well-lighted and ventilated and provided with the latest equipment for school work.

The teaching staff at present comprises sixteen Sisters of Charity who have charge of both boys and girls. One of the sisters is principal and the rector, Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, L. L. D., gives much of his time and attention to the work as director of the schools. The schools opened for the term of 1909-10 with an enrollment of 755 pupils. Many outside the limits of the parish, were refused admission because of lack of room.

The course of study is practically the same as that followed in the public schools of the city. Hand in hand with the secular education there is religious training. The pupils are carried to the end of the grammar grade when they are ready to enter the high school, college or academy. There is a school committee which meets regularly once a month. The members at the present time of this board are: Messrs. G. Casanave, Charles Wolf, Frederick Ball, Joseph Harney and the rector, who is chairman. The school term covers ten months.

St. Mary's parish school—St. Mary's German Catholic school began with the formation of the parish, being established in 1862 by Rev. M. Bierl, with one lay teacher and about forty pupils. The basement of the church was used as a schoolroom. In 1870 a frame structure containing four rooms was built by Rev. John Schell. Three sisters from Fon du Lac, known as Sisters of St. Agnes, were secured as teachers, the school numbering at this time about 200. The growth of the school corresponded with the growth of the parish and in 1890 a new school building became necessary, and a fine brick structure was erected at a cost of $40,000. A new building was added to this in 1909. The school at present has twelve grades, including a commercial course in which stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping are taught. The school has 550 pupils in charge of ten teachers, the Sisters of St. Agnes, the rector, Rev. D. Zwickert and his assistant, Rev. John J. Ergler, generally directing the work. In 1899 a branch school was built on Bell avenue and Second street, called St. Joseph's school, to accommodate pupils of the eastern section of the city. It is attended by about eighty-five pupils. All the instruction, except the religious, is given in the English language in the schools of St. Mary's parish.

The parochial schools connected with the Sacred Heart parish are under the charge of the rector, the Rev. Thomas P. Smith and his assistant, the Rev. Matthew S. Smith, with the Sisters of St. Joseph in charge. The attendance is good, somewhat in excess of 500 pupils, and the schools have been brought to a high state of excellence and are a recognized educational institution in the city. The pastors and sisters are unremitting in their care of the schools and the progress of the pupils is deserving of great praise. The school was established when the parish was created in 1891.

St. Mark's parochial school is under the supervision of the rector, the Rev. N. J. O'Reilly. It was founded with the creation of the parish in 1890 and the present commodious three-story stone building was erected shortly afterwards. The school is noted for its efficiency and is ably conducted by the pastor and the Sisters of Mercy. Flourishing schools are also maintained by the St. Mary's and St. Michael's parishes in Hollidaysburg.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Early Conditions—The Pioneer Doctor—Some Noted Physicians—Resident Physicians of Altoona, Hollidaysburg, and Other Towns Throughout Blair County—Altoona Hospital—The Nason Hospital—Mercy Hospital.

EARLY CONDITIONS.

In the literature of a century ago three figures stood out prominently from the general background in all efforts to depict American life. While this was especially true of the smaller towns and country villages, yet it also held good for the cities in a modified degree. These figures were the minister, the judge and doctor. They were the types in the minds of the people of all that was respectable, cultured, refined and worthy of honor. By education and by professional attainment and association they belonged to a class by themselves, so distinct indeed that in New England the great medical humorist, Oliver Wendell Holmes, designated it the "Brahmin Caste." Of these three worthies the minister commanded, to the highest degree probably, the reverential respect of the community; the judge was held in the greatest awe and his opinion was more constantly sought in political and civic matters; but the physician held the affections of the people and on the whole was probably more of a controlling factor in shaping public opinion and in the dissemination of knowledge on familiar subjects than either of the others.

Speaking as one having authority on medical matters, it is easy to understand how he became an authority on all subjects of a scientific nature and so was looked upon as a sort of walking encyclopaedia to be trusted as the ultimate reference on all subjects save those of religion and the law, which had their own special exponents. The intimate friend and confidant of his patients, he became familiar with family histories and troubles and was constantly appealed to for advice in the solution of domestic difficulties. His presence during circumstances of stress, anxiety and affliction brought him very near to their hearts so that even the minister was scarcely bound to them by closer ties. Under his watchful supervision families grew up, came to maturity and in their turn established families of their own, so that he became a traditional element in the family life to share in every rejoicing and to be appealed to in every emergency, medical or otherwise. The power for good which he thus wielded in his neighborhood cannot be overestimated, and the use which he made of it, as a general rule, contributed largely to making his profession honored and respected.

The first disciples of Esculapius and Hippocrates to practice within the present limits of Blair county did not have the advantages enjoyed by their brethren of the present day. The practice of medicine 100 years ago was crude and unsatisfactory. It was the day of the lancet, calomel and jalap. These, with the murderous "turnkey," formed the stock-in-trade of the old doctor.

Without them he would have been as helpless as a rudderless ship in a typhoon. People then were afflicted with many diseases arising largely from the climate and exposure. Doctors were few and far between. Sometimes they were half a day's ride from the isolated cabin and not infrequently a swollen river intervened. Drug stores were unknown and the patent medicine shelf with its cure-alls and exploited nostrums had not come into existence to make poor humanity believe that it was afflicted with all the ills that belong to the human race.

Every family was largely its own doctor. Each household had various remedies compounded from herbs and roots which were supposed and fondly believed to be efficacious. Tansy was a favorite remedy, and poccoon, snakeroot and poke had their advocates. Among the stimulents were prickly ash, Indian turnip, sassafras, ginseng, and the flower of the wild hop. The list of tonics included the bark and flowers of the dogwood, the rose willow, yellow poplar, the cucumber tree and Spanish oak, while the maple, wild cherry and crowfoot were regarded as astringents and so used. The early settler had a long list of nature's remedies to choose from and he became his own diagnostician and prescribed accordingly.

It mattered little how weak a patient might be, he had to be bled. The very thing he needed most, blood, was taken from him. This bleeding process obtained in this country till long after the birth of the nineteenth century. Diphtheria was known as croup in the early dawn of the county's career and for this disease old doctors gave tartar emetic and bled. Bleeding was also considered efficacious in pneumonia.

THE PIONEER DOCTOR.

The pioneer doctor with his saddle-bags and well-known horse was a character in those days. He was filled with the milk of human kindness, refused no calls and often rode miles through unbroken forest to the bedside of his patient. Dr. John Buchanan, who resided in Alexandria, rode out through the villages of Blair, then Huntingdon county, as far as fifty miles through wintry forests and over snowy barrens to the bedsides of the afflicted. The materia medica of the old doctor was small. His surgical outfit was limited and crude, but with it he often performed marvels. There were broken limbs then as now, gunshot wounds, fractures of every kind, and some of the adjustments were as well done as those of the present day. The trees of the forest furnished him with excellent splints and his amputations nearly always redounded to his credit. It was long before the day of anesthetics and the patient either suffered in silence or roared out his pain till exhausted. When the torturing turnkey fastened itself on a refractory tooth the stubborn molar was sure to come if the pioneer doctor had the proper strength, and he was generally a man of muscle. He has been known to spend a week at a house watching with the tenderest solicitude over the bed of a sick child and to weep with the sorrowing family, and often charged nothing for his services. The old doctors of Blair were faithful to their trust and did their duty under the most difficult circumstances without a murmur.

The prevailing diseases were many. The winters were very cold and the weather changes produced rheumatism and pneumonia. Croup was the terror of the little household which at times was depopulated of its children by this cruel malady. Typhoid fever, typhus fever, dysentery, jaundice, measles, whooping-cough and diphtheria were common, the latter frequently becoming epidemic and carrying away families of children by wholesale. Epidemics of smallpox frequently swept over the country, continuing with more or less frequency until as late as 1880 and carrying off hundreds of people. Many of the early residents of the county died of cancer, and scrofula, rickets, scurvy, dropsy and apoplexy were common.

Of the early medical practitioners within the present limits of Blair county, frequent mention is made in the separate township and borough histories found in this work, and to these narrations the reader is referred for pertinent matters not found, perhaps, in this chapter; for it would prove an impracticable, never-ending task to attempt the work of preparing a complete medical history of this region from the early days.

SOME NOTED PHYSICIANS.

Dr. John McCloskey, who began when a young man, in Frankstown township, in 1787, was one of the earliest practictioners in the county. A Dr. Bond also located in this township at about the same time. Dr. John Buchanan, already mentioned, practiced extensively throughout Blair and Huntingdon counties. His immediate successor was Dr. Alexander Johnston. Dr. Johnston was the son of a Presbyterian minister of Huntingdon. He continued at Frankstown until about the year 1856, when he moved to Armagh, Indiana county, and died there about 1878 at the age of ninety years.

Dr. James Coffey, Dr. John Metzger and Dr. Thomas Stark were also early physicians of Frankstown township, their names being mentioned in the records as early as 1830. In Williamsburg, Dr. George Kneophler was established as a practicing physician at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Dr. Daniel Houtz, Dr. Alfred Keisey, Dr. Jesse Wolf, Dr. James Trimble, Dr. Robert Hamill and Dr. John D. Ross were also early physicians in that village or its vicinity. Dr. Thomas Johnston was at Davidsburg, at least he owned property there, in 1830, and in Martinsburg Dr. John Getty and Dr. Schmidt were established as early as 1840. Among the early physicians of Hollidaysburg were Dr. Joseph A. Landis, who located there in 1837, and Dr. Crawford Irwin, who practiced there from January, 1854, for a period of almost half a century.

The medical profession in Altoona has had a high standing from the earliest days. Many of its representatives have obtained deserved recognition in their calling. One of the pioneer physicians of the city was Dr. John T. Christy. He was born in Cambria county, Dec. 13, 1828, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in March, 1851. Thereupon he returned to Hollidaysburg and became an associate in practice with his preceptor, Dr. Aristide Rodrique. In 1852 he joined Dr. J. C. McKee, later a surgeon in the United States army, in establishing the first drug store in Altoona. He retained his residence in Hollidaysburg until November, 1854, when he moved to Altoona, remaining there in active practice until his death almost half a century later.

William R. Findley, born in Lewistown, October 12, 1811, became a resident of Altoona in 1858 and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for more than forty years. Prior to becoming a resident of Altoona Dr. Findley was located at Williamsburg and Frankstown. Two of his sons embraced the medical profession, Thomas F., who graduated in 1874, and practiced until his death in 1879, and William M., who graduated in 1866 and practiced until his death in 1907. The latter was for many years one of the city's leading physicians and surgeons. At his death he was succeeded by his son, Joseph D. Findley, who also succeeded him as the representative of the state department of health in Altoona.

Dr. John Fay was for many years recognized as the leader of the medical profession in Blair county. He was born in Williamsburg and received his degree of doctor of medicine from the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, March 10, 1855. After practicing for some years in his native town and after a service in the army during the Civil war, he became a resident of Altoona. He was the chief of staff of the Altoona hospital from the time of its organization until his death in 1907. He was also chief surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for many years. Dr. Fay was endowed to a pre-eminent degree with a gift that enabled him unerringly

to read the nature and seat of the disease brought under his inspection at a glance, and at the same time he was conspicuous in surgery. A monument to his memory has been erected on the grounds of the Altoona hospital.

Other Altoona physicians who attained prominence in Altoona and have since passed away are Drs. Samuel D. Ross, William D. Hall, George F. Arney, Edwin S. Miller, E. M. Ike, Harvey K. Hoy, J. Tietze, John H. Weaver, David J. Appleby, J. W. Rowe, J. H. Hogue, H. C. McCarthy.

Following is a complete list of the resident physicians of the county:

Altoona.—C. W. Burket, D. Kaufman, Gibbs Bisco, L. C. Mundy, H. H. Walker, H. T. Simmonds, D. F. Haagan, Louis E. McKee, George D. Noeling, Louis E. Walton, J. Roy McKnight, Charles A. Duff, H. A. Mowery, Gerald D. Bliss, Charles W. Noss, Joseph M. Taylor, Henry B. Replogle, J. C. Reed, Jesse P. Seedenberg, W. P. Harlos, D. M. Roudabush, Peter Giacchelli, Edwin B. Miller, Charles W. Delaney, John D. Hogue, S. Lloyd McCarthy, Frank Keagy, Roswel T. Eldon, Arthur S. Brumbaugh, Homer C. Miller, Frederic Otterbein, Eugene C. Fetter, Daniel Bohn, Joseph D. Findley, Fred H. Bloomhardt, Proctor T. Miller, David E. Allen, Charles W. McConnell, Simon J. Snyder, Thomas A. C. Kephart, Elmer E. Neff, Albert L. Baker, Charles F. McBurney, Olin K. McGarrah, Albert S. Oburn, Amos O. Taylor, Ralph C. Klepser, W. J. Sharbaugh, L. F. Worthley, Andrew S. Stayer, J. E. Powley, George A. Ickes, W. K. Maglaughlin, C. C. Miller, Benjamin F. Books, E. H. Morrow, H. L. Hartzell, Horace R. Smith, William S. Ross, David W. Crosthwaite, E. O. M. Haberacker, E. E. Goodman, James E. Smith, Mary E. Nowell, Mary I. Thompson Shaffer, George Price, A. L. Feltwell, Emil T. Cherry, Emil Reith, Albert L. Spanogle, John Feltwell, John M. Sheedy, Francis M. Christy, Samuel L. McCarthy, C. H. Clossen, Joseph U. Blose, George C. Way, W. Frank Beck, Samuel P. Glover, Davis A. Hogue, W. H. Howell, Charles Long, Thomas M. Morrow, C. E. Robison, Orr H. Shaffer and George F. Tate.

Hollidaysburg.—James R. Humes, Robert W. Christy, Robert C. Irwin, Edwin M. Duff, Jonas W. Stitzel, Wayland R. Palmer, Ernest R. Myers, Webster Calvin, Henry H. Brotherlin, Frank R. Shoemaker, Samuel C. Smith, J. A. Gold and H. J. Somers.

Juniata.—H. B. Cunningham, J. G. Watson, J. L. Brubaker, R. J. Hillis and W. H. Memminger.

Williamsburg.—J. F. Arnold, J. L. Isenberg, J. E. Earnest, Thomas C. Twitmire.

Martinsburg.—S. M. Royer, John Bonebrake.

Roaring Spring.—W. Albert Nason, William McKee Eldon, Charles W. Fox, W. H. Robinson.

Claysburg.—John W. Johnston, Charles O. Johnston, J. E. Ellinger.

Tyrone.—Irvin D. Metzger, R. L. Piper, F. K. Fickes, G. W. Burket, L. F. Crawford, James C. Crawford, E. C. Farrand, W. L. Lowrie, John B. Nason and Thomas Tobin.

East Freedom.—W. S. Madden.

Newry.—J. L. Gallagher.

Duncansville.—Emory Miller, D. C. Confer.

Mines.—C. H. Books.

South Altoona.—Charles A. Duff.

Bellwood—W. H. Morrow, E. B. Levengood.

BLAIR COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In pursuance of a call which appeared in the Hollidaysburg newspapers under date of July 1, 1848, and signed by Drs. James Coffey, J. A. Landis, A. Rodrique, Robert W. Christy and Harry T. Coffey, a meeting of physicians was held in Hollidaysburg, July 25, 1848, at which were present besides those signing the call, Dr. William R. Findley, of Frankstown, and Dr. John Getty, of Martinsburg. At this meeting Dr. Getty served as the presiding officer, and Dr. Harry T. Coffey as secretary. Before adjournment Drs. Landis, Findley and H. T. Coffey were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

On the 15th of November, 1848, an adjourned meeting was held at the Exchange hotel in Hollidaysburg. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by those present, viz: Drs. James Coffey, Landis, Rodrique, Christy and H. T. Coffey, and the following officers elected: Dr. James Coffey, president; A. Rodrique, vice president; Robert W. Christy, secretary, and J. A. Landis, treasurer.

The constitution adopted describes the object of the society to be the advancement of medical knowledge, and to sustain and elevate the medical profession, to protect the interests of the members, to extend the bounds of medical science, and to promote all measures calculated to relieve suffering, to improve the health and to protect the lives of the community. Formerly no physician could become a member of the society unless he had been a practitioner at medicine for at least fifteen years, but this has been changed and now anyone who is a graduate of a recognized medical institution, and who is in good standing in the profession, may become a member. The society is governed also by the code of ethics of the American Medical association. The society holds meetings at stated intervals, once a year a banquet is held and each summer an outing is held.

The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Dr. Andrew S. Stayer, Altoona; first vice president, Dr. E. B. Levengood, Bellwood; second vice president, Dr. Charles W. Delaney, Altoona; secretary, Dr. Charles F. McBurney, Altoona; treasurer, Dr. W. S. Ross; censors, Drs. James E. Smith, Albert S. Oburn and Charles Long.

BLAIR COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Since 1901 the physicians of the homeopathic school have maintained their own organization in the county. Prior to that date they were identified with the Central Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical society, which embraced Blair and half a dozen nearby counties. In 1901 the Raue Medical club was organized by Blair and Cambria county physicians with Dr. J. W. Stitzel, of Hollidaysburg, as president, and Dr. M. A. Wesner, of Johnstown, as secretary. It continued under this name until 1908, when the name was changed to the Blair County Homeopathic Medical society. The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Dr. Daniel Bohn, of Altoona; vice president, Dr. W. F. Sharbaugh, of Altoona; secretary, Dr. Henry B. Replogle, of Altoona; treasurer, Dr. E. H. Morrow, of Altoona; censors, Drs. M. A. Wesner, of Johnstown, I. D. Metzger, of Tyrone, and J. R. Humes, of Hollidaysburg. Meetings are held once a month, the members taking turns at entertaining the society at their homes. At these meetings subjects of interest to the profession are discussed.

ALTOONA HOSPITALS.

Blair county has four hospitals,—the Altoona hospital, located in Altoona, the Nason hospital, located at Roaring Spring, the County hospital, near Hollidaysburg, and the Mercy hospital in Altoona. In this chapter a history of the Altoona, Nason and Mercy hospitals will be given, the County hospital, which is an institution exclusively for the insane, being treated in the chapter devoted to the county institutions.

The Altoona hospital, one of the largest and best equipped institutions of the kind in the state, was established in 1883. For a number of years prior to that time the necessity for an institution of this character had been apparent to a great number of citizens, and as time progressed and as the population and number of accidents multiplied, the public interest also increased. Colonel Theodore Burchfield, afterwards mayor of Altoona, was the representative from Blair county in the state house of representatives at the session of 1883-84. He was in sympathy with the people in regard to this need, and after consultation with some of the most prominent citizens, determined to introduce a bill making an appropriation to aid in establishing a general hos-

pital in Altoona. Acting on this determination, Colonel Burchfield prepared, and on February 23, 1883, read in his place in the house of representatives, a bill entitled, "An act making an appropriation towards the erection and furnishing of a hospital at the city of Altoona."

While Colonel Burchfield was thus interesting himself in the legislature in behalf of the project, the citizens of Altoona were not idle. A public meeting was called, to be held in the common council chamber on February 26, 1883, at which time resolutions were adopted to make a vigorous and systematic effort to raise the sum to $15,000 and also to secure a plot of ground on which hospital buildings could be erected. At this meeting a committee, consisting of Milton Alexander, Thomas H. Greevy and Henry H. Herr, was appointed to appear before the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives and urge that body to make an affirmative report on the bill offered by Colonel Burchfield, to the house. These gentlemen fulfilled their mission and on March 2, the committee made an affirmative report on the bill, which passed the house on May 24, the senate on June 1, and on the fifth of July 1883 became a law by the signature of Governor Robert E. Pattison.

Before any of the $15,000 appropriated was to be paid, the president of the board of trustees chosen for the hospital, Mr. John P. Levan, was to certify on oath to the state treasurer that the further sum of $15,000 had been subscribed, and that suitable grounds had been secured. By November, 1884, there had ben paid in cash the sum of $15,177 and on November 26, the Pennsylvania railroad company conveyed in fee, to "The Altoona hospital" a lot of over four acres, situated on Howard avenue and Seventh street. Thus the two conditions named in the bill were fulfilled, in a little over a year. The thirteen trustees having been chosen, the charter having been obtained, and duly recorded at Hollidaysburg, in the office for recording deeds, all attention now could be turned to the question of the erection of the hospital buildings.

"A committee on real estate and construction of buildings" was provided for in the by-laws, which committee was "to have charge of the real estate and the erection and construction of the hospital building, and all other structures." Bids were invited for the excavation and construction of the main building; seven were received for the first and eight for the second. On March 23, the contract for the excavation was awarded to Thomas F. Martin; the contract for the construction work to Frank McClain. Late in October, 1885, the work was completed. The building, constructed of brick and wood, contained two wards, each with a capacity of twelve beds, a dispensary, operating room, office and various other rooms. A superintendent and matron were elected and a medical staff, consisting of Drs. John Fay, William M. Findley, John T. Christy, Samuel M. Ross and Albert S. Smith, was appointed by the board of trustees. The hospital continued in this manner, with minor changes and improvements until the year 1887. In this year a separate ward for female patients was arranged for; this ward was completed and ready for occupancy early in the next year, 1888. During April, 1890, the entire hospital was thoroughly renovated under the direction of the committee on real estate and construction of buildings, but no new wards or additions built. The next year it was seen, that, to promote the usefulness of the institution, at least one new ward should be added. The subject was referred to the committee on real estate, together with questions of various repairs and improvements to be made on the present buildings. The year 1892 was occupied with having these repairs, all important, made, and in 1893, a new ward, now needed more than ever, was constructed. The year 1893 is an important one in the history of the hos-

HOSPITAL AND NURSES' HOME, ALTOONA

POSTOFFICE, ALTOONA

HIGH SCHOOL, ALTOONA

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ALTOONA

pital on account of the enlargement of the buildings. A third story was added, among other changes, and an isolated ward established. This, a frame building, separated from the main buildings by ample open space, is used in case patients develop contagious diseases while in the hospital. Here they can be cared for without danger to the other patients.

Thus the years passed, each bringing with it greater success for the hospital. As needed, new improvements were added, each helping to increase the usefulness of the institution and making it a well equipped hospital. The number of patients treated increased each year. The people of the city, as well as those from the surrounding district, were very generous in their support, donating money and provisions of various kinds cheerfully. Several public entertainments were held, the proceeds of which went to the hospital; and in 1899 a lawn fete, the first of a series since held annually, was held on the hospital grounds, for the benefit of the institution. A year previous to this, in 1898, the hospital received a favorable notice from the governor of the state of Pennsylvania, Daniel H. Hastings, for services rendered in connection with the Spanish-American war. Twenty-nine soldiers, regardless of regiment, company or state, were treated for malaria and typhoid fevers and all recovered. Fifteen years after the founding of the hospital Altoona had an institution, well equipped, generously supported, and greatly appreciated, of which it might well be proud. Much of the success was due to the untiring efforts of the board of trustees, the medical staff and the superintendent and her assistants in behalf of it. A training school for nurses was established by Miss Hulda White Renfrew, superintendent of the hospital from 1902 to 1904. A number of young ladies have graduated from this school each year since its establishment and it has proved an advantage to the institution.

At the meeting of the board held in June, 1901, some rough sketches of improvements and additions to the hospital were presented. These improvements consisted principally in tearing away the east wing, and replacing it with a three-story brick structure. While this plan met with approval, on account of the absence of the necessary funds, nothing was done at that time. In 1903 a plan was presented by Messrs. Robinson and Winkler, architects of Pittsburg, Pa., showing proposed extension to the hospital, which was accepted, subject to slight alterations as might be found desirable. The contract was awarded to W. V. Hughes & Son, Altoona, and in the fall of 1904 the work was finished. This extension which is known as the Women's ward extension, has proved a valuable adjunct.

The next important step in the history of the hospital was the building of the Nurses' home, a handsome brick structure to the east of the hospital and connected with it by a covered passage way. This home provides comfortable quarters for the nurses, and is a credit to the institution, it being one of the finest nurses' homes in the state. The Women's auxiliary of the hospital took a great interest in it, and credit is due them for their efforts which helped to bring this plan of a home to a reality. This building was opened on October 12, 1905, having been in process of construction less than six months.

The demands upon the hospital continued to increase. In 1886, the number of patients was 113. In 1907 the number aggregated 1,000, and it thus became necessary to enlarge the institution. As a result an extension to the west end, similar to that at the east was built. This addition increased the capacity of the hospital to such a degree, that it is probable that no new extension will be required for some time.

As the hospital is a state institution, it is dependent on the state appropriation for the greater part of its maintenance. In

1887 the appropriation was $2,500; at intervals it has been increased, until in 1909, the appropriation was $25,000. The Pennsylvania railroad company each year makes a liberal contribution to the hospital, and on Thanksgiving Day, each year, contributions are made by the churches of the city and by the people in general. The management of the hospital is looked after by a board of trustees numbering thirteen men. The first board comprised the following: Messrs. John P. Levan, Theodore N. Ely, S. M. Prevost, George W. Stratton, H. J. Cornman, Henry C. Dern, David K. Ramey, Frank L. Sheppard, A. J. Anderson, William Stoke, Benjamin F. Custer, William Murray and Theodore H. Wigton. Many changes have been made from time to time as a result of deaths and resignations and the members of the board at present are as follows: H. J. Cornman, M. H. Canan, J. R. Bingaman, A. W. Gibbs, George W. Creighton, R. N. Durborow, J. S. Leisenring, J. King McLanahan, Jr., Germain Casanave, D. S. Kloss, C. A. Preston, W. F. Eberle and Harry Slutzker. Mr. Cornman is the only one of the original thirteen. The medical staff now consists of fifteen members, an increase of ten over the first staff. Dr. John Fay, the chief of staff from the founding of the hospital until his death, which occurred December 6, 1907, was a man loved and honored by all, old and young, rich and poor. His large medical library at his death was bequeathed to the Altoona hospital, whose success was dear to him through all the years of its growth. He was succeeded as chief of staff by Dr. Orr H. Shaffer.

The corps at the hospital today consists of a superintendent, assistant superintendent, night superintendent, head nurse, matron and dietitian, two resident physicians and a training school of about twenty nurses. The superintendent is Miss Anna C. Wray.

The officers of the hospital are as follows: President, H. J. Cornman; secretary, J. R. Bingaman; treasurer, J. G. Davis; solicitor, Andrew J. Riley, Esq. Mr. Cornman has been the president since August 13, 1906, succeeding John P. Levan, who served from the beginning. The secretaries have been B. F. Custer, L. B. Reifsneider, C. A. Wood and J. R. Bingaman; Thomas H. Wigton and J. G. Davis have held the office of secretary, and Mr. Riley has been the solicitor since the organization of the hospital.

The medical staff at the present time is as follows: Dr. Orr H. Shaffer, chief of staff; Dr. William S. Ross, Dr. Albert S. Oburn, Dr. William H. Howell, Dr. Samuel P. Glover, Dr. James E. Smith, Dr. Joseph D. Findley, Dr. Charles W. Delaney. Obstetricians, Dr. Fred H. Bloomhardt, Dr. Charles F. McBurney. Consulting physicians, Dr. Joseph U. Blose, Dr. George F. Tate, Dr. H. H. Brotherlin, Dr. J. B. Nason. Pathologist, Dr. Aruthr S. Brumbaugh. X-ray work, Dr. G. D. Bliss. Anesthetist, Dr. E. B. Miller. Resident physicians, Dr. Louis E. McKee, Dr. D. F. Haagan, Dr. H. T. Simmonds.

The Ladies' auxiliary, an organization composed of ladies of the city, has been in existence for several years, and has contributed by pecuniary aid, much to the charitable work of the institution. Its officers are as follows: President, Mrs. George W. Creighton; secretary, Mrs. W. W. Murray; treasurer, Mrs. McClellan Wilson.

THE NASON HOSPITAL.

The Nason hospital is located at Roaring Spring. The building was originally built and equipped as a hotel or a summer resort. The location being beautiful and the situation healthful, people in failing health sought it as a pleasant place to rest and soon found beneficial results in returning to strength. After some preliminary discussion it was finally decided to open it to the public as a hospital. As such it was incorporated April 9, 1900, with the following board of trustees and medical staff:

Trustees: J. L. Hartman, president; J. P. Martin, treasurer; Hon. Martin Bell, Hon. J. C. Stineman, Hon. William H. Irwin, H. E. Ferguson, Ferd Bendheim, John S. Elway, J. H. Stephens secretary; John H. Snyder, solicitor; W. Albert Nason, I. S. Mock, James S. Bobb, Samuel A. Hamilton, D. S. Brumbaugh, H. C. Burger and James Foust.

Medical staff: Dr. W. Albert Nason, superintendent; Dr. William S. Ross, Dr. H. H. Brotherlin, Dr. C. W. Fox, Dr. W. M. Eldon, Dr. E. M. Duff, Dr. John B. Nason, Dr. A. S. Stayer, Dr. E. R. Myers. Superintendent of nurses, Miss Olive M. Bayer.

The members of the board of trustees at present are as follows: J. L. Hartman, president; J. H. Stephens, secretary; J. P. Martin, treasurer; W. I. Woodwock, solicitor; Hon. Martin Bell, Hon. J. C. Stineman, Hon. James Foust, D. S. Brumbaugh, I. S. Mock, W- Albert Nason, D. M. Bare, E. G. Bobb, Dr. A. L. Garver, James S. Bobb.

Medical staff: Dr. W. A. Nason, superintendent; Dr. W. S. Ross, Dr. H. H. Brotherlin, Dr. E. M. Duff, Dr. C. W. Fox, Dr. W. M. Eldon, Dr A. S. Stayer, Dr. E. R. Myers, Dr. John B. Nason.

The building is a handsome brick structure of three stories. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and provided with an elevator connecting the basement with three floors. The basement is fitted up with bathrooms. On the third floor is a modern operating room, equipped with aseptic furniture and well lighted by side and overhead windows. Connected with the operating room are the private rooms and wards for surgical cases and acute medical cases. Other rooms in the house are arranged for convalescent patients and those with chronic ailments. There are beds for forty people. The parlors are large and pleasant for the use of convalescents and those able to be around. The house is surrounded by spacious verandas where patients may sit in summer. The grounds are attractive. A large lawn is in front, and a handsome grove of natural oak and maple at the rear, three acres in all. Another feature of its location is the grand water supply. The Roaring Spring, noted for years as one of the largest and purest in the state, provides an inexhaustible supply of water of easy access. The mountain spring water, shown by analysis to be absolutely pure, supplies the water works system for the town and is piped through the house. Its location is in one of the most picturesque towns in the state, among the mountains. Roaring Spring is an active manufacturing place, surrounded by other towns of like size, and of easy access to Altoona, which furnishes many of its patients. It is near the centre of a group of counties which have no hospital.

The Nason hospital was opened May 1, 1896. It was chartered April 9, 1900, as a charitable institution. During the past ten years there has been treated here several thousand patients, representing a great variety of ailments, including both medical and surgical diseases. There have been operations of all kinds done and many confinement cases cared for. While there have been many accident cases treated, a larger share of the surgical work has been in the field of gynæcology and abdominal surgery. Numerous cases of appendicitis, gall-stones, strangulated hernia and obstruction of the bowels have been operated upon. Of medical cases there were treated many of typhoid fever, acute alcoholism, acute rheumatism and pneumonia. Among the pay patients there has been a great diversity of chronic diseases. A few cases, also, of mild insanity have been successfully treated, thus saving them from the stigma of being placed in an insane asylum. Though located in a small town, it is so easy of access that it is well filled at all times. The work of the hospital is done largely by the superintendent, who is also the resident physician. He is ably assisted by a corps of physicians selected from Roaring Spring and nearby towns, including Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Tyrone, from which places a good share of the patients come. The hospital is open for all reputable physicians to bring in and treat cases, those not on the staff being accorded the same privilege in this respect as are those of the staff.

Such physicians are given the assistance of the superintendent and other members of the staff. It has been the policy of the institution to require all patients able to pay, to do so. Only the real charity cases are allowed the privileges of free treatment. Such cases are never refused, no matter from what part of the state they come, if they are suitable cases for treatment in a hospital. The income from pay patients has always been a large part of the support. They have been self-sustaining, paying their share of the cost of running the hospital. During the past two years the donations from friends have been generous, and received from a great many persons, thus showing the general interest in the work of the hospital. There has also been quite a nice income from the services of the nurses, who have been sent out to cases, thus helping to bear the expense of the training school. The past two years has been a very hard period for the hospital.

While the number of cases has been about the same average as in past years, there had been a great increase of free cases and a corresponding decrease in those able to pay. This is accounted for by the hard times and also by the added number of the poor who are attracted by the hospital. The cost per patient is less than perhaps any other hopsital in the state. The trustees regret that the means at their disposal does not permit them to make needed additions to keep pace with the growing demands. State aid was solicited and in 1891 an appropriation of $5,000 was made; in 1903 it was raised to $6,000. In 1905, $8,000. Then a commission was sent by the legislature to investigate the merits of the institution. They reported favorably and the appropriation was raised to $11,000 in 1907 and 1909.

An excellent training school for nurses is conducted in connection with the hospital. It was organized and incorporated on April 9, 1900, with Miss Olive M. Bayer as superintendent and instructor. The lecturers are as follows: Dr. John B. Nason, surgery; Dr. A. Albert Nason, abdominal surgery and gynæcology; Dr. William S. Ross, eye and ear; Dr. H. H. Brotherlin, diseases of women and children; Dr. E. H. Myers, bacteriology and obstetrics; Dr. C. W. Fox, materia medica; Dr. W. M. Eldon, pharmacy; Dr. A. S. Stayer, physiology and hygiene; Dr. E. M. Duff, special nursing.

The instruction consists of one lecture each week by a member of the staff, one lesson each week on bandaging, four recitations each week on the branches pertaining to nurses, including studies from the textbooks. The student nurses are given instructions in the hospital in the technical knowledge and practical experience pertaining to a nurse's work. A thorough course is given in massage, special instruction in the giving of baths and the use of electricity.

Since the organization of the school twenty-three young ladies have graduated. The graduate nurses have formed an Alumni association, and are furnishing a ward. Each year they give a banquet at commencement time and thus cement and keep alive the friendships for each other and for their hospital. The present officers are: President, Miss Carrie Lee; vice-president, Miss Annie Graffius; secretary, Miss Myrtle Metz; treasurer, Miss Lottie Hollenbaugh; executive committee, Mrs. Sara Baughman Nason, Miss Daisy Wheatley and Miss O. M. Boyer.

A band of little girls formed themselves into an organization known as the Twentieth century club. They have furnished a ward for children, and have raised over $100 with which they have purchased two hospital beds, a crib, a bedside table, a glass topped table and other necessary furniture. St. Patrick's Catholic church at Newry has also furnished a room with furniture, a hard wood floor and other necessaries. Much credit is due the pastor, the Rev. Father Davies, who had this accomplished.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

The Mercy hospital, the latest addition

to Blair county's eleosinary institutions, is in process of creation as this is written and will be open for public use some time in the early spring of 1910. It is located at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, in the city of Altoona, and was chartered on November 8, 1909. The feeling had been growing among the people of the community that there was a field for the activities of another hospital. In the course of each year hundreds of patients had been taken to hospitals in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities because of the crowded conditions existing at the other local hospitals, and an organized effort was finally made to establish another hospital.

A meeting was accordingly called and it was largely attended by physicians and business and professional men, and an organization was effected by the election of the following board of directors; James A. Elder, president; John Schenk, vice-president; David J. Davis, secretary; A. P. Rupert, treasurer; F. A. Winter, W. J. Heinsling, T. D. Hughes, Warren S. Lee, A. Abelson, William Hahman, John Dughi and Rev. N. J. O'Reilly. A committee on sites was appointed, and this body, after looking at a number which had been offered, selected the property at the aforesaid location, ownd by M. V. Orner, and known as the McCauley property. It was leased for a period of five years and an option secured on it and adjoining properties, embracing an entire block, owned by Mr. Orner.

At a meeting held on November 5, a set of plans submitted by Architect A. W. Rudolph for the remodeling of the building, a large brick structure, was approved and the building committee was authorized to advertise for bids to have the building converted into a hospital. A committee composed of Drs. B. F. Books, E. E. Neff, J. Dan Hogue, O. K. McGarrah, R. T. Eldon and H. B. Replogle, was appointed to purchase the necessary equipment for the proposed institution.

It is the intention of the promoters of the Mercy hospital to make it a state institution. An application will be made to the state legislature at the session of 1910-11 for an appropriation large enough, if possible, to enable them to purchase the building already leased. A feature of the rules and regulations will be that a physician of any school of medicine may take a patient to the hospital and give the case his personal attention. Almost all the physicians of the county are lending their moral and financial assistance to the project and its success from the outset is assured. The site selected is an admirable one for the purpose, being at the outskirts of the city and commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The building is large and commodious and well adapted to the purposes of a hospital. Physicians of both schools have joined enthusiastically in the project, and as many of the best physicians of the county have been enlisted in the enterprise, the best medical skill will be at the command of the patients when the doors of the institution are thrown open. Much credit is due Mr. Orner, the owner of the property, who not only offered the promoters every possible inducement until they should be able to get on a substantial financial footing, but made a generous contribution to the fund for equipping and furnishing the institution.

CHAPTER XIII.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The Almshouse—Children's Industrial Home—Blair County Hospital for the Insane.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

Although little Blair met with prosperity from the beginning, she was not unmindful of the poor within her borders. In less than four years from the time that the honor of being a separate county was thrust upon her, she had provided a comfortable home for the aged and unfortunate who became dependent upon public charity. A farm was secured in Allegheny township, one mile west of Hollidaysburg.

Two tracts of land containing 267 acres were purchased from Joseph Patton and John Cochran by Samuel Royer, who transferred the same to the county for the sum of $10,000. Hayden Smith, a famous architect of that day, planned a building two and one-half stories high, containing fifty-two rooms, aside from two kitchens and two dining rooms, halls and corridors. It was substantially constructed of brick and was considerably more than an up-to-date house, being in advance of the generality of buildings in its day. The net cost was $7,866.50. It was built in 1849-50, and was first occupied in April, 1850. The first steward was John Lytle, who continued until 1852. His successor was Edward McGraw, who held the position until 1863. Subsequent changes were as follows: O. E. Crissman, until 1870; Joshua Aurandt, until 1873; William Shinefelt until 1881, and Seth Campbell until 1884.

In October, 1891, when John Loudon, Alexander McKee and J. A. Crawford were the directors of the poor, the building was totally destroyed by fire. They secured temporary shelter for the inmates in the old Franklin school building in Martinsburg and proceeded to build a new house. Plans were drawn and contract was awarded to John G. Kline, of Altoona, whose bid was $40,000. The house is a model of its kind and possesses all the conveniences for the maintenance and comfort of the poor of the county. It was completed and put in service in 1893.

At first the insane among the dependents of the county were kept in separate apartments and the harmless given their liberty on the premises, but later on this was forbidden by acts of assembly. Accordingly steps were taken to erect buildings to be known as a hospital for the insane. A design was drawn by Mr. Plack, of Philadelphia, at a cost of $8,000. The contract was awarded to P. W. Finn for $129,000. Work commenced in 1904, and the building was completed in 1906.

The heating plant was installed by Harry Murphy, of Philadelphia, and when completed cost $75,000. The power and heating house, including the grading and cement walks, cost $15,000. Other extras about the buildings cost an additional $4,000.

In 1900 an addition was made to the almshouse proper, at a cost of about $10,000, this work being done by the Byers Planing Mill company of Tyrone. In 1902 a contract was awarded to the Altoona Construction company for the erection of a contagious diseases hospital. A neat and commodious brick building, with every convenience for caring for the sick, was built at a cost of $5,500, and was occupied in 1903.

The farm is under an excellent state of cultivation and is equipped with convenient and suitable buildings, substantially constructed. The total investment of the county in farms and buildings reaches a total of almost half a million dollars. Blair county is one of the foremost counties in the state in the care of her indigent insane and poor, and is pointed to as model by the Pennsylvania board of charities.

To make such a state of affairs possible, has required the expenditure of immense sums of money, but that it has been judicially spent, is the universal judgment. The insane hospital or asylum is conceded to be one of the finest built and maintained by a single county in the entire country. It is as nearly fireproof as it is possible for modern ingenuity to construct such a building, and every possible provision is made for the comfort and treatment of the unfortunates who are taken there. In the institution there are now comfortably domiciled 212 residents of the county, who have been so unfortunate as to be deprived of their reason. In the almshouse, Steward Bridenbaugh has under his care about 120 poor, most of whom are infirm from old age or cripples. They have clean, comfortable wards, good boarding, and warm clothing, and seem to be a happy and contented lot. The buildings are supplied with water from a spring at the Allegheny mountain, about five miles away. The water is conveyed in a four-inch iron pipe, to a small distributing reservoir.

The present steward of the almshouse is Professor P. H. Bridenbaugh, appointed in January, 1910. Professor Bridenbaugh had previously held the position for a period of twelve years, from 1895 to 1907, when he was succeeded by R. W. Robison, who held the position for three years.

The general oversight of these institutions is committed to a board of three poor directors, elected for a term of three years. The board is at present composed of Messrs. Hiram H. Pensyl of Altoona, Simon H. Shoemaker of Hollidaysburg and Thomas L. Coleman of Tyrone township. Mr. Pensyl was a member of the board during the time the insane hospital, and to him and his associates then, James M. Stiffler and A. Lee Fleck belong much credit for the manner in which they handled the big undertaking.

The auditors' report for maintenance of the home and hospital for the year 1909 is as follows:

Salaries and wages	$11,002.35
Provisions	11,331.19
Dry goods and furniture	2,130.58
Clothing and shoes	1,770.43
Medicine and equipments	474.23
Fuel, light, water and telephone	4,434.67
Examination of insane	153.00
Repairs	894.09
Constable and justice fees	85.53
Printing and stationery	282.49
State hospital and maintenance	784.32
Farm expenses	2,693.32
Improvements	8,318.43
Transportation and traveling expenses	1,684.29
Outdoor funerals	1,194.50
Outdoor physicians and relief	9,424.79
Total	$56,579.21
Receipts from all sources	16,857.31
Net cost to taxpayers	$38,721.90

CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL TRAINING HOME.

From the time of the introduction of the policy of dispensing the public charity through the almshouse, people of all ages were kept in the same institution. In 1891 an act was passed by the legislature requiring that when any children under the age of sixteen years shall be found to be dependent or neglected, the proper authorities are required to have such children committed to some suitable institution, or to the care of some respectable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some training school. The act further provides that it shall be lawful for the parents or anyone having the right to dispose of a dependent child to enter into an agreement with an incorporated institution for the purpose of caring for or placing in homes such children. The rights of parents or guardians are to be surrendered to such institutions to put them into some friendly home where they may be adopted and reared as children of the home into which they are taken.

In accordance with these humane provisions of the law for the proper care and training of dependent children the "Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania" was established in 1895. The first officers were Mrs. Dr. Bruner, Mrs. George Harper and Mrs. Letta Wilson. They were authorized to secure homes for the friendless and for each one so placed they drew an order from the court for $1.25 per week. While this arrangement did a good work, it did not give the satisfaction desired, and at a conference participated in by Judge Martin Bell, the county commissioners and the directors of the poor, a new project was introduced, looking towards the establishing of a permanent institution. The Franklin high school building, now the Collegiate Institute of Martinsburg, was leased in 1897 as a children's home. It was given in charge of Mrs. Shaffer. After a year or two she was succeeded by Miss Grace Varner. The new movement was so successful and satisfactory and such a decided improvement over the former method that the couny officials felt justified in making it more permanent. They, therefore, in 1901 purchased a three acre plot of ground on a beautiful elevation on the bank of the Juniata river, adjacent to Williamsburg. They proceeded at once to erect a suitable building. F. J. Shollar of Altoona was authorized as an architect to design a suitable structure for the purpose. The contract for the erection of the same was awarded to W. H. Laughlin & Son, of Altoona. The contract work amounted to $12,629. It was completed in 1902, and in the same year all the children who were the wards of the county were taken there, and Sarah Murray was appointed the superintendent of the institution. She continued in charge for several years and was succeeded by Miss Linda Burger, who remained in charge until April 1, 1910.

The building is two and a half stories above the basement. It is brick cased and has a spacious porch in front and one end. The basement is used for storage, laundry and heating purposes. Wide and convenient halls and stairways communicate with all the rooms. There is a large and conveniently arranged kitchen with a larder on one side and a dining room on the other. Besides the rooms for daily occupation there is a parlor, public and private office, school and bath rooms. From the heater in the basement the temperature is kept at a uniform degree throughout the building. By this arrangement no more covering is needed for beds in winter than in summer. The walls are papered and tastefully hung with portraits and pictures of scenery. Potted greenery adorn the windows, the floors are covered with oilcloth, thus giving the place a pleasant, homelike appearance. The building is electrically lighted.

The children of school age receive the same instruction from a competent teacher that is given in the public schools. A room is furnished with desks and all the necessary paraphernalia for school purposes provided and the usual time of school hours is devoted to instruction for eight months of the year. The girls are also taught sewing, cooking and general house work. There is no industrial training for the boys except work in the garden in its season.

The institution is called the Children's Industrial Training Home. For admission, application is made to the directors of the poor under a sworn statement that the right to the child is relinquished by the parents and the county commissioners are empowered by virtue of an order from the court to have such child adopted into some good and respectable permanent home in the state. The age limit is between two and sixteen years. At the beginning of 1909 there were in the home sixteen boys and ten girls. During the year there was admitted twenty-eight boys and twenty girls, making a total of seventy-four for the year. Out of this number fifty were placed out in homes.

BLAIR COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Annual Report.

To the Directors of the Poor of Blair county:

The following is a report of the Blair county hospital for the insane for the year 1907:

	Men	Women	Total
No. in Hospital Jan. 1st, 1907	57	57	114
Admissions during the year	46	41	87
Discharges during the year	28	24	52
No. in Hospital Jan. 1st, 1908	75	74	149

RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

Discharges	Men	Women	Total
Recovered	6	6	12
Improved	9	4	13
Unimproved	1	1	2
Died	11	14	25
On parole	10	11	21

CONDITION OF THOSE IN HOSPITAL JANUARY 1, 1908.

	Men	Women	Total
No. in Seclusion	0	1	1
No. in Restraint	0	3	3
No. taking Medicine	25	28	53
No. Employed	45	45	90

NUMBER OF DAYS WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

	Men Days	Women Days	Total Days
On the farm and at stables	816	....	816
Garden	120	....	120
Milking	900	....	900
Hauling coal, ice, etc	125	....	125
Grading lawn and road	1,673	....	1,673
Ward work	1,769	1,850	3,619
In kitchen and dining-room	365	2,920	3,285
Sewing-room	....	730	730
Laundry	60	2,306	2,366
Painting	100	....	100
Shoe-shop	30	....	30
Carpenter-shop	60	....	60
Tailor-shop	35	....	35
Mattress-shop	10	....	10
Quilting	....	40	40
Specially employed	....	365	365
For neighboring farmers	75	....	74
On state road	18	....	18
Cleaning reservoir	15	....	15

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING-ROOM AND WARDS DURING THE YEAR.

Aprons	147
Chemises	125
Coffee-sacks	16
Corset covers	3
Center pieces	4
Dresses	81
Drawers	5
Mittens	12
Eating bibs	6
Iron holders	20
Laundry bags	2
Ladies' ties	14
Ladies' cuffs	30
Night-gowns	48
Quilts	3
Pillow cases	16
Sheets	162
Carpet-rags, lbs.	100
Dresser scarfs	15
Bandages	1,015
Skirts	75
Strait jackets	5
Shirt waists	5
Stage curtain	1
Table cloths	13
Towels	136
Tea towels	149
Curtains	46
Mattresses	3
Dresser scarfs	8
'Kerchiefs	12
Collars	15

Embroidery.

Shirt waists	3
Dress skirt	1
Belts	4

ARTICLES REPAIRED IN SEWING-ROOM AND WARDS.

Dresses	734
Skirts	448
Underwear	986
Men's clothing	1,333
Aprons	35
Stockings	1,583

Since the opening of the hospital for the insane, it has been our aim to make the institution, a hospital for the cure or improvement of the patients rather than using it for a big jail in which to detain them. To secure the best results, we must get the patient at the onset of the attack and to this end we ask the earnest co-operation of physicians and relatives, and implore them not to bring patients here as "a last resource," when perhaps the patients have reached the chronic stage and the opportunity to benefit them has passed.

Another obstacle in the way of a permanent recovery is encountered as the patients are convalescing. At this stage, while yet here under the rules and discipline of the hospital and free from all responsibility, the patient feels, and it seems to his eager relatives, that he is perfectly well; but the grave danger in taking the unstable mind away from the controlling influence of the hospital and throwing it on its own resources, is the liability of a relapse, which too often means a decline into an incurable state.

We are bending every effort to find employment for our patients, firmly believing that it plays a large share in the cure of insanity by deviating the mind from delusions, releasing the pent up excitement, stirring up dull and sluggish circulations and building up healthy

bodies, the lack of which is often the cause of the mental condition.

The farm, garden, roads, wards, kitchen, dining-room, mattress shop, laundry, etc., furnish excellent employment for our patients. Summer with its busy times, gives us little trouble in this line; but in the winter, especially with the men, it is impossible to find work for all and we must fall back to amusements and reading.

The mattress factory, shoe-shop and quilting room have only recently been installed, but promise to not only furnish employment, but will be of considerable economic value.

The board of directors has generously agreed to furnish needed trees and shrubbery as the grounds are extended. Several large shade trees have already been transplanted on the lawn. It will take many months to complete the work on the grounds, but it will be a source of employment for our patients and will be free from expense to the county.

Since the occupancy of the hospital, the problem of getting a sufficient water supply to it has been under discussion, but we are glad to report that at last a contract has been let to lay a four inch main to the mountain source.

Considerable improvement in appearance and sanitation has been and is being made by interior painting. This work is also done without cost, by two of our patients who are painters by occupation.

We have cause to be thankful for and proud of our chapel, which has been furnished with stage scenery and a piano at a total cost of but $232. Here some eighty patients attend religious services each Sabbath and enjoy the monthly entertainments during the winter.

Plate glass panels and grill doors have been placed at the side entrances which adds to the lighting and ventilating of the halls. Practical guards have been secured for all the windows on the mens' wards, making it impossible for the most violent to escape. The old ones covered only half a window. They will be used to cover the unprotected half of the windows on the womens' wards.

Rooms have been furnished for the accommodation of private patients. These rooms afford this class of patients all the advantages to be had in the more expensive private institutions. Needless to say, they are nearly always occupied and the revenue therefrom has been a great financial benefit to the institution. When the hospital was opened there were no private patients. The roll now shows ten private and twenty-five semi-private cases. This means an increase of over $3,000 annually to our funds.

All of the work done in the laundry and dining-room is done by the patients. The greater part of that done in the kitchen, on the farm, lawns and garden is also done by them. The saving of expense to the county can be readily seen and it is due largely to this method that the hospital has been placed on a paying financial basis, instead of being a great expensive drain on the tax-payers of the county.

Though Blair county and other counties have gone to the expense of building institutions for their unfortunate insane, thereby relieving the state of part of its burden and the state institutions from their greatly overcrowded condition; yet the state not only fails to appropriate sums to these county institutions as it does to state hospitals, but it also fails to give them an equal amount of maintenance per capita. It is to be hoped, however, that at the meeting of the next legislature, this injustice will be righted.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

We take this opportunity to thank all friends of the institution for so generously supplying us with books, magazines, county papers and other gifts all of which do their part in directing the thoughts of these people into right channels.

We also wish to thank the board of directors and the employees for their hearty co-operation in this year's work.

THOMAS F. NEIL, M. D.,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD OF THE BLAIR COUNTY ALMSHOUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1908.

To the Directors of the Poor, Blair County, Pennsylvania:

In submitting our first annual report, we beg to state that many improvements have been made, most of which were absolutely necssary. The dairy room, and the room in which the slaughtering is done, required repair. The spouting on buildings had to be replaced. Steps leading to the various outbuildings were also renewed. Old and worn-out walks relaid. The fence enclosing yard where insane were formerly exercised has been removed. Other "eye-sores" such as dilapidated buildings, dog kennels, etc., have been cleared away. The laundry machinery has been given a general overhauling, which has greatly increased its capacity. The heating plant, which we found to be working badly, has been improved, and we are glad to state that two of the three boilers furnished ample heat for the insane hospital, almshouse and contagious disease hospital. Here steam is generated, for all purposes, cooking, heating and power. By making the necessary connections, we now drive the threshing machine, fodder-cutter, chop mill and cream separator with power derived from the heating plant. The visitor as he enters the heating plant, located between the twin institutions, could scarcely realize the vast and varied work the power here generated performs.

We have the past year fitted up a complete shop for new and general repair work. This has been done without any expense to the taxpayers. The equipment consists of blacksmith shop, turn lathe, drill press, wood planer, jointer, rip saws, etc. This machinery is driven by an eight-horsepower engine, which derives power from the heating plant. This is one of the most complete shops in the county.

During the past year the interior and porches have been painted. The walls nicely stenciled and floors treated to a coat of paint, which not only adds to the appearance but makes them much easier to clean. The main office has been painted and papered, which makes it one of the most cosy rooms in the institution. Swing doors have been placed in hallways leading to water closets, which makes same more private. Wardrobes, something much needed, have been built in women's dormitories.

The store room, formerly located in the basement, has been removed to room directly beneath the office, where it is not only more convenient, but secure as well.

The lawn has received careful attention. New terraces have been built and sodded. The front terrace has been nicely lettered in small flowers, spelling "Blair County Home." The space surrounding the fountains, formerly neglected, has been symmetrically laid out in flower beds, walks and driveways. This work has been directly under the supervision of the matron, and is regarded as an artistic piece of landscape gardening.

We found in taking charge of the institution the need of storage room for wagons and farm implements. To supply this need we now have in process of erection a large wagon shed, and corncrib combined, which when completed, will add creditably to the institution.

The farm has been carefully cultivated the past season, although we were in many ways handicapped in the start we are pleased to say the yields, barring the unfavorable season, have been very satisfactory.

In our estimation it is highly important that every effort be put forth to so increase the fertility of the soil as to make this one of the most productive farms in the county. During the past season we have handled this farm with only two paid employes. Whilst it required patience to get much work out of the average inmate, we have no cause of complaint, inasmuch as our meth-

ods of exacting labor from this class of people usually proves effective.

We have found that to handle an institution of this kind economically, requires skill, judgment and executive ability. The class of people who find their way into a county home are, as a rule, men and women who have failed to make life a success. The majority of them do not appreciate the care they receive at the hands of the frugal and industrious. The least cause is made the subject for complaint; but we have them and must provide a home, the question of comfort and economy in providing for their welfare arises. A farm has been provided wherein healthy employment may be furnished inmates; but unfortunately, none are farmers, and just here we would add, farmers should be congratulated that none of their number are to be found in our county home, which speaks well for the tiller of the soil. The absence of men experienced in farm work handicaps the successful management of the farm. However, we have bridged this drawback by educating men in the handling of team and plow.

Our aim is to furnish employment to all; but unfortunately during the summer season, a time wherein work can be found for all, we find ourselves hampered by a scarcity of help. In the spring many of them leave the home; to become wandering "Willies" and a nuisance to the public, by tramping about the country, begging, stealing, and perhaps working a little, and thus exist during the summer season. When the chill November winds begin to blow, we find them gathering into our almshouses, at a time of year when we have no work for them to do. Here we must clothe, feed and warm them at the expense of the taxpayers. Some method should be devised to retain this hobo element in the home during the summer season and compel them to work, that they may become at least partially self-supporting. In supplying the needy with alms, much care should be exercised in order to guard against pauperizing and degrading the recipients more and more with each cent's worth that is given to them, thus rearing an unhealthy class of citizenship, unhealthy in both mind and body, and ever increasing the vast army of tramps that infest our country. The almshouse is intended to relieve the distress, found to exist among our people; but also we too often find that instead of good, evil is wrought by extending help to people who, when misfortune overtakes, then they at once throw up their hands and cry for aid. Our aim in the position we occupy is to encourage the weak, lift up the fallen, and above all, to banish the saloon, the factor that is filling our almshouse, insane hospital, jails and penitentiaries with a mass of helpless humanity.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURED—HOME.

Aprons	93
Children's Dresses	15
Infants' Dresses	12
Women's Dresses	6
Infants' Clothes	96
Pillow Cases	124
Skirts	128
Towels	127
Sheets	111
Infants' Clothes	36

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Potatoes, Bushels	1,000
Corn, Bushels	1,900
Oats, Bushels	1,275
Wheat	597
Rye, Bushels	133
Sauerkraut, Barrels	13
Beets, Bushels	35
Turnips, Bushels	250
Onions, Bushels	15
Applebutter, Quarts	110
Hay, Tons	50

	Men	Women	Child'n	Total
Population of Almshouse for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908	104	32	4	140
Admitted during the year	62	33	16	111
Discharged during the year	58	13	15	86
Died during the year	14	7	2	23

	Males	Females	Total
Children Born during the year	2	8	10
Inmates cared for during year	.	.	307
Tramps fed and lodged	.	.	298
Children placed in Industrial Home, Williamsburg	.	.	8

Reviewing the past year's work enables us to see where some mistakes have been

made, however, taking into consideration the fact that we previously had no experience in institution work, we are gratified to know our efforts have met the approval of the board of directors, and I trust—also that of the public.

R. W. Robison,
Steward.

Following is the report of Dr. J. M. Sommer, Jr., superintendent of Blair county hospital for the insane, submitted at recent meeting of the board of directors of the poor:

STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1909.

Warrants drawn in 1909 and bills remaining unpaid Jan. 1, 1910	$25,115.64	
Supplies on hand Jan. 1, '09	135.70	
Provisions received from Almshouse	4,555.57	
		$29,806.91
Less—		
Amount warrants drawn '09 chargeable to '08	921.97	
Supplies on hand Jan. 1, '10	1,604.48	
	$2,526.45	
Gross cost for the year '09		$27,280.46

CASH STATEMENT.

Received from state	$9,766.01	
Proportion chargeable to '07-'08 for money withheld by Auditor General, quarter ending Aug. 31, '09, earned in '09, therefore credited	638.44	
Cash due from state	6,391.81	
Cash received from private patients	6,816.84	
Cash due for private patients	698.75	
Profit from truck-patch, mattress room and chickery	826.22	
	$25,133.07	
Less cash received from state credited to Dec. '08	923.85	
Cash received for private patients credited to '08 and previous	598.06	
Cash received for private patients credited to '10	64.00	
	$1,585.91	
		$23,552.16
Net cost to county for '09		$3,728.30

Number of patients in hospital Jan. 1, 1908 129
Jan. 1, 1909 142
Jan. 1, 1910 207

	1908	1909
Number of admissinos	85	141
Average number patients each year	146	186
Gross cost of each year	$21,425.33	$27,280.46
Cash or credit for each year	15,143.73	23,552.16
Cost to county for each year	6,281.60	3,728.30
Average number patients treated each year	146	186
Gross average cost of maintenance	2.82 2-10	2.82 3-100
Net average cost of maintenance to county	.95 9-10	.38 53-100

[These figures are the absolute cost for 1909, including permanent improvements, such as new roadway, street electric light line, trees, nightwatch time clock, etc., totalling about $1,800.]

In comparing the figures of the statements for 1908 and 1909, it must be remembered that the population has increased. On January 1, 1909, there were 142 patients in the hospital; on December 31, 1909, there were 207, an increase of sixty-five in one year. This meant the purchase of sixty beds, bedding, furniture, etc. It meant an increase in the number of attendants, besides the increase in maintenance; therefore the gross expenditure for 1909 must be greater than in 1908. The per capita cost of maintenance in 1908 was $2.82 2-10 per week; that of 1909 was $2.82 3-100. The actual cost from January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1910, was $27,280.46. The cash receipts for the year, together with credits carried over into 1910, but earned in 1909, was $23,552.16, leaving a net cost to the county of $3,728.30, or a per capita cost to the county of .38 53-100 cents per week. If the indigent patients of this county, 175 in number, December 31, 1909, were confined in state hospitals, the cash outlay per patient would be $1.75 per week, or a total of $15,925 per year.

At the last session of the legislature a bill was passed increasing the maintenance allowance from the state to county hospitals from $1.50 to $2 per week for each patient treated in such hospitals. This bill became operative July 1, 1909. With the number of indigent patients we maintain, this will make a net increase of about $5,000 per annum in the income of the hospital. The private patient account was also in-

creased by nearly $3,000 over that of last year.

On January 1, last, when I assumed charge of your hospital for the insane, there were 142 patients in the hospital. During the year 141 were admitted, thirty-two discharged, cured or convalescent, twenty-four died and forty-nine were paroled in care of their friends (nearly all those discharged were first paroled). Of those remaining in the institution, five are bedfast; the balance are for the most part in good physical health. The number in the hospital January 1, 1910, was 207, or an increase of sixty-five in one year.

It was early recognized that an adequate store room and a system to check all goods coming into and going out of same must be devised. An unused portion of the basement about 12x65 feet was partitioned and shelved. Larger quantities of goods can now be bought at a time at a lower cost and issued as required. An order and voucher system has been inaugurated.

The grounds surrounding the buildings were practically bare. Much grading had to be done, the previous fall allowed not being sufficient to carry water from the buildings.

All able bodied patients were required to work on the grade on all seasonable days, beginning about March 1, the number employed being from forty to sixty men daily. About 9,000 cubic yards of earth were moved and about 1,000 square yards of sod planted. Excavation and grading for about 2,000 feet of roadway fifteen feet wide, leading from the home entrance to and around the hospital buildings, was made. Sufficient limestone was quarried on the farm to make a stone bed for the road from eleven to eighteen inches, depending on the nature of the ground. Twelve hundred tons were crushed for top dressing, the whole rolled with a steam roller. About 250 trees were planted, a large number being ornamental evergreens. Some evergreens were transplanted from the forests, among them two large pines and two large hemlocks. The pines died but the hemlocks are thriving well. About eighty-five per cent of the trees planted are growing. Several large flower beds were made and planted, and added materially to the general outside appearance.

A truck patch of about five acres was fairly productive. The net profit from same was $602.02. About one-fourth was planted in cabbage and cauliflower, but on account of the extreme dryness of the season, only one-eighth of these plants matured.

With sufficient ground adapted to trucking there is no reason why much cash should be expended for green vegetables of any kind, and sufficient should be raised of such vegetables as are easily stores or preserved for winter use. At least thirty acres should be devoted to this purpose yearly.

Eggs were purchased for hatching in incubators. This was almost a failure. However, we obtained sixty-eight chicks of which eight died young and seventeen were killed for table use, leaving January 1, 1910, forty-three chickens. Eighteen ducks were purchased. Counting the balance of chickens and ducks on hand, together with those killed for table use and twenty-four and a sixth dozen eggs gathered from the hen house since October 7, shows a profit of $35.40 to January 1, 1910. The chicken house is in charge of an inmate. With an adequate chickery our bills for eggs could be materially reduced. Cases of acute insanity require the most nutritive food that can be supplied, therefore the consumption of eggs is great, this being one of the best foods in the treatment of mental diseases. In fact, eggs are medicine. When it is realized that thirty to thirty-six dozen eggs are used weekly, measures should be adopted to relieve the county of this cash outlay.

The mattress-room was also a source of profit besides giving employment to several patients; 111 mattresses and ninety-five pillows were made, costing $292.82. The

wholesale value of the finished articles was $471.62, showing a net gain of $188.80.

The sewing-room gives its usual good account. The following work was done:

New articles of clothing, sheets, etc., pieces, entire year	1,992
Clothing marked, pieces	1,758
Repairs (record not complete) September 1 to December 31, pieces	860
Altered clothing, September 1 to December 31, pieces	88
Total	4,705

All clothing, including shoes, hats, suits, shirts, underwear, etc., for the patients have been marked with the patient's name wearing same. All bed linen, towels, blankets, etc., have also been marked. This work is done in the sewing-room.

With patient labor poles were cut in the mountain and put in place on the grounds for an electric light line from the gate to the hospital. The light was a necessity and will prevent accidents on dark nights. Besides the above work, patients and attendants from the hospital husked most of the corn, picked the potatoes and aided in the hay and grain fields, in acting ensilage and threshing and do nearly all the milking, besides other work for the alms-house.

Above all things, this institution should have a hydrotherapeutic plant to treat all acute cases admitted. We cure (or rather, they recover in spite of our old-time methods) about twenty-five per cent of admissions. In New York state, where modern methods obtain, the percentage of cures is fifty per cent, and steadily rising as their knowledge is broadened. In other words, in this or in most other hospitals for the insane outside of New York state, the percentage of new admissions that are allowed to pass into chronic insanity is about thirty per cent. for 1909. Thirty per cent. of the new admissions added to the chronic cases, means forty-two men and women consigned for life to a hospital to remain charges on the state and county for that period.

The following extract from an article in Pearson's magazine for January will illustrate the ultimate saving to the county: "The state commission in lunacy (in New York) has estimated that, based on the average life of unrecovered patients, the ultimate cost for maintenance to the state is $6,231 per capita. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, estimates that the loss to the state from enforced non-employment is $1,700 for each person. Wherefor, from economic view, taking all elements into consideration, it is evident that each recovered case results in a gain of the state of $7,931.

"It does not take a mathematician to demonstrate the economic inadvisability of confining and so mishandling cases of mental sickness as to make those primarily curable incurable. It costs a lot of money not to provide proper care. It is very expensive not to provide ample hospitals, modern hgydrotherapeutic and electrical treatment and every possible facility for making the insane sane; the sick well.

"Fifty per cent. at least of the number of patients annually admitted to the New York state hospitals are discharged, recovered, or so much improved as to become self-supporting."

Further comment is not necessary other than that it is the duty of those in authority over hospitals for the insane to provide every possible means of cure or amelioration in the condition of the most unfortunate class in the world.

The percentage cured or paroled convalescent of the new admissions to this hospital in 1909 was 28 2-10 per cent.

Much work remains to be done about the grounds, additional grading and filling, together with the planting of many additional trees, shrubbery, etc. A hot house should be built not only to care for plants used in beautifying the grounds during the summer months, but also to furnish cut flowers and plants for the wards during the winter months. This I regard as a necessity and

not as a luxury. Plants and flowers give to a clouded mind something that nothing else can touch.

From July to date, the artesian well and pump installed for an auxiliary water supply, furnished about seventy-five per cent. of the water used by the hospital and home. No water could be stored as it was used as supplied. I most earnestly recommend that a storage basin be made in the mountain at the end of our pipe line, sufficiently large to store water sufficient for at least six months' use. This would remove a great danger in case of fire, and add water for the truck patches during the dry season.

With the hope of your continued support and interest in the welfare of the hospital and with my sincere thanks for past courtesies, the above report is respectfully presented.

H. J. Sommer, Jr.,
Superintendent.

January 1, 1910.

The year 1909 goes into history as famous for the severest drouth that ever visited this county. But in spite of its severity, the almshouse farm gave the following splendid results.

10 horses and 27 cows kept.
64 hogs slaughtered.
Wheat, 809 bushels.
Corn, 1,800 bushels.
Oats, 617 bushels.
Barley, 241 bushels.
Beans, 45 bushels.
Peas, 11 bushels.
Hay, 90 tons.
Cabbage, 2,000.
Potatoes, 9,050 bushels.
Stock hogs, 61.
Stock cattle, 5.

CHAPTER XIV.

BLAIR COUNTY IN THE WARS.

The Revolutionary War—Description of Pennsylvania Riflemen in 1775—Act of April 9, 1799—War of 1812—The Huntingdon Light Infantry—Militia Law of March 28, 1814—Mexican War—The "American Highlanders"—Wayne Guards—The Civil War—Brief Histories of the Regiments Engaged Containing Blair County Men—Spanish-American War—Blair County and the Militia.

At the time time of the revolutionary war the territory now embraced in Blair county was part of Bedford county. It was but sparsely settled and did not furnish very many soldiers for the continental army. At a meeting of deputies chosen by the people of the several counties, held in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, in which Bedford county was represented by George Woods, the Boston port bill and other parliamentary measures affecting the people of the colonies were denounced, and a congress of deputies from the several colonies to consult together and adopt some measures for the relief of grievances recommended.

Congress, June 14, 1775, authorized the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia, to join the army near Boston. On the 22nd the colony of Pennsylvania was directed to raise two more companies, making eight in all, which were to be formed into a battalion. Lancaster county furnished two companies, instead of one, and thus the battalion, which was commanded by Col. William Thompson, was swollen to nine companies. Besides the companies from Lancaster, there were two from Cumberland, and one from each of the counties of York, Northumberland, Bedford, Berks and Northampton. This command passed the Hudson above West Point about the 1st day of August, and a few days thereafter reached Cambridge. Thatcher, in his Military Journal of the Revolution, under date of August, 1775, thus describes this battalion:

"They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at 200 yards' distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects seven inches in diameter at the distance of 250 yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shots have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket-shot."

This battalion was designated as the second regiment, and after January 1, 1776, the first regiment of General Washington's army. At first it was under the command of General Charles Lee, but subsequently became a part of General Putnam's department. The British abandoned Boston March 17th, and soon after the regiment, under Lieut-Colonel Hand, marched to New York, and was stationed at New Utrecht during May and June. The term of enlistment had been for one year, and at

the earnest solicitation of General Washington, congress made provision for their re-enlistment, and most of the men continued in the service.

On the first day of July this body entered its second term of service as the First Pennsylvania regiment of the continental line. The enlistment was for two years, but was subsequently changed to "during the war." This regiment participated in various battles during the continuance of the war up to its close. How many of the soldiers which made up the regiment were from what is now Blair county is difficult to say, as Bedford county then embraced a large area. Among them, however, were John Holliday and John Bowman. Holliday was the first lieutenant of one of the companies and died in Frankstown township on August 19, 1823, aged 76 years. Bowman also resided in Frankstown township.

On March 17, 1777, an act was passed to regulate the militia of the commonwealth, by which the president of the supreme executive council was authorized to appoint one lieutenant and more than five sub-lieutenants in each county, and provision was made for organizing the male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 53 into companies and battalions, as well as the adoption of a general strict military code. In 1780 another militia law was passed supplanting the enactment of 1777, but retaining many of the provisions of the former laws. The office of sub-lieutenant was abolished after April 1, 1783. Among the sub-lieutenants under the first mentioned acts in Bedford county were William and Thomas Holliday.

An act was passed April 9, 1799, materially changed the military system of the commonwealth, and provided for its more complete and efficient organization. The white male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 45, made subjects of military duty, were arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. Nifflin and Huntingdon, the latter now including Blair, formed a division, the tenth. The fifty-eighth regiment, under command of Lieut-Colonel Holliday, was composed of Blair county men, and Hollidaysburg was the regimental training place from 1803 to 1812.

WAR OF 1812.

With the exception of North Woodbury and Greenfield townships, the territory now embraced in Blair county, was included in Huntingdon county when the war of 1812 occurred. The county furnished several companies of soldiers that rendered service during the war, in all of which were men who lived within the present boundaries of Blair county.

On Monday, May 4, 1812, the Huntingdon light infantry, a volunteer company, officered by Robert Allison, captain, and Jacob Miller, first lieutenant, voted unanimously to tender their services to the president in the then impending war with Great Britain, more than a month in advance of the formal declaration of war, which was issued June 18th. The tender was accepted, and Monday, September 7, the company marched from Huntingdon to Niagara and reached Buffalo on the 2nd of October. The company took part in several engagements in connection with the invasions of Canada by the American forces. The names of those who formed this company have not been preserved.

Governor Snyder, by general orders, dated May 12, directed a draft, in the manner prescribed by law, of 14,000 militia, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades and twenty-two regiments. The quota of the eleventh division, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Center counties, consisted of two brigades, one of 255 men and one of 431 men. The captains of these companies were William Morris and Edmund Tipton. The other officers of Captain Morris' company were as follows: Lieutenants, Daniel Weaver, William Isgrig, Cornelius Crum and John McIlroy; ensign, William Love; sergeants, Alexander Cresswell, Henry New-

ingham, John Stratton, Joseph Metzbaugh, William Wilson, John Brotherland and Joseph Eckley; corporals, Samuel Hollingshead, John McNamara, John B. Riddle, John Mack, Benjamin Scott and John Galbraith. The officers of Captain Tipton's company were as follows: First lieutenant, John McCabe; second lieutenant, Isaac Van Tries; third lieutenant, John Cox; fourth lieutenant, Christian Denlinger; ensign, Patrick Madden; sergeants, John Calderwood, Benjamin McCune, Jesse Moore, Peter Hewit, Jacob Shafer; corporals, James Mathers, Thomas Rees, Abraham Law, James Parks, Zaduck Westover; drummer, Elisha Ross.

March 28, 1814, another general militia law was approved by the governor. Sixteen divisions were created. The tenth embraced Mifflin and Center, constituting the first brigade, and Huntingdon and Clearfield, the second brigade. These men did not see any actual service. After the completion of the vessels that were to constitute Commodore Perry's squadron on Lake Erie, in the fall of 1813, volunteers were solicited to complete the required force on board. A number of Pennsylvania militia tendered their services, and were accepted. The legislature, approved by resolution approved January 31, 1814, after expressing the thanks of the government of the commonwealth to the commodore, his assistant commandants and the Pennsylvanians who volunteered on board the squadron, directed the governor to present each of the latter, "in compliment of their patriotism and bravery, a silver medal of the weight of two dollars," with his name thereon. A number of Huntingdon county men were the recipients of these medals.

MEXICAN WAR.

Blair county furnished at least one command and possibly 200 soldiers for service during the Mexican war. Congress, May 13, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States." Troops were called for, and the president made a requisition on the governor of Pennsylvania for six regiments. Over ninety volunteer companies, numbering 8,374 men, responded to the call. One of the companies, No. 60, known as the Williamsburg Blues, was recruited in Blair county. Thomas K. Fluke was the captain; James M. Kinkead, first lieutenant; Alexander McKamey, second lieutenant, and seventy-six non-commissioned officers and privates. The company saw but little service.

A detachment from Blair county, raised in the fall of 1846, joined the "American Highlanders," a uniformed company which had been organized in Cambria county before the opening of the war, and of which the captain was John W. Geary, afterwards governor of Pennsylvania, but at that time employed at the Summit, now Cresson, in the office of John Snodgrass, superintendent of the old Portage railroad.

Captain Geary offered the services of his company to the governor of Pennsylvania, and they were accepted, but as the strength of the Highlanders was considerably below the standard required, he desired to fill their ranks by recruitment, and in order to do this he proposed to William Williams of Hollidaysburg, who afterwards, during the civil war, was appointed and commissioned major in the fourteenth United States infantry, to raise twenty-five men for the company, and for which service Williams was to receive the appointment of sub-lieutenant in the Highlanders. Under this agreement twenty-two or twenty-three men were enlisted in Hollidaysburg and vicinity, among which were Thomas Hurd, Frederick Nesser, James Nealy, Washington Stone, Andrew Dripps, Don Revalon, Robert McNamara and John Campbell. Major Williams and John Campbell lived until quite recently.

The detachment of men raised at Hollidaysburg and vicinity left that place in De-

cember, 1846, and joined Geary's Highlander's, the strength of which company was raised by this accession to about eighty-five men. At Pittsburg it was assigned to duty as company B of the second Pennsylvania regiment, of which Captain William B. Roberts was elected colonel, and Captain John W. Geary lieutenant. Upon the promotion of Captain Geary to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment, the following named were elected to the commissioned officers of company B: Captain, John Humphreys; first lieutenant, Samuel W. Black; second lieutenants, Elisha Luckett and William Williams.

The company embarked at Pittsburg on the steamer Cambria, and with the regiment proceeded down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, encamping for a time at Plaine Chalmette, a place some miles below the city, and where General Jackson fought the British forces under Packenham, January 8, 1815. Here the second Pennsylvania lay encamped adjoining a Mississippi regiment commanded by Col. Jefferson Davis, afterwards notorious as president of the so-called Confederate States of America. From this camp the regiment embarked on sailing-vessels bound for Mexico, Companies B, D and G taking passage on the ship General Veazie, Captain Fairfield. The Veazie was driven from her course to the coast of Cuba, and was at sea twenty-five days, during which time the small-pox broke out among the men on board, and in consequence they were landed at Lobis island, while the other transports, with the remainder of the regiment, proceeded to Vera Cruz.

The three companies which were landed at Lobis island from the ship Gen. Veazie remained there in quarantine for about a month, at the end of which time, the smallpox having disappeared, they sailed for Vera Cruz, where on their arrival they found that the strongly-fortified city had surrendered to Gen. Scott, who had already marched with the main body of his army on the road to the city of Mexico. The Second Pennsylvania had marched inland with Scott's forces, but the three companies which had been quarantined at Lobis, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Geary, joined the division of General Quitman, which had not yet left Vera Cruz, and marched with it to Cerro Gordo, where they arrived after Gen. Scott's battle and victory at that place. The army had moved on from Cerro Gordo towards Jalapa, where it was overtaken by Quitman's division, and where the three companies from the Second Pennsylvania, under Geary, rejoined their regiment, encamping about three miles from the city. When the army moved on towards Orizaba, the three companies of the Second which had come on the Gen. Veazie remained at Jalapa, being ordered into the city on garrison duty. Here Lieutenant Williams was in command of the company. Capt. Humphreys and Lieuts. Black and Luckett being on the sick list. Williams afterwards became first lieutenant of the company by the resignation of Lieuts. Black and Luckett, First Sergeant Frank McKee being at the same time promoted to second lieutenant. From Jalapa Lieut. Williams was ordered to Pennsylvania on recruiting services, and did not return to the army. On his way home, when in New Orleans, he met two companies, respectively commanded by Captains Taylor and Caldwell who were on their way to join the Second Pennsylvania regiment in Mexico.

The companies commanded by Capts. Taylor and Caldwell formed a part of the Wayne Guards, mustered into the service at Pittsburg, May 19, 1847, contained a number of Blair county men. Captain Caldwell's company was recruited in Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, the largest part being from Mifflin. There were about twenty-five from Blair, most of them from Williamsburg and vicinity.

Captain Taylor's company was raised principally in Bedford county, but contained several men from Hollidaysburg and the southeastern part of Blair county. The company was raised in the spring of 1847, and organized under command of Captain Taylor of Bed-

ford. In May, 1847, it proceeded by March and by transportation on the canal to Pittsburg, where it was immediately joined by Capt. Caldwell's company, and two embarked on board the steamer "Colonel Yell," and moved down the river to New Orleans, where they arrived early in July, and were there met by Lieut. Williams on his return from Jalapa, as already mentioned. They encamped at Blaine Chalmette, Camp Carleton, below the city, where large numbers of men in other commands were sick with measles. The disease, however, did not spread to any great extent among the soldiers of the two Pennsylvania companies. After a short stay at Plaine Chalmette the companies of Capts. Caldwell and Taylor embarked on the ship Florida, and proceeded to Vera Cruz, whence they marched with the division of General Franklin Pierce, afterwards president of the United States, to Puebla, where the division joined the army of General Scott, and where the companies of Capts. Taylor and Caldwell were assigned to the Second Pennsylvania, the former being designated as L and the latter as M company.

The Second Pennsylvania regiment having marched with its division (Gen. Quitman's) from Jalapa, by way of Orizaba, to Pueblo, where it received the two new companies, as above noted, moved thence with the army of General Scott towards the Mexican capital. During the campaign that succeeded it took part in all the principal battles, including those of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, San Pascual, and at the storming of the Belen Gate (in which last-named engagement, as also at Chapultepec, it lost very heavily in killed and wounded), and was the first regiment, to enter the city of Mexico after its surrender, Sept. 13, 1847. The commanding officer of the regiment, Col. W. B. Roberts, died in the city on the 3rd of October following, and upon his death Lieut. Col. Geary was promoted to the colonelcy. Not long after the occupation the second regiment was moved outside the city, and was posted successively at several neighboring points in the valley of Mexico, where it remained until May, 1848, when it marched to Vera Cruz, embarked, and proceeded by sea to New Orleans, and thence by steamers up the Mississippi, and Ohio rivers to Pittsburg, where the men were mustered out of service on the 29th day.

At the time this is written, so far as known, but one of the men from Blair county who served in this regiment survives. He is Frederick Liebig, of Altoona, also a veteran of the civil war. He is eighty-five years old, hale and hearty, in possession of all his faculties and apparently good for many more years. He has a perfect recollection of all the stirring events of which he was an active participant. He proudly asserts that he was one of the first men to enter the city of Mexico after its capture by the American forces.

THE CIVIL WAR.

In no county of the state were the portentous events that preceded the civil war watched with more interest than in Blair, and few counties in the entire country gave more men to save the union. The first shot directed against Fort Sumpter had hardly ceased to echo in the north before enlistments began in the county, and from the time when the first call for troops was made known until the surrender of the southern armies made further calls unnecessary, the young men, the middle-aged men, and not infrequently the old men of Blair county responded to each appeal with a patriotic alacrity not excelled in any other part of the state or union. Men of every walk of life came forward and offered their services to the national government, and altogether about 4,000 of the flower of the county donned the blue at one time or another during the progress of the war, of which number between 400 and 500 laid down their lives on the altar of their country.

Parts of eighteen or more regiments were raised in Blair county during the war. These were the Third, Fourteenth, Fifty-third, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Ninety-second, Two Hundred and Second, Two Hundred

and Fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Ninety-first regiments of infantry, the Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second cavalry and the First Artillery. Individuals from the county also enlisted in other regiments, while not a few took service in the navy. The story of the soldiers of the county is almost the story of the war. They proved their valor in almost every battle of the war, and a number of them suffered untold agonies at Andersonville and Libby.

Within a few hours from the time when the call of the president and Governor Curtin were flashed westward over the telegraph wires, men from Blair county were preparing to march to the defense of the capital, and within three days six companies were on their way to the general rendezvous at Harrisburg. A few days later another company went forward to the state capital to join the rank's of their country's defenders. Following in detail are given the services of these regiments, beginning with the Third:

THIRD REGIMENT.

The six companies embraced in the first contribution by Blair county of men for the national armies had previously existed as independent organizations, and they became incorporated with the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania in the three months' service. The companies were designated in the regimental organization and commanded as follows: Company A, of Hollidaysburg, Captain John R. McFarlane, of Hollidaysburg; first lieutenant, John McKeage; second lieutenant, Thomas McFarlane. Company B, of Altoona, captain, Henry Wayne, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C.; first lieutenant, Joseph W. Gardner; second lieutenant, John M. Clarke. Company C, of Williamsburg, captain, William L. Neff; first lieutenant, Jacob C. Yingling; second lieutenant, Robert Johnson. Company D, of Tyrone, captain, James Bell; first lieutenant, William B. Darlington, second lieutenant, Francis M. Bell. Company E, of Altoona, captain, Jacob Sczink; first lieutenant, Richard J. Crozier; second lieutenant, Frederick Shillinger. Company H, of Hollidaysburg, captain, Alexander M. Lloyd; first lieutenant, Christian N. Snyder; second lieutenant, Stephen C. Potts. All these six companies were mustered into the service on the 20th day of April, 1861, which was also the date of the organization of the Third regiment, of which these companies formed the principal part.

The rendezvous of the Third regiment was Camp Curin, at Harrisburg, that historic camp being first occupied and used as such by Company G, of Johnstown, of the Third, on the morning of April 18, 1861. The organization and muster of the regiment was effected here, on the 20th of the same month, its field and staff officers being: Colonel, Francis P. Minier, of Hollidaysburg; lieutenant-colonel, John M. Rower, of Johnstown; major, Oliver M. Irvine, of Pittsburg; adjutant, James C. Noon; quartermaster, Jacob M. Campbell; surgeon, R. S. M. Jackson. On the evening of the day of muster the regiment received marching orders, and immediately departed from Harrisburg by railroad for Baltimore, but did not reach that city, being stopped at Cockeysville, Md., by the destruction of a bridge a little further on, also at that point receiving orders from Gen. Scott to halt at Cockeysville and not attempt the passage through Baltimore, which had been made at the cost of bloodshed by the Sixth Massachusetts regiment on the 19th. On receipt of these orders the Third encamped near Cockeysville, and remained there until the 22nd, when it returned to York, Pa., reaching there in the morning of the 23rd and remaining there four days, during which time the officers and men of the regiment were recipients of the most liberal hospitality from the citizens of the town. On the 27th the Third moved from York to Chambersburg, where it was assigned to duty in the second division, second brigade, commanded by Brigadier General George C. Wynkoop, the other regiments composing the brigade being the first and second regiments of Pennsylvania. The regimental camp about three miles from the town, and named Camp

Chambers. At this camp the Third remained until the 7th of June, when it moved with its brigade by railroad to Hagerstown, they thence marched immediately to Funkstown, at which place orders were expected to march on Harper's Ferry, Va., where there was a considerable body of the enemy's forces in position, commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. The expected orders, however, were not received, and the regiment remained at this camp, quietly engaged in drill and other routine duty, for more than three weeks, and on the first of July moved with Keim's division to Williamsport, Md., on the left bank of the Potomac. On the 2nd it crossed the river to the "sacred soil" of Virginia, and advanced with the troops to Martinsburg, in that state, arriving there on the 3rd. The camp of the regiment was made near that town, to the northward; but after a short stay at this place the Third was ordered back to Williamsport, as a guard to the depot of supplies which had been established at that point for the use of the forces of General Patterson at Martinsburg and neighboring points in Virginia. On this duty, and in the guarding of communications with Williamsport, the regiment remained until after the expiration of its enlistment, when, on the 16th of July it was ordered to Harrisburg. Moving by way of Hagerstown, Md., it reached the capital of Pennsylvania on the following day, and there, on the 29th of July, 1861, was mustered out of service. Most of the men afterwards re-enlisted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

In the Fourteenth regiment, three months' service, were two Blair county companies. One, designated as Company I, was recruited at Martinsburg and vicinity, and its commissioned officers were: Captain, Alexander Bobb; first lieutenant, J. C. Saunders; second lieutenant, John H. Typher. The other company, H, was recruited largely in the townships, and its commissioned officers were: Captain, Thomas Holland, first lieutenant, William McGraw; second lieutenant, Samuel A. Andrews.

The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin in the latter part of April, 1861, under the following named field officers: John W. Johnston, colonel; Richard McMichael, lieutenant colonel; Charles N. Watts, major. It was mustered into the United States service as a regiment April 30th. On the 9th of May it was moved from Camp Curtin to the fair grounds at Lancaster, and there remained until the 3rd of June, when it moved to a camp about five miles from Chambersburg, and was there assigned to the fifth brigade, commanded by Gen. James S. Negley, of the second division, commanded by Gen. William H. Keim.

After a stay of about two weeks at the camp near Chambersburg, the regiment moved to Hagerstown, Md., and thence on the 20th to a camp near Sharpsburg. At this point it remained until the 2nd of July, when it moved with the column under Gen. Patterson across the Potomac into Virginia, and on the 3rd, having encountered Ashby's confederate cavalry on the march on the previous day, arrived at Martinsburg, where it remained on provost and other duty until the 15th of July, when it moved with the forces of Gen. Patterson to Bunker Hill, Va., upon a report that the enemy was in force at that place. No enemy was found, however, but only his deserted camp, and on the 18th the regiment marched to Charlestown, Va., and on the 21st, to Harper's Ferry, where two days later, the news was received of the great disaster at Bull Run. This ended the Virginia campaign, and soon afterwards, the term of service of the Fourteenth having nearly expired, it crossed the Potomac, marched to Hagerstown, thence to Carlisle, where after a stay of eleven days it was mustered out and disbanded on the 7th of August.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The fifty-third regiment, of which Col. John R. Brooke, of Montgomery county, was the first commanding officer, was organized at Camp Curtin in September and October, 1861, being composed of companies recruited in Montgomery, Chester, Blair,

Huntingdon, Clearfield, Center, Carbon, Union, Luzerne, Potter, Westmoreland, Northumberland and Juniata counties. The men recruited in Blair and Huntingdon counties formed company C, and the commissioned officers were as follows: Captains John H. Wintrode and Henry J. Smith; first lieutenants, Robert McNamara Samuel M. Royer, D. S. Fouse and Andrew J. Merrett; second lieutenant, John McLaughlin.

Moving from Harrisburg, November 7, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., whence on the 27th of the same month, it crossed the Potomac and went into camp near Alexandria, Va., which became its winter headquarters. In March, 1862, it moved forward with the Army of the Potomac in the fruitless advance on Manassas, and from that march returned to Alexandria, where it was assigned to the Third brigade of Richardson's division of the Second corps, commanded by General Edwin V. Sumner.

About the first of April the regiment with its corps was transported by water to the Virginia peninsula, and moved with the Army of the Potomac to the line in front of Yorktown. The enemy evacuated that place on the night of the third of May, and on the following day the army moved on in pursuit, arriving the same night at Williamsburg, where a bloody battle was fought on the fifth. On the sixth the Forty-third returned to Yorktown and remained five days, then moved by steamer up the York river to West Point, marching thence to the line occupied by the army along the Chickahominy. Crossing that stream on the night of the thirty-first of May, it took part in the battle at Seven Pines on the following day, losing nearly 100 men in killed, wounded and missing, and showing through the conflict a steadiness and bravery that elicited the commendation of the division and corps commanders. On the twenty-seventh of June, when the right wing of the army was closed in deadly conflict with the enemy at Gaines' mill, the Fifty-third, being a part of the left wing, was posted on the York river railroad, on the other side of the Chickahominy; but late in the afternoon, when the battle had turned against the Union forces under General Porter, this regiment with its division was thrown across the river to their succor, and entering the fiery arena, helped to hold the victorious Confederates in check until the friendly darkness came on, and then amid the shades of night all recrossed to the south side of the stream, destroying the bridges behind them. Then followed the seven days' fight, the Fifty-third with its division covering the retreat and being hotly engaged with the pursuing enemy at Peach orchard and at Savage station. The regiment was not closely engaged in the tremendous fight at Malvern hill, although under fire for several hours. It assisted in covering the retreat of McClellan's army to Harrison's landing, where it remained until the sixteenth of August, when it was ordered to reinforce General Pope, who was being overwhelmed on the Rappahannock. It did not arrive in time to take part in the second Bull Run battle, though within hearing distance while on the march towards Centreville, where it arrived the following day. It was at once placed in position to cover the retreat of the defeated Army of Virginia to the Potomac, and having done this with the usual steadiness and gallantry, it moved across the river to a position northwest of Washington, September 3rd, and a few days later was again on the march in the campaign of South Mountain and Antietam. In the first of these two engagements it took no part, being held in reserve. It reached Antietam creek on the sixteenth, and in the great battle of the seventeenth was engaged early in the day, holding position on the extreme right of the division, charging the enemy and driving him from his strong position in its front, and holding the ground against all attempts of the Confederates to reoccupy it. Later in the day the regiment was posted in support

of a battery, and was under an exceedingly heavy fire for many hours. Its loss at Antietam was twenty-eight killed and wounded.

In the campaign of Fredericksburg, the Fifty-third crossed the Rappahannock on the twelfth of December, driving the enemy's light forces from the bank of the river and occupied a part of the town. Early in the day of the great battle the regiment with its brigade formed in line of battle along the south border of the town, and after a halt of nearly two hours in that position, all the while under a terrible fire from the enemy's batteries, advanced at double-quick towards the famed stone wall that barred the way to the acclivity of Marye's heights. Here, as at other points along the line, the rocky barricade proved impregnable to the Union assault, but the Third brigade charged up to within twenty-five rods of it, and held its position there in the face of a fire as destructive as any that was ever poured into an advancing column, and through all the remaining hours of the day held it against repeated attacks of the enemy until night closed in on the scene of carnage, and then, and not till then, they retired from the advanced line and made their cheerless bivouac in the town. The Fifty-third lost in this engagement 156 killed and wounded, which was considerably more than half the effective strength when it entered the fight.

In the spring campaign of 1863, the regiment moved from its camp at Falmouth on the twenty-eighth of April, crossed the Rappahannock, and marched to Chancellorsville, where it took part in the great battle during the three days of its continuance, suffering considerable loss. At the battle of Gettysburg three companies of the regiment were absent on detached duty, and only 125 men participated in that great battle, out of which number it suffered a loss of seventy-three killed and wounded.

From this time to the close of the war the Blair county men in Company C participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged. Among the battles in which the company was prominently engaged were Rappahannock station, Bristoe station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania courthouse, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Ream's station, Boydton plank road, Five forks, Deep creek, and at Appomattox court house at Lee's surrender. Shortly after this the company, with other troops, returned by way of Washington to Harrisburg, from whence the men returned to their homes and to the pursuits of civil life.

THE SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Sixty-second regiment, of which Col. Samuel W. Black was the first commanding officer, was raised in the month of July, 1861, under authority given on the fourth of that month to Colonel Black by the secretary of war. The authority was afterwards extended, allowing the regiment to include twelve full companies, of which seven were recruited in Allegheny county, two in Clarion and one in each of the counties of Armstrong, Jefferson and Blair. The company from Blair, which was the first full company that left the county to enter the three years' service, was designated as M company of the regiment, Captain Richard J. Crozier. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Pittsburg, but soon after its organization it moved to Harrisburg, where it remained in camp several weeks, thence proceeding to Washington, where it received equipments and arms, and on the eleventh of September crossed the Potomac to Virginia, encamping at Fort Corceran, and was assigned to Gen. Fitz-John Porter's division.

In the spring of 1862 the Sixty-second moved with the Army of the Potomac to Yorktown and participated in the Peninsula campaign, taking part in the battles of Hanover court house, Mechanicsville,, Gaines' mill, the Seven Days' fight and Malvern hill. At the battle of Gaines' mill Colonel Black was killed and the command of the

regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. J. Bowman Sweitzer, who was taken prisoner on the following day and sent to Richmond. The entire loss of the Sixty-second in these battles was 298 killed, wounded and missing.

The regiment was next engaged with the army of General Pope in the vicinity of Manassas, but took no part in the second battle of Bull Run, being held in reserve with General Porter's corps. After that battle and defeat, it retired with its division to Centreville and thence to Minor's hill, near Washington, reaching there September 4. In the Antietam campaign, the Sixty-second was present on that famous field, but was not closely engaged, its division and corps being held in reserve, though it was for hours posted in support of batteries and under a heavy artillery fire. The regiment shortly afterwards engaged in a reconnoitering expedition into Virginia, where it had a spirited fight with a large force of the enemy.

In the reorganization of the army which followed the appointment of Gen. A. E. Burnside to succeed General McClellan in the chief command, the brigade of which the Sixty-second was a part (the Second) was under the command of Col. Sweitzer, the division under Gen. Griffin, and the corps (Fifth) under General Butterfield, the Fifth and Third corps together forming the Center Grand division, under command of "Fighting Joe" Hooker.

In the great battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, the Second brigade crossed the Rappahannock at noon of that day, and marched through the streets of the town under a terrific fire of artillery, and deflecting to the right moved past a brick-kiln to and across the railroad to the front of the enemy's almost impregnable position on Marye Heights. There it was met by a fire as destructive as was ever hurled in the face of an assaulting column. The right of the line gave way, but the Second brigade moved steadily forward through the infernal fire to a point within ten rods of the stone wall which sheltered the enemy. To advance beyond that point was impossible, but the men lay down in mud and water, a position so exposed that a man could hardly rise to his feet and live a minute afterwards, and remained there until Sunday evening, December 14th, when they returned under cover of darkness to the town, and subsequently occupied its old camp on the north side of the Rappahannock. The loss of the regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg was seventy killed and wounded.

In the spring campaign of 1863 the Sixty-second left its winter quarters on the 27th of April and moved with its corps, the Fifth under General Meade to and across the Rappahannock, where it tooks a conspicuous part in the great battle of Chancellorsville. After the disastrous termination of that battle it was the last regiment to cross the swollen Rappahannock, from which it marched back to its previous camp at Falmouth, where it remained until about the middle of June, being employed at picket duty and in observing the movement of the enemy.

About the middle of June the regiment marched northward with the army on the campaign that culminated in the battle of Gettysburg. It arrived with the Fifth corps on that historic field at daylight on the morning of the 2nd of July, having been slightly engaged with the enemy at Middleburg, and the men having suffered terribly from the heat, dust and fatigue of the long march. The corps was first placed in position in the rear of Cemetery hill, where it remained awaiting orders during the greater part of the day. It was finally ordered in to support Sickles' corps, which was hard pressed and in danger of being forced back in disorder. The position of the Second brigade was in front of Little Round Top. The Sixty-second occupied the left of the brigade line—an exposed position—which the enemy attempted to flank, but failing in this, made a vigorous attack, which was repulsed, but the Second brigade was withdrawn to a new line behind a wheat field, across which it soon afterwards charged, under a terrible fire, but while doing so its advance was checked by the

giving way of a brigade, which was pursued by a heavy force of the enemy, who came on with a rush and yell, and gained the flank and rear of the charging Second brigade, which was thus placed in an extremely perilous position, and was extricated only by the unsurpassed bravery and steadiness of the officers and men, who retired slowly, but fighting over all the ground, until they gained a position of comparative security at the base of Little Round Top the enemy in the mean time having been checked and driven by a brigade of the Pennsylvania reserves. During the night the men built a rough stone wall, connecting the slopes of the two Round Tops, and this rude defense was held by the Sixty-second, which was not again closely engaged in the battle. Its losses at Gettysburg were heavy, reducing its strength to less than 100 men. Among the mortally wounded in this battle was Lieut. Patrick Morris of Company M.

During the ensuing winter the regiment received many recruits from Pennsylvania and on the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 moved with its corps to the Rapidan and took part in all the engagement beginning at the Wilderness and ending at Petersburg. On the 3rd of July, 1864, the ten original companies of the Sixty-second regiment were mustered out of the service, their term of enlistment expiring and the two remaining companies, L and M, were transferred to the Ninety-first Pennsylvania regiment, and remained with it until the expiration of their term of service, and were mustered out on the 8th of August. All told, the Blair county Company M, participated in twenty battles.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-sixth regiment was raised in the fall of 1861, and organized at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, under the following-named field officers, viz.: Colonel, John M. Power; lieutenant-colonel, D. H. Wallace; and major, Oliver M. Irvine, of Blair county. Two companies of the regiment were raised in Blair county, viz.: Companies C and F.

The first captain of Company C was John W. Hicks, who was promoted to major, May 1, 1863. He was succeeded by Alfred Hicks, who was previously second and first lieutenant. He was mustered out Nov. 24, 1864, at expiration of term, and was succeeded by John McNevin. The first lientenant was George S. Hower, who died at Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 2, 1862, and Joseph Harlin. The second lieutenants were Joseph D. Huch, Philip N. Hicks, Sr., and Benjamin White. Michael Poet, one of the present members of the Altoona school board, was one of the corporals.

Company F had five captains during its service, viz.: Henry Wayne, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; Joseph R. Findley, T. L. McGlathery, killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865, James H. McDivit and William Blanck, Jr., George H. Gwinn was first lieutenant and Joseph W. Cannon and John Hubert, second lieutenants.

The regiment left Harrisburg on the 19th of November, 1861, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and thence by ocean transports to South Carolina, to join the expeditionary forces which had previously gone forward to Beaufort, in that state, under command of Gen. T. W. Sherman. From then until May, 1864, the regiment was engaged in the operations along the coast. It participated in the battle of Pocotaligo, where Captain Wayne was killed and in the assault on Fort Wagner, sustaining here a loss of fifty-two killed and 135 wounded, among the latter Major John W. Hicks of Blair county, who had succeeded Major Irvine, who resigned.

In the spring of 1864 the regiment was transported to Virginia, and there attached to the Army of the James under Gen. B. F. Butler, at Bermuda Hundred. It participated in an action on the Weldon railroad, the destruction of which was the object of the expedition, losing sixty-one in killed, wounded and missing. On the 27th of May, the regiment, with its division, the Second, of the Tenth corps, joined the Army of the Potomac at White House Landing, and joined in the battle of Cold Harbor, where it sustained a heavy loss. It subsequently rejoined the Army of the James

and after spending some time in the destruction of railroads, again joined the Army of the Potomac and was at the mine explosion, July 30th, and suffered considerable loss. From the 13th to the 17th of August it was daily under fire at Deep Bottom and vicinity. From that time until in November it was constantly engaged in fighting and skirmishing. In December, 1864, the regiment accompanied General Butler's disastrous expedition against Fort Fisher, and it formed part of the new expedition sent out for the same purpose in January under General Terry. It participated in the assault and lost heavily, Captain McGlathery of Company F being among the slain. The regimental colors, carried by Corporal Albert Sanders, of Company C, was torn and shredded by shells and canister until a mere fragment remained on the staff.

After the capture of Fort Fisher the Seventy-sixth moved to Wilmington, and thence to Raleigh, N. C., where it remained until July 15, when it moved to Wilmington, and from thence the men of the regiment returned by sea to their homes in Pennsylvania.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in October, 1861, by Col. Frederick S. Stumbaugh, and was joined by a Blair county company, designated as F, under the command of Captain Daniel Shock of Claysburg, after it had been in service for three years and five months. The regiment saw service in the west and was joined by Captain Shock's company in East Tennessee in the middle of March, 1865. About the last of April the regiment returned to Nashville, where it was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Fourth Army corps. In June it left Nashville and passing down the Mississippi by boat to New Orleans, went into camp at Plaine Chalmette, Gen. Jackson's old battle-ground, 1815. It subsequently was assigned to duty in Texas, remaining there until December, 1865, when the men were embarked and proceeded by sea to Philadelphia. Arriving there on the 16th of January, 1866, they were duly discharged and returned to their homes and the vocations of civil life. Miles Zentmeyer was first lieutenant of Company F and J. O. Brookband second lieutenant.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers probably contained as many Blair county men as any of the others. Its commander was a Blair county man who lost his life on the field of battle, and its long and arduous service has given it a place in the hearts of Blair county people possessed by no other. It was raised in the summer and fall of 1861, and organized under the following field-officers: Colonel William G. Murray of Hollidaysburg; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. McDowell and Major Walter Barrett. The rendezvous of the regiment was established at Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon, but it was removed from there to Camp Curtin about the first of December following. The companies composing the regiment were recruited in the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Columbia, Blair, Dauphin, Lycoming and Westmoreland. Of these Blair county furnished two full companies, A and E, and a large proportion of two other companies, C and I, the former of these two being partly raised in Westmoreland, and the latter partly in Clearfield county.

Robert L. Horrell was the first captain of Company A. He resigned July 24, 1862, and was succeeded by Jonathan Derno, who had been first lieutenant. The second lieutenant at organization was Charles Reem, who was killed at Winchester, March 23, 1862. Sergeants Joseph Delehunt and Joseph W. Daugherty were promoted to lieutenancies.

Abram J. Crissman, B. M. Morrow, William Logan and James J. Wirsing were the captains of Company C, while the grade of lieutenant was held by Archibald Douglass, Charles Mummey, Charles O'Neil, William M. Gwinn, William Hays and Joseph McMaster.

Patrick Gallagher, the first captain of Company E, was killed at Winchester. His successors were Patrick F. Walsh, Alexander Dobbins, Albert A. Steinman and Robert Johnson. The lieutenants were Alex. H. Taylor, John Maloney and John C. Wolf.

Company I had four captains, Joseph L. Curby, John H. Comfort, Arthur G. Gilbert and John R. Ross. The lieutenants were Isaac Hooper, Clarence L. Barrett, John B. Ferguson, George S. Good, John W. Paulley and Alban H. Nixon.

The regiment was mustered into service on the twenty-fourth of October, 1861. On Wednesday, November 27, it left Camp Crossman for Harrisburg, where it arrived the same night, and on the following day pitched its tents at Camp Curtin. On the twenty-first of December the state colors were presented to the regiment by Governor Curtin. The flag was received by the colonel, and by him placed in charge of Color-Sergeant Stokes, who, on receiving it, said: "Governor and Colonel, if I don't return this flag, 'twill be because Ned Stokes will occupy five feet eight on the ground."

On Tuesday, December 31, the regiment left Camp Curtin for Williamsport, Md., proceeding by railroad to Hagerstown, Md., whence it marched to Clear Spring, camping there on the night of January 1st. Moving forward the next morning, it arrived at Hancock at 3 o'clock p. m., and was quartered in the town for the night. On Friday, January 3, it crossed the Potomac, and marched to Bath, Va., reaching there at 1 o'clock p. m., and on the following day had a sharp skirmish with the enemy at that place, the Eighty-fourth being supported by the Thirty-ninth Illinois, with a section of battery and a small body of cavalry. The enemy, a part of Stonewall Jackson's forces, drove in the Union skirmishers at 8 o'clock a. m., but was held in check until 3 o'clock, when the Eighty-fourth and other troops were compelled to retire before the superior Confederate force, and marched by way of Sir John's run to Hancock, crossing the river at about dark. General Lander arrived at Hancock the same night, and on the following day assumed command of the troops at that place.

The enemy who had been fought at Bath following the retreating Union troops to the Potomac, and shelled the town from the south side of the river. The Union troops were formed in line to resist the enemy should he attempt to cross; but it was found he had no intention of doing so, his advance being merely a feint to cover his real design against Romney, Va. Discerning this, General Lander made a countermovement, marching his regiments to Cumberland, Md., where other troops of his command were concentrated, and where the Eighty-fourth arrived on the twelfth of January. During the winter the regiment was posted successively at the railroad bridges over the north branch and south branch of the Potomac and at Paw Paw tunnel.

On the second of March, General Lander died, and the command devolved on Colonel Kimball. On the fifth the regiment moved to Martinsburg, Va., arriving there at midnight on the sixth. On the eleventh the First, Second and Third brigades were ordered to Winchester, and moved towards that town, arriving at a point within two miles of the Winchester on the night of the twelfth. There the information was received that the town had been evacuated by the Confederates, and thereupon the regiment went into camp, which was named Camp Kimball. Here Colonel Kimball was succeeded by Gen. James Shields. On the eighteenth of March the regiment moved southward about seventeen miles, passed through Middletown, and bivouacked one mile south of the town.

On the nineteenth the Eighty-fourth marched southward, its advance-guard skirmishing with Ashby's cavalry, and losing slightly in wounded. That night it bivouacked one mile south of Stransburg. On the twentieth it left this camp and marched

back to Camp Kimball, two miles north of Winchester, which it reached before 8 o'clock p. m., having marched twenty-three miles without a halt for rest. On the evening of the twenty-second of March it moved through Winchester southward to meet the forces of Stonewall Jackson, who was reported to be approaching the place. The regiment marched about four miles, and bivouacked two miles south of Winchester. On Sunday morning, March 23, the Confederate army under Jackson, 11,000 strong, and having twenty-eight pieces of artillery, moved forward to a point near the village of Kernstown, something more than four miles south of Winchester, where at about 11 o'clock a. m., they attacked General Shield's advance brigade, which retired in good order towards the main body. The Eighty-fourth stood in line supporting a battery. The enemy moved up rapidly with infantry and artillery, advancing through a piece of woods on the right. The Eighty-fourth being ordered to charge, moved quickly forward from the high ground on the Kernstown road across open ground and entirely without cover to the place where the enemy held a strong position behind a stone wall and partially covered by woods. From this position a most destructive fire was poured in at close range upon the advancing column, but the Eighty-fourth moved forward unflinchingly through the leaden storm. Colonel Murray leading with great gallantry, officers and men falling on every side, strewing the ground with the dead and dying. In the midst of the struggle his horse was shot under him. Extricating himself, he renewed the charge on foot. A little later his cap-cover was shot from his head. The carnage was now terrible, the enemy screening themselves behind the stone wall and curtain of wood. But, nothing daunted, Colonel Murray led on his regiment, and just as it was entering the grove which crowned the summit, while rushing on, with sword in hand, and exclaiming, "Charge, boys! charge!" he was struck by a rifle-ball, which crashing through the bugle of his cap, carrying away the figures "84" with it, passed through his brain, tearing away the top of his skull. After the loss of Colonel Murray, the regiment partially gave way and fell into some disorder, but rallied under the command of Captain George Zinn and held its ground. An advance was then made all along the line and soon the enemy was forced back through the woods by a fire as destructive as ever fell upon a retreating foe, falling back in disorder upon the reserve. There they took up a position for a final stand, and made an attempt for a few minutes to retrieve the fortunes of the day, but again there rained down upon them the same close and destructive fire. A few minutes only did they stand up against it, when they turned dismayed and fled in disorder, leaving the Union forces in possession of the field, their killed and wounded, 300 prisoners, two guns, four caissons and a thousand stand of small arms. Night alone saved them from total destruction. The Eighty-fourth went into the battle with only 260 fighting men, and lost ninety in killed and wounded.

The body of Colonel Murray was moved from the battle-field and taken to Harrisburg, where it was received with imposing ceremonies, the governor, heads of departments, the two houses of the legislature and military and civic societies moving in the sad procession. The body lay in state at the residence of his mother, and was viewed by great numbers. From the capital it was taken to Hollidaysburg, where even more universal sorrow was manifested and tokens of respect shown. At the residence of his father-in-law, John Dougherty, Esq., thousands of sorrowing friends and relatives gathered, eager to take a last look at the fallen soldier. At St. Mary's church high mass was celebrated, and a most touching and eloquent discourse was delivered over the remains by the Rev. John Walsh. He was finally laid to rest beside

his wife, whom he had but a few months before followed to the grave.

Colonel Murray was born July 25, 1825, at Langford, Ireland, and came to America when but nine months old. He served as a private soldier in the Mexican war, and was delayed in entering the service of the Union by the illness of his wife, who died in August, 1861. He then devoted his attention to recruiting troops and was commissioned colonel of the Eighty-fourth by Governor Curtin. He was a man of large, active benevolence, warm and ardent in his impulses, though singularly calm and equable, and energetic and untiring in the path of duty. In person he was six feet in height, with a large and muscular frame. He was of light complexion, brown hair, eyes of bright gray and expressive, features prominent, movements quick, and to courage of the highest order was united a strong sense of religious responsibility.

Col. Samuel M. Bowman succeeded to the command of the regiment, which remained in the Shenandoah valley during the spring and into the summer, taking part in the demonstrations of the armies under Shields, Banks and Fremont against the Confederates under Jackson, and participating in the battle of Fort Republic. In August it was attached to the army of Gen. John Pope and took part in the second disastrous Bull Run battle. The position of the regiment was first on the right and afterwards on the left of the line. It was very heavily engaged during the afternoon and remained on the field until after dark, at which time it occupied an extremely exposed position far in advance of the other troops, and was in imminent danger of being cut off by a Confederate division, but finally succeeded, though with great difficulty, in withdrawing from the field and crossing Bull Run in safety. The Eighty-fourth moved that night to Centreville, and from there on the following day to the defenses of Washington. The strength of the regiment had by this time been reduced to eighty men and during the fall it was largely increased by accessions of recruits and the return of convalescents. In October it joined the Army of the Potomac, being made a part of General Franklin's grand division, with which it took gallant part at the great battle of Fredericksburg, losing heavily in killed and wounded, and receiving complimentary mention for its bravery and steadiness from General Carroll in his official report of the operations of the twelfth and thirteenth of December. On the following spring it took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. It took no part in the battle of Gettysburg, being posted at the time of Westminster, Md., as a guard to the trains of the Second corps. After the retreat of General Lee from Gettysburg it crossed the Potomac in Virginia, in Virginia, where, during the remainder of the season of 1863, it fought at Wapping heights, July 23 and 24; at Thoroughfare Gap, October 10; at Bristoe's station, October 14 and 19; at Kelly's ford, November 7; at Locust grove church, November 28; and Mine Run, November 30, and in several other minor engagements, but suffered only a slight loss in killed and wounded. After the close of the Mine Run campaign the regiment went into winter quarters near Brady Station, Va., where a large number of its men re-enlisted for the war and received the usual "veteran furlough."

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, the Eighty-fourth joined the army under General Grant, taking part in all the desperate battles fought during the summer, beginning at the Wilderness. During the month of December, 1864, the men originally enlisted in the Eighty-fourth were mustered out of service, except those who had re-enlisted as veterans, who, with the recruits of the regiment, were organized into a battalion of four companies. On the thirteenth of January, 1865, the battalion was consolidated with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania under Colonel Zinn, previously lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-fourth. The Fifty-seventh was mustered

out of service June 29, 1865, having served honorably through the campaign which was ended by the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox court-house.

NINTH CAVALRY.

The Ninth cavalry contained no Blair county company, but one, Company M, commanded first by Captain George W. Patterson and later by James Bell, Thomas S. McCahan and Doctor A. Shelp, was recruited in Huntingdon county and contained a number of Blair county men. George W. Kuhn, at present residing in Altoona, was mustered in as first sergeant, and later was commissioned second lieutenant. Other Blair county men in the regiment were Harrison T. Stiffler, Jacob J. Noffsker, William Harpster, John P. McGinnis, Samuel C. Tussey, George Bleiler, and William Irvin, the latter being promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant.

The regiment was organized in the fall of 1861, under command of Col. Edward C. Williams. It first operated in Kentucky against Morgan's guerillas, later joining the main army of the West under Buell and later Rosecrans, and participating in the various battles, including Perryville and Chickamauga. It afterwards joined the army of General Sherman, participating in all the engagements attending the march to the sea and in the subsequent battles against General Johnston's army, including Bentonville, Morrisville and Averysboro. It was the Ninth that received the flag of truce which brought a letter from the confederate commander, Gen. Johnston, to Gen. Sherman, proposing a surrender of the southern army. A detachment of the Ninth escorted Gen. Sherman when he advanced to meet Gen. Johnston to arrange the terms of surrender. The terms were agreed on, the surrender made accordingly, and the war thus ended; the Ninth being engaged in the last battle fought east of the Mississippi. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 18th of July, 1865.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

The Twelfth cavalry, designated as the One Hundred and Thirteenth of the Pennsylvania line, contained one company raised in Blair and Cambria counties, viz.: Company G, Captain Adam Hartman. The regiment was organized at Philadelphia, under Colonel William Frishmuth, in November, 1861. Col. Frismuth resigned soon afterwards, and Lewis B. Pierce became colonel, Jacob Kohler lieutenant-colonel. and Darius Titus, James A. Congdon and William Bell majors. The regiment moved to Washington about May 1, 1862, and in June crossed the Potomac into Virginia, though the men were not mounted until the latter part of July. Joining Gen. Pope's army of Virginia, it was engaged with the enemy at Bristow station, where it was surprised by the confederates, who made a fierce assault, resulting in a loss to the regiment of 260 of its men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The remainder escaped to Centreville, whence they were ordered to Alexandria and from there to the north side of the Potomac to picket the line of the river as far up as Edwards Ferry.

In the Antietam campaign the regiment joined Pleasanton's division. At the battle of South Mountain it was in reserve and not engaged. On the 16th of September two squadrons, one of which was under the command of Captain Hartman of Company G, while on a reconnoissance towards Hagerstown, became engaged with the enemy's cavalry at Boonesboro, taking a considerable number of prisoners. In the latter part of the month of September it was placed on duty guarding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad above Harper's Ferry. It took part in several cavalry raids—anl fought in an action at Fisher's hill, suffering some loss but driving the enemy from his position.

On June 12, 1863, the Twelfth led the advance of a reconnoissance towards Front Royal, soon discovering heavy masses of confederate infantry moving towards the Potomac. This was the first knowledge gained of

the actual movement of Gen. Lee's army from the Rapidan to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Encountering the cavalry of the enemy's advance, the regiment skirmished sharply in the neighborhood of Winchester, and fought on two or three successive days at Apple Pie ridge, but being of course overpowered by the enemy's infantry, retired to Winchester, where the troops were entirely surrounded by Lee's army. The brigade managed to cut its way out, most of them reaching Harper's Ferry. When Lee's army was on the retreat from Gettysburg, the Twelfth, with the First New York cavalry attached his trains at Cunningham's Cross Roads, capturing a guard of 640 men, three pieces of artillery, 125 wagons, and more than 500 horses and mules. During the remainder of the year and through the ensuing winter the regiment was engaged in picket duty, with occasional skirmishes.

When Gen. Early moved north in 1864, with a force of 20,000 men, intending to capture the city of Washington, the Twelfth formed part of the cavalry forces that harassed the confederate advance. It fought at Crampton's gap, Pleasant valley, and several other points. Early having advanced to within sight of the city, was driven back by a rival of the Sixth corps from Petersburg, and retreated into Virginia as far as Berryville, but from there turned back towards the Potomac. On the 20th of July the Twelfth fought a part of his forces at Winchester, capturing several guns and a considerable number of prisoners. Again, on the 23rd and 24th, it fought dismounted, and was repulsed with heavy loss. On August 21st the regiment, then forming a part of the Army of the Shenandoah under General Sheridan, took part in an action with the enemy's cavalry, losing slightly. In November it was stationed at Charlestown, Va., but its ranks were sadly thinned and the greater part of the men dismounted. During the winter it was on duty guarding the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and frequently engaged in skirmishing. In the spring of 1865 it took part in an expedition against the guerrilla bands which infested the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge, and on the 23d of March was closely engaged with the enemy at Harmony, Va., losing twenty-five killed and wounded. In a raid on Lynchburg it had a brisk fight with the enemy at Edinboro. This was its last battle and it was mustered out on July 20, 1865, at Winchester.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth infantry contained the largest number of Blair county soldiers. It was raised in July and August, 1862, under authority from Governor Curtin to Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Higgins, of Blair county, to recruit a nine months' regiment as a part of the quota of Pennsylvania under the president's call of July 1, issued on account of the disasters to the army of General McClellan on the the peninsula. Of the companies so raised, six were recruited in Blair county, viz.: Company A, Captain Francis M. Bell; Company B, Captain Ulysses L. Huyett; Company D, Captain Jacob S. Szink; Company E, Captain William McGraw; Company G, Captain John McKeage; and Company K, Captain Joseph W. Gardner. Captain Szink was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the organization of the regiment and was succeeded as captain by C. R. Hostetter.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was organized August 16th, under Col. Jacob Higgins, Lieut.-Col. Jacob Szink, and Major John J. Lawrence as field officers. The adjutant of the regiment was Robert M. Johnston. On the day of the organization the regiment left Harrisburg and proceeded to Washington, where it was made part of a provisional brigade, commanded by Colonel Higgins. Crossing into Virginia, it was encamped first at Hunter's chapel, and was soon afterward stationed at Fort Barnard. It remained a few weeks on the line of the Washington defenses, engaged in garrison

duty and infantry and heavy artillery drill. On the 6th of September it was ordered to the north side of the Potomac, in view of the imminent invasion of Maryland by General Lee's army, and to Rockville, Md., where it was assigned to duty in Crawford's brigade of General Mansfield's division. The other regiments of the brigade were the Forty-sixth, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, the Fifth Connecticut, Tenth Maine and Twenty-third New York. Marching from Rockville on the 9th of September, the regiment arrived at Antietam creek on the 16th. On the afternoon of that day General Hooker's corps, composing the right wing of the army, crossed the creek, and opened the battle by an attack on the enemy's position at that point. Late in the evening the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth leading, the brigade took position in the front line and remained there during the night. Early in the morning of the seventeenth, the day of the great battle, the division was ordered forward to dislodge a body of the enemy who had taken cover in a strip of woods. This service was performed with great gallantry, the enemy being driven a considerable distance up the road towards Sharpsburg; but the division sustained the loss of its noble commander, General Mansfield, who fell mortally wounded in the attack. Shortly afterwards the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was again ordered forward to drive the enemy from a new position in the woods near the small Dunkard church building. The regiment went in with a ringing cheer, advanced rapidly and with great steadiness through a storm of iron and lead, drove the Confederates in disorder from their position, and took a number of prisoners; but in turn a heavy body of the enemy came up and charged the Union troops in front and flank with such impetuosity that they were compelled to retire, escaping from their perilous position with no little difficulty. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was next ordered in support of a battery in an advanced and exposed position. It did so, repelling two successive charges by the enemy, who were determined to capture the guns. Through all the desperate conflict at Antietam the officers and men of the regiment displayed the greatest courage and steadiness, though this was their first battle. The loss of the regiment at Antietam was 150, of whom only four were missing, all the remainder being killed or wounded. Among the wounded were Captains Hostetter of D and Simpson of F company; Lieuts. W. F. Martin of A, and Alexander W. Marshall and P. S. Treese of D, William C. Wagoner of F, and George Thomas of I company. Five successive color-bearers were killed, and the adjutant, Lieut. Robert M. Johnston, was mortally wounded. He died on the 19th, and was succeeded by Lieut. John G. Cain of Company E.

After the close of the Antietam campaign the regiment remained in Maryland until the first of November, when it crossed the Potomac into Virginia, where it was for a short time stationed on Loudon heights. On the tenth it marched via Leesburg towards the Rappahannock, whither the main body of the army had preceded this corps. It advanced to a point near Dumfries, but being too late to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg, moved back to a camp at Fairfax station. On the 28th of December it moved out from this camp to Wolf Run shoals, where it was engaged in action with the enemy's cavalry, and returned to camp on the 29th, the men having suffered terribly from cold, fires not being allowed on account of their near proximity to the enemy. On the 8th of January the regiment again took part in a movement against the enemy at Wolf Run shoals.

In General Burnside's projected forward movement of the army in January, 1863, the regiment marched from camp on the twenty-ninth of that month, moving to Dumfries, to Stafford court-house, where it remained in camp, but constantly doing

picket duty and frequently engaged in movements to neighboring points on account of the near proximity of the enemy's cavalry. In March it was moved to a new station at Acqua creek landing. On the 28th of April the regiment, then in the Second brigade of Geary's division, of the Twelfth corps, moved to the Rappahannock, crossing at Kelly's ford, thence to the Rapidan, crossing at Germania ford, and from thence to Chancellorsville, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 30th, and immediately went into line of battle. On the following morning the brigade advanced east, soon encountered the enemy's pickets and drove them back to and through a belt of timber. On emerging from the woods, it was found to be in a very perilous position, far in advance of the other troops, and away from their support. The enemy in front opened a tremendous fire of artillery, and the brigade being in imminent danger of being flanked, was withdrawn with some difficulty, and retired to its position of the previous evening. During the night the men threw up some quite formidable defenses, though they had no intrenching implements, and were obliged to use their bayonets and tin plates for the work, the enemy at the same time being only a few rods away in front.

On the following day (May 2), the regiment lay under a heavy artillery fire until 3 o'clock p. m., when it advanced with the brigade on the Fredericksburg plank road, and made a demonstration against the enemy in the woods and behind his defenses; but failing to dislodge him, returned at about 6 o'clock to the position of the previous evening. A little later in the day came the tremendous assault of Stonewall Jackson on the Union right, which broke before the fury of the attack, and one division of the Eleventh corps came rushing in disorder and panic to the position of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and its brigade, which was the first point where the wild retreat of the fugitives was checked. Geary's division formed line facing the rapid advance of the exultant Confederates, and held them at bay during the night and until the middle of the forenoon of the 3d, bravely holding the ground against repeated attacks, in which canister was used at short range on both sides. At 10 o'clock a. m. of the 3d the enemy had succeeded in flanking the position on the right, and the division was compelled to fall back to a new and more contracted line, which was held with comparative ease, though the enemy made frequent and vigorous assaults upon it. During the remainder of the great battle the regiment was continually in line and for many hours under a heavy fire, but was not again closely engaged. On the morning of the 5th it was ordered to the left of the line and commenced intrenching. In that position it remained during the day and succeeding night, and on the 6th recrossed the Rappahannock, and returned to the old camp at Acquia.

Chancellorsville was the last battle of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, as its term of service had expired. It was then ordered to Pennsylvania, and on its arrival at Harrisburg was received with unbounded enthusiasm and admiration by thousands of people who had assembled there to greet its return. It was mustered out of service on the 18th of May. Many of the men of the Blair companies afterwards enlisted in other regiments and served until the end of the war.

NINETEENTH CAVALRY.

The Nineteenth cavalry, designated as the 118th regiment, contained one company from Blair county, Company L, commanded by Captain D. Ross Miller, at present a prominent pension attorney of Altoona. The regiment was organized at Camp Stanton, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1863, and mustered into the service for a term of three years, under Col. Alexander Cummings, as its commanding officer. In the first part of November it moved from Camp Stanton to Washington, D. C., where it was ordered to Eastport, Miss., but

its destination was afterwards changed to Columbus, Ky., where it arrived on the 3d of December, and was assigned to duty in the cavalry division commanded by Gen. B. H. Grierson. The regiment was then commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess, Col. Cummings being absent on detached duty. In January, 1864, it was ordered on dtuy with Grierson's division in Mississippi in the destruction of railroads and Confederate magazines of supply. In this the expedition was very successful, immense quantities of grain and cotton being destroyed. The regiment was several times slightly engaged with the enemy's cavalry, losing fifteen killed and wounded from the time of starting until its return to Memphis, Tenn.

About the 1st of April it again moved forward with the division against the rebel general Forrest. On this expedition it fought one entire day at Cypress Swamp, Miss. On the 10th of May it fought at Bolivar, defeating the enemy with severe loss. In June it was engaged at Guntown, where the Union forces were defeated and driven back with heavy loss. The Nineteenth fought dismounted and lost fifteen killed and wounded. In July and August a detachment of the regiment, operating in Mississippi, fought in the actions at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Big Black, Coldwater and Oxford. On its return to Vicksburg, the Nineteenth was ordered, with other troops, to Little Rock, Ark., and moved thence northward to Independence, Mo., to take part in the operations against the Confederate forces under General Sterling Price. There it fought in a number of engagements, among which were those of Marion, Greensboro, Pilot Knob, Osage, and Big Blue, taking part at the latter place in a daring and successful saber charge. Returning to Memphis it was sent eastward through Tennessee and Alabama, to operate against the forces of Gen. Hood, who was then advancing from Atlanta towards Nashville. In the latter part of November, it moved by steamer from Memphis to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived December 3d, and on the 15th fought dismounted with the forces of Gen. Thomas, in the great battle at that place. When the enemy fled in rout from Nashville the regiment mounted and joined in the pursuit. It fought the cavalry rear guard on the 16th and again on the 17th. In the latter engagement it joined with other regiments in a gallant saber charge, driving the enemy. The Nineteenth in pursuing unintentionally charged into the main body of the Confederate infantry, where it was received by a storm of musketry and canister that caused it to recoil and fall back; but the remainder of the brigade came up, another charge was ordered, and the regiment charged a strong position behind a stone wall, being at first repulsed, but soon afterwards charged the enemy's flank, and drove him to his next line of defense, where the regiment again attacked. The fight closed by the rout and flight of the Confederates. In this day's fighting the Nineteenth lost twenty-two killed, wounded and missing, but took about 350 prisoners and three stand of colors. Beyond Duck river the regiment continued the pursuit, and fought at Anthony's hill and at Sugar creek, where it lost eleven killed and wounded. This closed the campaign. The regiment then moved to Gravelly Spring, Ala., where, in February, 1865, it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, and the supernumerary officers mustered out. Captain Miller had previously resigned and his men were transferred to Companies C and F. The battalion was afterwards engaged in Louisiana and Texas against guerrillas, and in April, 1866, the four companies concentrated at New Orleans, where they were mustered out on the 14th of May.

TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY.

The Twenty-second cavalry, designated as the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth regiment, was formed February 22, 1864, at a camp near Chambersburg, Pa., by uniting seven companies which had been raised in 1861-62 in Washington county, and which was known as the Ringgold cavalry battalion, with five other companies which had been raised for the six months' service in July, 1863, and at the expiration of their term of service mustered out,

then reenlisted and reorganized, to form the Twenty-second cavalry, with the Ringgold battalion. In the six months' battalion there was one Blair county company, D, commanded by Captain William L. Neff; first lieutenant, William Gayton; second lieutenant, J. Brown Wingate.

The field officers of the Twenty-second at its organization in February, 1864, as above mentioned were: Colonel, Jacob Higgins; lieutenant-colonel, Andrew W. Greenfield; and majors, George T. Work, Alias S. Troxell and Henry A. Myers. The consolidation of the various companies was effected at Cumberland on the 5th of March, 1864. It first did duty about Washington and in Maryland and in August, being then under command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, it joined the cavalry division of Gen. Torbert, in the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Sheridan, and fought in numerous actions, including Kernstown, Opequan, Berryville, and Charlestown, Va. In the meantime a detachment of the regiment had joined the forces of Gen. Hunter and took part in that general's campaign against Lynchburg, Va., where they fought on the 12th of July, and afterwards fought in the battles of Kernstown and New Market, it being then under command of Major Work, and in the brigade commanded by Colonel Higgins, of the Twenty-second. Afterwards it formed part of the forces which, under Gen. Averill, pursued the Confederate General McCausland in his retreat from the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., and overtaking him at Moorefield, Va., fought a decisive battle, totally routing the enemy and capturing all his artillery. In this engagement the battalion under Major Work performed very valuable service, and behaved with marked gallantry.

Soon after this the two detachments of the regiment were united at Hagerstown, and the entire regiment, then under command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, moved with the cavalry forces of Gen. Averill across the Potomac into Virginia, taking part in engagements at Falling Waters, Darkesville, Bunker Hill, Stephenson's Station, again at Bunker Hill, Buckletown and Martinsburg. The Twenty-second also took part in the furious charge of the cavalry at Opequan, which ended in the entire rout of the confederate forces under Early, and sent them "whirling up the valley." At Fisher's Hill Early again stood for battle and again he was routed, the Twenty-second sustaining its full share of the fighting, as it also did on the 26th at Mount Vernon Forge. On the 27th, Early's forces attacked in superior numbers, and the regiment suffered severely, but held its ground in the face of overwhelming odds, and did as much as any other regiment towards averting general disaster and saving the wagon-trains of the whole division. In the action of this day Major Work and Adj. Isenberg were seriously wounded, and several officers of the regiment taken prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Greenfield was on this occasion in command of the brigade. On the 19th of October the regiment fought splendidly and sustained severe losses in killed and wounded in the historic battle of Cedar Creek, where the day was barely saved by the arrival of Sheridan "from Winchester, twenty miles away." A few days later the Twenty-second went into camp at Martinsburg, remaining there about two months. During the winter the regiment was constantly engaged in scouting and operations against Confederate guerrillas in the mountain regions of West Virginia, in which service the men were kept almost continually in the saddle, exposed to every kind of hardship and privation. Most of the men of the regiment were mustered out in April, 1865, while some of them remained in the service for several months longer, being consolidated with the Eighteenth cavalry, and forming what was known as the Third Provisional cavalry, which remained on duty in West Virginia about four months longer, and was mustered out of service on the last day of October at Cumberland, Md.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was originally composed of fourteen companies, enlisted for 100 days' service, largely made up of members of the

One Hundred and Twentieth regiment of militia, which had been called out in 1862, and again in 1863, with the short term troops which were put in the field to repel the Confederate invasions which were defeated respectively by the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg.

The regiment was organized in July, 1864, and was stationed at Fort McHenry, Johnson's island, Lake Erie, Gallipolis, Ohio, and at Ironton, Ohio, at the latter places guarding boats and stores, and was disbanded November 11, 1864.

In February, 1865, a second regiment, also designated as the One Hundred and Ninety-second, was organized for a one year's term of service, under command of Col. William W. Stewart. In this regiment was one company, D, composed largely of Blair county men. The officers were Captain S. A. Andrews, First Lieut. James Rodgers and Second Lieut. John Swires. The regiment entered the field in the spring campaign of 1865, but never became actively engaged, as the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, included all Confederate troops in Virginia and virtually ended the war. The regiment was mustered out on the 24th of August following.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

The rendezvous of this regiment was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized on the 2d of September, 1864, and was mustered into the service for one year under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Colonel Joseph A. Matthews, Lieut.-Col. William F. Walter, Major B. Mortimer Morrow, who had previously served with honor in the Eighty-fourth regiment. Many of the enlisted men of the Two Hundred and Fifth were veterans of the early service. Three companies were from Blair county, viz.: Company A, Company C and Company I.

The commissioned officers of the company were Captain George C. Gwinner, First Lieut. Levi W. Port and Second Lieut. Morris Davis. Company C was commanded by Captain Louis D. Spiece, with Henry A. Lower as first lieutenant, and David M. Butler and John Robertson as second lieutenants. Lieutenant Lower was killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. Ira Shipley was captain of Company I, being succeeded October 29, 1864, by John A. McCahan, who was subsequently promoted to be major. Henry Hawk was first lieutenant and Henry Elway second lieutenant.

On the 5th of September the regiment left Harrisburg and went to the front, camping at Fort Corcoran, on the Washington defenses, but soon after moved to City Point, Va., as an escort to about 1,300 recruits and drafted men, destined for Gen. Grant's army in front of Petersburg. At City Point the regiment was engaged in fatigue and picket duty. Early in October it joined the army of the James, but about three weeks later it was transferred to the army of the Potomac, and assigned to General Hartranft's provisional brigade, which was attached to the Ninth corps, and which, about the middle of December, became a part of the Third division of that corps, General Hartranft commanding the division, and Colonel Matthews the brigade. The camp of the regiment was at Fort Prescott, on the Army Line railroad, where, with the division, it made winter quarters, the other divisions of the Ninth corps holding positions in its front.

The first battle of the regiment was the retaking of Fort Stedman, which had previously been captured by the enemy in a sudden and overwhelming assault. It was in the gray of the early morning, March 25, 1865, that the troops were formed in line for the assault. The Two-Hundred and Fifth was held in reserve, and in support of Hartranft's first line, where it remained for more than an hour. The assault was made with great impetuosity, and the work was carried in gallant style. The regiment captured a number of prisoners, and lost ten wounded in the action. But the severest battle in which the Two Hundred and Fifth

was engaged was the first assault on the works of the inner line at Petersburg, in the morning of April 2. The regiment formed at 11 o'clock p. m. of the 1st, and at 1 a. m. of the 2d moved forward to the rear of Fort Sedgwick, then advanced and formed line of battle nearly on the picket line. At daylight the whole line advanced to the attack. The regiment assaulted Battery No. 30, carried it, taking a number of prisoners, and held the work against several determined assaults made by the enemy during the day. It remained in the front line till 2 o'clock a. m. of the 3d, when it was relieved. In this engagement the regiment was exposed to the heaviest fire of musketry and artillery, and suffered a loss of 121 killed, wounded and missing. Lieutenant Henry A. Lower of Company C was among the killed; Major Morrow was wounded, losing a leg. Others among the wounded were Captain Gwinner of Company A; Lieutenant David M. Butler, of Company C, and Lieutenant David H. Geisinger of Company D.

On the 3d of April the regiment moved to the front of the Petersburg works, and found them evacuated. It then marched with the other troops to Burkesville junction, repairing the South Side railroad as it proceeded. It remained at Burkesville till after the war had been ended by the surrender of the Confederate armies under Lee and Johnston, when it moved back to City Point, and there embarked for Alexandria, near which place, at Fairfax seminary, it remained until ordered to Pennsylvania. It was mustered out June 2, 1865. Beautiful monuments in honor of the Two Hundred and Fifth and other Pennsylvania regiments of Hartranft's division, have been erected recently at Petersburg and Fort Stedman by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, their unveiling being the occasion of the return to the former scenes of bivouac and strife of many of the survivors of the regiments. Lieutenant Henry Elway of Company I, was a member of the monument commission appointed by Governor Stuart.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

One company of the Two Hundred and Eighth regiment was composed principally of men from Blair county. This was designated as B company. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized September 12, 1864, under the following named field officers: Colonel Alfred B. McCalmont, Lieut.-Col. M. T. Heintzelman, and Major Alexander Bobb of Martinsburg. The regiment moved from Harrisburg and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, on the James river, where it was assigned to the First brigade, Third division of the Ninth corps, the division being under command of General Hartranft. During the winter the regiment was on active duty and in the front, and frequently under fire. In February, 1865, it took part in an expedition to Hatcher's run, and returned after five days' marching, but without having participated in a general engagement.

On the 25th of March the enemy assaulted the Union lines with great fury and captured Fort Stedman. The regiment was ordered forward, and made a vigorous attack, driving the enemy from the position. In the general assault made to retake the works, the Two Hundred and Eighth captured Battery No. 12, with 300 prisoners, suffering a loss of forty-two killed and wounded. From the morning of the 27th it was constantly in motion until the 2d of April, when it took part in the final assault on Petersburg. Its position was a point in front of Fort Sedgwick, where the works were carried and held against repeated attacks made by the enemy during the day. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was forty-eight killed and wounded. At daylight on the 3d it was found that the Confederates had abandoned their last defenses, and the Union troops entered Petersburg. In pursuit of the retreating enemy,

the regiment moved with its division to Nottoway court-house, arriving there on the 9th, in the evening of which day the news was received of Lee's surrender. It remained there until April 20, when it moved to the rear, passing through Petersburg to City Point, whence it proceeded by transports to Alexandria, near which place it remained in camp till the 1st of June, when the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first regiment, and the Two Hundred and Eighth was mustered out of service.

Company B of this regiment was under the command of Captain James S. Shollar, with Calvin C. Hewitt as first lieutenant and William B. Blake as second lieutenant.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

Early in the summer of 1861, J. G. James, a citizen of Warren, received authority from the war department to recruit a brigade, to consist of three regiments. Recruiting was commenced on the 23d of August, and on the 1st of September, a camp of rendezvous and instruction was organized near Huntingdon. About the 1st of December the troops occupying this camp were transferrred to Camp Curtin, the arrangement for a brigade was changed, and independent regiments were organized from them. The One Hundred and Tenth from companies recruited, A and H in Blair county, B and D, in Huntingdon, C in Blair and Bedford, E, F, C and I in Philadelphia and K in Center and Clearfield, was organized by the selection of the following field officers; William D. Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia, colonel; James Crowther of Blair county, lieutenant-colonel, and John C. Johnson of Philadelphia, major. Colonel Lewis had served in the militia and had commanded the Eighteenth regiment in the three months' service. On the 2d of January, 1862, the regiment left Camp Curtin and proceeded to Hagerstown by rail, where it made a forced march to Hancock, the enemy under Stonewall Jackson, at that time threatening the place. Arms were distributed immediately after its arrival at midnight on the 4th, and it reported for duty to General Lander, in command of the Union forces at that point. On the morning of the 5th, the troops were formed to resist the crossing of the enemy, who had already approached the town on the opposite side of the Potomac and was demonstrating in force. After considerable shelling at long range by Jackson, which was replied to by Lander, the former withdrew and pushed on to Romney, that being his objective point. As soon as this was discovered, Lander made a corresponding movement to Cumberland, where the main body of his division concentrated. Here the One Hundred and Tenth was assigned to Tyler's brigade, and during the ensuing months guarded the approaches of the Potomac. On the 8th of March the regiment broke camp at Paw-Paw and proceeded by rail to Martinsburg whence it marched to Winchester. On the 18th the division moved on a reconnoissance to Strasburg, involving brisk skirmishing with Ashby's cavalry, the enemy retreating and burning the bridges as he went.

The command bivouacked at Strasburg on the 19th and on the 20th returned to camp, north of Winchester. Early in the morning of the 23d, the enemy under Jackson approached in force, and attacked Shields' advanced brigade near the little village of Kernstown, four and a half miles from Winchester. Shields promptly ordered his forces forward, Tyler's brigade being assigned to the duty of attacking and turning the enemy's left flank, which had been thrown forward to a commanding position, screened by timber and by a stone wall. The One Hundred and Tenth occupied the extreme right of the line and in the charge upon the enemy was forced back through the woods by as destructive a fire as ever fell upon a retreating foe. Jackson with his supposed invincible Stonewall brigade, and their accompanying brigades, much to their mortification and discomfit-

ure, were compelled to fall back in disorder upon their reserves. Here they took up a position for a final stand, and made an attempt for a few minutes to retrieve the fortunes of the day, but again had rained down upon them the same close and destructive fire. A few minutes only did they stand against it, when they turned dismayed and fled in disorder, leaving the Union forces in possession of the field, the killed and wounded, 300 prisoners, two guns, caissons and a thousand stand of small arms. The loss of the regiment was thirteen killed and thirty-eight wounded, out of 300 engaged, the severe marching of the few preceding days having rendered many unfit to stand in the ranks. Lieutenant William Kochersperger was mortally wounded. The regiment was complimented in a special order for gallantry in this action. On the morning succeeding the battle, the division advanced in pursuit of the retreating foe as far as Harrisonburg.

The regiment then did provost duty at Winchester and later was assigned to Colonel Carroll's brigade which became a part of McDowell's corps and was ordered back to the Shenandoah valley, to the support of Banks and Fremont, in their encounters with Stonewall Jackson. On reaching the Luray valley, Shields' division was ordered down on the right bank of the river, to Port Republic, where the advance under Colonel Carroll met the advance of Jackson. In the battle which ensued the One Hundred and Tenth was posted on the left in a wood with the Fifth and Sixty-sixth Ohio thrown forward as skirmishers. Seeing the right hard pressed, General Tyler ordered the regiment to the threatened point, but before reaching it the enemy was driven, and it returned again to the former position. By this time the enemy had come up in heavy force on the left and outflanking it, compelled it to fall back, losing some guns and prisoners. Unable to stand up against the entire force of Jackson's army, General Tyler ordered a retreat and the division fell back to Front Royal. The loss of the regiment was considerable in killed and wounded, especially so in prisoners. With the brigade the regiment retired to the defenses near Washington and upon the organization of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Pope, the brigade, now a part of Rickett's division of McDowell's corps, moved to Warrenton, where it remained until the close of July. It then moved forward to Culpepper court-house, near which on the 9th of August was fought the battle of Cedar Mountain. The One Hundred and Tenth supported several batteries during the engagement and sustained some loss. After the battle Pope advanced to the Rapidan, but soon commenced falling back towards Washington, the enemy threatening his right and rear. At Thoroughfare Gap, on the evening of the 28th Rickett's division was pitted against the entire strength of Longstreet's corps, struggling to force a passage and form a junction with Jackson. By presenting a bold front and by hard fighting the rebel chieftain was held in check by this one small division until after nightfall, when finding that further resistance was vain, it fell back to Manassas, and on the afternoon of the 29th, arrived at the battle ground of Bull Run. Early on the following morning, Rickett's division was sent to support Heintzelman and Reno, on the right, but later in the day was brought to the left, where, with Schenk and Milroy, and the Pennsylvania reserves, it maintained the unequal contest with great gallantry during the afternoon, but at night, overborne by superior numbers, together with the entire army, it was forced from the field, and fell back to Centerville. The color bearer of the One Hundred and Tenth, finding his capture inevitable, tore the colors from the staff and concealed them about his person. He was taken prisoner but managed to escape and brought the flag safely into camp. During the Antietam campaign the regiment was retained within the defenses of Washington, and

was posted on Arlington heights. Later it rejoined the army and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, where it sustained severe loss. On the 20th of December Colonel Lewis, on account of physical disability, resigned and Lieutenant-Colonel Crother was promoted to be colonel, Major David M. Jones to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Isaac Rodgers to major.

In the movement upon Chancellorsville, Sickles' corps first supported Sedgwick in his feint upon the left, at Franklin crossing. Starting from camp on the 28th the regiment lay with the corps on the left bank of the Rappahannock, opposite the pontoon, in readiness to cross, until the morning of the 30th, when it marched away to United States ford, and crossing the river, joined Hooker at Chancellorsville. The corps was posted on the right center and during the day and night operated on the flank of Jackson's corps, then moving upon the right wing of the Union army, held by the Eleventh corps. On the morning of the 3d Sickles having fallen back to the Chancellorsville house, and posted his artillery with his infantry in support, the enemy attacked them with the energy of desperation. Jackson had been mortally wounded, and his soldiers threw themselves upon the Union lines with reckless daring, to avenge his fall. Colonel Crowther was killed in this terrible encounter, and nearly half of the effective strength of the regiment was either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. General Whipple, in command of the division, was also killed. At the conclusion of the battle the regiment returned to camp near Stoneman's switch.

Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, the regiment moved on the Gettysburg campaign, about the middle of June, and on the evening of the 1st of July, arrived on the field, taking position on the left, at that time forming part of Trobriand's brigade, of Birney's division. In the formation of the corps on the following morning, the regiment was posted at the front, across the brow of a rocky, wooded eminence to the left and nearly parallel with the Emmettsburg pike. Skirmishing commenced early in the day, followed by a hot fire of artillery, but not until afternoon did the battle open in earnest. Ward's brigade was first struck away towards Round Top and two of DeTrobriand's regiments were hurried to his aid, leaving the latter with only a single line without support. Soon the tide of battle, sweeping on towards the right, reached DeTrobriand with desperation. The rebel horde came on but was again and again swept back by the steady fire of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and the Fifth Michigan. Finally with ammunition expended and ranks terribly shattered it was relieved by Zook's brigade, and retired to the line which had originally been selected for the Third corps to occupy, where it rested and intrenched and where it remained until the close of the battle. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was severely wounded, losing a leg and Captain Cassidy of Company H was shot in the leg, receiving a wound which made him a cripple for life. The regiment afterwards participated in the pursuit of Lee and during the ensuing months participated in several lively skirmishes, eventually going into winter quarters at Brancy station.

In the reorganization of the army, preparatory to the spring campaign of 1864, the One Hundred and Tenth was transferred with its brigade to the second corps under General Hancock. The commanding officer of the regiment was Colonel Isaac Rodgers, who had been promoted successively through all the grades from first lieutenant of Company B. Moving with the army to the campaign of the Wilderness, the regiment crossed the Rapidan on May 4, and camped that night on the field of Chancellorsville. On the 6th it was engaged in the second day's battle of the Wilderness, and from that time until the 10th was daily under fire, losing one-fourth of the men with which it had crossed the Rapidan on the

4th. On the 12th it was actively engaged in the bloody battle at Spottsylvania courthouse, taking a prominent part in the capture of the entire Confederate division. In this action Lieutenant John W. Manning of Company H was killed and Colonel Rodgers mortally wounded.

The regiment subsequently fought in all the engagement leading up to the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, including Cold Harbor, North Anna, Shady Grove Church, Tolopotomy, Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman and Amelia Springs. At Fort Steadman Col. Isaac T. Hamilton was severely wounded. Amelia Springs was the last battle of the regiment. At Clover Hill, Va., in the afternoon of the 9th of April, it received the joyful news of the surrender of the Confederate army, which virtually ended the war. Early in May the regiment faced north, and took up the line of the homeward march, passing through Richmond, reaching Washington defenses on the 15th and taking part in the great review of the Army of the Potomac at the national capital on the 23d of May. It was mustered out of the service on the 28th of June, 1865.

BLAIR MEN IN OTHER REGIMENTS.

Besides the regiments whose formation and services have been sketched in preceding pages, there were many others, serving with equally honorable records in the war of the rebellion, which contained men and officers from Blair county, though less numerous than they were found in the organizations already mentioned. Among such regiments may be mentioned the following, viz.: First artillery, Battery D, Capt. Ed Flood, raised partly in Blair county. Fifty-fifth regiment, Company I, Capt. David W. Madara; One Hundred and Fifty-second regiment, Capt. E. H. Miles and Lieut. John W. Blake, the One Hundred and Ninety-first, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiments of infantry and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. The Fourteenth United States infantry, of which Maj. William Williams, of Hollidaysburg, was one of the field officers, contained in its ranks a considerable number of men from the county. Soldiers from Blair county also served in several of the Pennsylvania batteries, including the famous Knapp's battery, and many men went to the field with the militia in 1862 and again in 1863, under the calls for forces to repel the Confederate invasions of those years. The Third Emergency men was called into service September 11-13, 1862, to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of the state at that time and discharged September 23 and 25. In this regiment were many of the most prominent men in the state, together with two companies, F and G, made up largely of Blair county men.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When President McKinley issued his call for 75,000 volunteers after the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor and the formal declaration of war against Spain was made by congress, there was an instant response from Blair county and steps were taken for the enlistment of a number of companies and the patriotic spirit of the people was roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Only two companies, however, were permitted to enter the service of the government, both of which had previously been affiliated with the state National guard. They were Company C, of Hollidaysburg, which formed a part of the Fifth regiment and the Sheridan troop of Tyrone.

The Fifth regiment, made up of companies from Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Clearfield, Center, Somerset, Indiana and Cambria counties, left Altoona on Wednesday evening, April 27, for the rendezvous at Mt. Gretna, Pa., where the members of the command enlisted in the service of the government. The Fifth was commanded by Colonel Theodore Burchfield and Captain John H. West had command of Company C, with H. A. Miller, who had seen service in the Civil war as first lieutenant and William Van Allman as second lieutenant. The Sheridan troop of Tyrone left on the same evening, under the command of Captain C. S. W. Jones, with T. M. Fleck

as first lieutenant, H. S. Fleck, second lieutenant, Dr. J. L. Brubaker, first lieutenant and sergeant, and H. A. Gripp, second lieutenant and sergeant. Both commands were given tremendous ovations upon their departure from their home towns.

The Fifth regiment remained at Mt. Gretna until May 18, when it was transferred to Chickamauga, Ga., remaining there until September 1, when it was transferred to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky. They were there mustered out on September 17, and immediately returned home, arriving in Altoona on Sunday, September 18. They were given a tremendous ovation upon their arrival in Altoona, and escorted by various civic and military organizations and marshaled by Major John R. Garden and veterans of the Civil war, paraded over the principal streets of the city. Prior to the parade a brief program was rendered on the Logan House porch, where an address of welcome was delivered by Captain Robert Johnson, chairman of the reception committee. Thirteen members of the Fifth regiment died while it was in service, one of whom, Joseph Robinson, was a member of Company C. Energetic efforts were made in the course of the war to have the regiment participate in active service, but without avail.

The Sheridan troop, after a brief stay at Mt. Gretna, was made a part of the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, which occupied Porto Rico, it being a part of the Pennsylvania squadron of cavalry, with Major C. S. W. Jones, who had been promoted from the captaincy, in comamnd. Captain L. F. Crawford had command of the troop during its service. The command arrived home on September 20, and was given a grand reception by the people of Tyrone. The troop consisted of three commissioned officers and 100 men.

Quite a number of Blair county men took part in the subsequent operations in the Philippines, although there was no distinct Blair county command. Three non-commissioned officers of the Fifth regiment, Edgar S. Stayer, John S. Fair and George E. Steele, obtained commissions in the regular army of the United States, and all saw active service on the islands. In all there were about thirty Blair countians who participated in the various campaigns in the archipelago, and there were several in the command that assisted in putting down the Boxer uprising in China. These have since formed an association which is affiliated with the American Veterans of Foreign Service.

BLAIR COUNTY AND THE MILITIA.

The National guard in the form in which it existed until the Dick law went into effect January 1, 1910, was organized in 1879, and in the same year Company C, of Hollidaysburg was organized. Martin Bell, the present judge of the county courts, was the captain of the company for a number of years, and was in command of the company when it was in service at the time of the great strike of employes of the Carnegie Steel company at Homestead in 1888. He resigned when he became judge in 1893 and was succeeded by John H. West, who as already noted, was in command during the Spanish-American war. He was succeeded by H. A. Miller and the company is at present commanded by Capt. Woleslagle, of Altoona.

Company E of Altoona was organized in 1903, with Elmer K. Rupp in command. His successors have been William C. Leamer, William P. Maclay and L. M. Keim.

The Ffth regiment was disbanded January 1, 1910, under the provisions of the Dick law, making the militia a part of the regular army of the United States, and the companies scattered through the regiments requiring more companies to fill up the prescribed twelve-company standard of the War department. Companies C and E were assigned to the Tenth regiment, with headquarters at Greensburg. The Fifth was commanded for a number of years in its earlier days by James F. Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, and subsequently

by Theodore Burchfield, of Altoona. Col. Hugh S. Taylor, of Bellefonte, was in command when it lost its individuality.

Among those prominently identified with the militia in the county is Dr. A. S. Stayer, of Altoona. He enlisted as a private in Company C in 1879 and the following year was promoted to the post of surgeon of the regiment. At the present time he is a division surgeon and is not affected by the disbanding of the Fifth regiment. Dr. Stayer will reach the age limit and will be retired in 1913.

CHAPTER XV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

Allegheny, Antis and Blair Townships.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

Allegheny township was formed from Frankstown in 1793, and originally embraced, besides its present territory, the townships of Antis and Logan. As now defined its boundaries are Logan township on the north, Logan, Frankstown and Blair townships on the east, Blair and Juniata townships on the south, the latter township and Cambria county on the west. The township embraces some fine farming lands. The borough of Duncansville is located within the bounds of the township. The township received credit for 1,841 inhabitants in 1900. The people are largely engaged in farming, special attention being given to market-gardening and dairying.

Upon the organization of Huntingdon county in 1787, the resident tax-payers of that part of Frankstown now known as Allegheny township were Thomas Armstrong, Jacob Burgoon, from whom Burgoon's run takes its name, Captain Thomas Blair, from whom Blair's gap derives its name, who then owned a large tract of land, horses, cattle, negro slaves, grist-mills, saw-mills and distilleries; John Blair, son of Thomas, after whom Blair county was named; Robert Curry, Henry Caldwell, John Edmiston, John Fetter, Michael Fetter, Jr., George Fetter, Matthew Hoffstadet, James Hart, John Kerr, William McFarland, Hugh McFarland, Luke McGuire, Christopher Nipps, Matthew Patton, Daniel Titus, John Williams, Jacob Whittinger, Matthew White, Charles Wellbaum, Henry Wetz, Francis Whitinger and William Williams. These men had all been witnesses of the exciting events transpiring during the Revolutionary struggle, and of the old French and Indian war which preceded it. Born as subjects of the reigning house of Great Britain, they were at the time of which we speak freemen, part and parcel of the then infant republic. It is very probable, too, that a majority of those of whom we have here mentioned had been active participants in the stirring events of the Colonial and Revolutionary times.

Captain Thomas Blair, the father of John Blair, after whom the county was named, was, prior to the beginning of the Revolution, a resident of Path valley. He was active during that war in clearing the Upper Juniata valley of Tories and Indians, and at its close settled at the mouth of what has since been known as Blair's gap, in this township, where in 1788 he owned a grist-mill, saw-mill, one slave, four head of cattle, four horses, and 300 acres of land, the latter by virtue of a warrant. He was an energetic man, and by his untiring exertions succeeded in getting a pack-horse road cut through the gap at an early day. He was a native of Scotland, and was one of four or five brothers who settled at an early date in various parts of Pennsylvania.

His son, Hon. John Blair, just mentioned, was also a prominent and useful citizen, and resided for many years at the same place.

His usefulness and standing in the community made him probably the most conspicuous man of his day in this part of the state. He was foremost in the projection of the canal and Portage railroad. Blair township was so named in honor of him in 1839, and in 1846, when Huntingdon county was divided, his old friends paid another tribute to his memory by giving the new county his name.

In this township, near the mouth of Sugar run, occurred the massacre of the "Bed ford Scout," an account of which will be found in another part of this volume.

After the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and the consequent cessation of Indian hostilities on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, settlements in the old township of Franks-town increased rapidly. From its great extent in territory, however, many of the residents were put to countless inconveniences, and in 1792 moved to have the township divided. The question was decided in favor of a division the following year, by the Huntingdon county court of quarter sessions. The decree was signed on the second Monday of November, 1793, by Thomas Smith, president judge, and David Stewart, Robert Galbraith and Benjamin Elliott, associate judges.

The first assessment of Allegheny township was made in the spring of 1794, and according to the roll, which is still preserved, there were seventy-seven residents within what are now the limits of the township. Thomas Williams was the assessor in the year 1810, and at the close of his report he said that there were then within the township 33,426½ acres of resident land, 558 horses, 285 cows, seven distilleries, seventeen occupations, four grist-mills, one fulling-mill and one tannery. Total valuation of the foregoing, $99,328. There were 60,-685 acres of unsettled lands, valued at $26,-837. Total valuation of property to be assessed in the township, $126,165.

Villages.—Duncansville, which became a borough in 1890, will be treated in another place. Bennington was formerly a town of considerable importance, but its glory has departed. In the days when the iron industry flourished in Blair county a furnace was located at Bennington. It was built in 1846. For some years it was owned and operated by the Blair Iron and Coal company. It furnished employment for seventy-five men, and its products amounted to 550 tons of pig-iron per month.

The hamlet known as the Foot of Ten, or Germanyville, so named because standing at the foot of the tenth inclined plane of the old and famous Portage railroad, contains a grist-mill, schoolhouse and about twenty dwelling houses. Blair creek affords valuable water-power privileges, and the Huntingdon and Indiana turnpike also passes here.

Other villages that have sprung up in recent years are Cross Keys, where a post-office has been established, and Canan station. At Sunbrook, on an eminence overlooking the surrounding country, is the magnificent country place of John Lloyd, the president of the First National bank of Altoona.

Much attention has been paid to road building in Allegheny township in recent years. Many miles of road have been macadamized and thousands of dollars judiciously expended in permanent improvements to the highways. The educational welfare of the children has always received the consideration of the people of the township, and as a rule the teachers here have been better compensated than those of other districts in the county. There are nine schools in the township, the township co-operating with the borough of Duncansville in the maintenance of the high school in the latter place.

ANTIS TOWNSHIP.

Antis township was carved from Allegheny in 1810, and forty years later a portion of it was detached to form the present township of

Logan. As now organized it has Cambria county and Snyder township on the north, Snyder and Tyrone townships on the east, Tyrone and Logan townships on the south, the latter township and Cambria county on the west, while its water courses are the Juniata river and various tributaries, known as Taylor, Coal Bank, Shaw, Collier, Bell's Gap, Sugar Beaver Dam and Laurels runs.

Antis township embraces a considerable portion of the famous Tuckahoe valley. The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad crosses the eastern part in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and on this line at Fostoria, Tipton and Pinecroft, are centered a majority of the inhabitants. Bellwood borough, formerly known as Bell's mills, is located within the bounds of the township. The population was 2,204 in 1860; 1,893 in 1870; 2,282 in 1880; 2,060 in 1890, and 2,368 in 1900. The Pennsylvania & Northwestern division of the Pennsylvania railroad, formerly known as the Bell's Gap railroad, starts from Bellwood, and in following up the course of the Bell's Gap run, which flows southeasterly, it gains an altitude at Lloydsville of over 1,100 feet above its starting point, nine miles away. This road was built in 1872, chiefly to bring coal from the mines on the mountain top to the main line, but, on account of the grand and romantic scenery along its course, its mountain peaks, deep gorges, cuts and windings, it is much visited and admired by summer tourists. Lloydsville has become a noted summer resort and picnic ground.

Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war and the consequent discontinuance of Indian and Tory ravages under British auspices, several families settled within the present limits of Antis township, and finally became possessed of homesteads by right of occupation and improvements. Among these early settlers, located here as early as 1787, were William Allen, James Crawford, Jonathan Edington, Philip Edington, John Glasgow, Robert Ricketts, Jesse Tipton, Edward Tipton and Measaugh Tipton. Later on we find the names on record of Christian Black, Manasseh Bradley, William Clark, John Clark, Abraham Crane, Robert Edington, Jacob Fetter, John Hunter, Jacob Myers, Daniel Swartz, John Swartz, Giles Stephens, John Tussey, Caleb Tipton, Timothy Van Schoick, Aaron Van Schoick and Peter Wertz.

During the April sessions of the court of quarter sessions of Huntingdon county, in the year 1808, before Hon. Jonathan Walker, president judge, the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Allegheny township was read, praying for a division of the township. Whereupon the court appointed John Blair, John Patton and Andrew Henderson a commission to inquire and report to the next court agreeably to the act of assembly of March 24, 1803. At the August term of 1808, it being the "next term," the same order was continued, and was continued through succeeding terms until the August session of 1810, when Messrs. Henderson, Patton and Blair rendered their report, recommending a division of the township. Thereupon the court ordered the division, directing the newly created township to be called Antis. From 1810 to 1850, Antis included, besides its present territory, a considerable portion of Logan township, the latter division having been formed from Antis and Allegheny in the latter year.

Edward Bell was the first retailer of merchandise in the township, and he had the field to himself until 1828, when he had a competitor, Dudley H. Burnham. From 1829 to 1841, Edward Bell again occupied the field alone. During the latter year, though, and for a few years succeeding, Graham McCamant and John Krotzer were mentioned as merchants. John Bell and Josiah Clossen were the inn-keepers in 1830. In 1840 the merchants and inn-keepers noted were John Dougherty, Martin Bell, Benjamin F. Bell, John Bell and Graham McCamant. The Cranes were also early inn-keepers at Davidsburg, or Hensheytown.

Bellwood, having been incorporated as a borough, there are left but three villages in the township, Tipton, Fostoria and Davidsburg, or Hensheytown. Tipton was laid out

LUTHERAN CHURCH, ROARING SPRING

NASON HOSPITAL, ROARING SPRING

CHURCH OF GOD, ROARING SPRING

M. E. CHURCH, ROARING SPRING

by Herman Haupt on January 21, 1856. The original plot contained 154 lots, besides the station grounds of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. William P. Dysart was also an early resident and large property owner, and his descendants still own the property he acquired. The first settlers in the vicinity were the Tiptons, and from them the place derives its name. In 1828 the Antis forge was built by Dysart & Lloyd. It had three fires and was sold to Graham McCamant in 1833. About the year 1855 operations were discontinued and the town never had any industry afterwards. The Baptist church was built in 1841, the Presbyterian church in 1845, and very soon thereafter the brick Methodist Episcopal church, which was subsequently burned.

Fostoria is a station on the Pennsylvania railroad, having about 100 inhabitants. It contains a few stores. Davidsburg, or, as now known, Hensheytown, was laid out by John Henshey in 1827, and so named in honor of his son David. Long before the beginning of the Revolutionary war Captain Logan, the Indian chief, and the firm friend of the Americans, built his wigwam at the beautiful spring here which still bears his name. Subsequently he removed to the locality now known as Tyrone. In 1792, however, Christian Black, a tanner as well as farmer, became the owner of the lands surrounding Logan's spring, and as the remains of old tan vats attest, here carried on his business for some years. He finally sold out to Thomas Ricketts, who transferred the premises to John Henshey in 1824. Until the building of the Pennsylvania railroad and the consequent diversion of travel from the wagon road which led from Bellefonte to the Portage railroad at Duncansville, Davidsburg was quite an active business center, and at one time could boast of two taverns, three stores, a tannery, two shoe-shops, two tailor shops, blacksmith, cabinet and carpenter shops. Its glory has departed, however, it being now but a quiet little village, having no business interests. For many years John Bell, as postmaster, handled all the mail matter arriving in the township at the Antis postoffice. Dr. Crawford Irwin, for many years a leading physician of Hollidaysburg, was the first physician to locate at Hensheytown. After him came Drs. Giles, Baldwin, Confer and Clark, the last named having been in the vicinity until the spring of 1881.

The most important industry within the confines of Antis township at the present time is the manufacturing plant of H. S. Kerbaugh, limited. The firm is largely engaged in railroad contract work, and at these works all the tools, shovels, cars, etc., used by the firm in its operations are manufactured. The plant is located near Bellwood and gives employment to about 100 men, mostly skilled workmen.

The Tyrone division of the Logan Valley Railway company extends through Antistownship and it has given an impetus to building operations, many people who are employed in Bellwood, Altoona and Tyrone having erected homes at places along the line. Some very fine farms are found in the Tuckahoe and Logan valleys and much attention is devoted to market gardening in recent years.

The people of the township have always been abreast of the times in matters of education. A township high school has been successfully conducted for several years and altogether there are seventeen schools in the township, the directors at present being William Fouss, Harry Manley, Fred Bland, D. W. Irwin, F. M. Glasgow and William L. Snouffer.

BLAIR TOWNSHIP.

The township of Blair, one of the three interior divisions of Blair county, enjoys the distinction of including within its borders three boroughs, viz.: Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and Newry, besides a portion of the borough of Dunsansville. It was formed from Frankstown in 1839, and, as now defined, is bounded on the north by Allegheny and Frankstown, east by Frankstown and Taylor, south by Taylor and Freedom, and west by Freedom and Allegheny townships. Although its surface is

broken, hills, dales and bottom lands abounding, good farm lands predominate. Including Newry and Duncansville it contained 1,176 inhabitants in 1860; 1,571 in 1870 and 1, 426 in 1880. Exclusive of these places the population in 1890 was 1,054 and 1,043 in 1900.

During the Revolutionary period, or from 1768 to 1786, a considerable number of settlers had located in that portion of Frankstown township now known as the township of Blair. Among them were Patrick Cassidy, the founder of Newry; Henry Champinou, Michael Fetter, who built the fourth grist-mill in the upper valley of the Juniata, and who with his sons, Michael, George, Samuel and John, occupied the premises, later known as McCahan's mills, now the residence of John N. Vipond; Paul Frazier, William and John Holliday, John, James, Angus and Patrick McDonald, Thomas and John McCune, Jacob Shingletaker, William Pringle and John Wareham.

During the January sessions of the Huntingdon county court of quarter sessions in the year 1839, before the Hon. Thomas Burnside, president judge, and Joseph Adams and John Kerr, esqs., associate judges, the report of the commissioners, appointed at January sessions, 1838, to inquire into the propriety of forming a new township from the township of Frankstown, continued to the same commissioners at April sessions, 1838, August sessions read and approved, November sessions continued, was, January sessions, 1839, read and confirmed and the division decreed. Maxwell Kinkead and Alexander Dysart were the commissioners. In April, 1863, George L. Cowan, Job M. Spang and Jacob L. Martin, commissioners appointed by the court for the purpose, ran a new line between Blair and Freedom townships, which changed the boundary line, increasing the area of Freedom township, and consequently diminishing that of Blair.

The creation of the boroughs of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport, Newry and Duncansville left Blair township with no towns of any size. There are, however, the villages of Catfish, Vicksburg and Reservoir. At Catfish were located two hotels, which by their location along the pike leading from Hollidaysburg to Morrison's cove, enjoyed a large patronage. The Ingram house was conducted for many years by Humphrey Ingram, and the Catfish hotel by William Detrich, whose widow still conducts it. Vicksburg, near the Pennsylvania railroad station of Brooks' Mills, had for most of its residents for many years the sons of Daniel Delozier, one of the pioneer residents of the township, and their descendents. A church, built by the Progressive Brethren in 1885, is located here. Reservoir, located at the breast of the old reservoir, which fed the canal, is a village of about 100 inhabitants. It contains two churches, a Methodist and a Baptist, both established as missions by the Hollidaysburg churches. The reservoir, which is treated fully in a separate chapter, was located within Blair township.

The dismemberment of the township left it with but four schools, but its people have always been abreast of the times in educational matters. In 1909 a handsome two-story brick building replaced the old structure in the Rhodes district, it being dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on October 30. The members of the school board in 1909-10 are Thomas A. Stover, C. C. Young, A. L. McIntyre, R. S. Delozior, David Garland and W. J. Ellenberger.

CHAPTER XVI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS (CONTINUED).

History of Catharine, Frankstown and Freedom Townships.

CATHARINE TOWNSHIP.

Catharine township occupies a central position on the eastern border of the county. Formerly a part of Morris township, in Huntingdon county, it began its existence as a separate organization in the year 1846, contemporaneously with that of Blair county, section two of the act organizing the latter county, approved February 26, 1846, reading as follows:

"That each of the portions of said Morris township, according to the said division line made by William Reed and others, shall hereafter be separate and distinct townships for all purposes; the portion lying westward of said line to be called Catharine township, and shall hold its general and township elections at the house now occupied by Walter Graham."

Its name was bestowed in honor of Catharine, wife of Alexander Gwin, who was a member of the house of representatives at the time the act was passed.

A little more than ten years later, or on the 19th day of June, 1857, the report of Robert R. Hamilton, Thomas B. Buchanan and John H. Stiffler, commissioners appointed to survey and establish a new boundary line between Catharine and Frankstown townships, was confirmed and ordered to be placed on record. This line is described as "beginning at a post by the Juniata river near Canoe Furnace; thence north five and one-half degrees west 385 perches west to a chestnut-oak on the summit of Canoe mountain; thence north thirty-three degrees west 695 perches to the summit of Brush mountain." Thus the territory of Catharine township was considerably increased.

As now formed the township is bounded on the north by Tyrone township and Huntingdon county, east by Huntingdon county, south by Woodbury township, and west by Frankstown and Tyrone townships. Its principal water-courses are the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, which in its northeasterly flow forms the major portion of the boundary line between Woodbury and Catharine townships. Canoe creek, Fox, Roaring and Yellow Springs runs. Its surface, although broken by mountains and ridges, affords a considerable scope of good farming lands, which are utilized successfully, well-cultivated fields and handsome farm buildings dotting a landscape most picturesque.

In 1846 its taxables numbered 185. It had 815 inhabitants in 1860; 907 in 1870; 579 in 1880; 513 in 1890, and 712 in 1900. The decrease after 1870 was owing to the abandonment of the canal and the cessation of work at Etna furnace.

The Etna furnace was the first establishment for the manufacture of iron erected within the present limits of Blair county. Messrs. Canan, Stewart & Moore became the owners of the lands upon which it, the forge, grist-mill, etc., were situated, in 1808. They began the erection of the furnace soon

after, and it was completed and put into blast in 1809. Mr. Stewart finally became the sole owner, and continued to operate the mills, furnace and forge until 1823, when Thomas Jackson by purchase became the owner. Since Mr. Jackson's time the property has been in possession of Henry Fisher, Henry Spang, Harry A. Spang, Spang, Keller & Co., Isett, Keller & Co., Samuel Isett, who with his son, continued the business until 1877, when work at Etna was abandoned. Only its ruins remain today.

The township can boast of no village, but at Yellow Springs, in the central part, is a store, post-office, blacksmith shop and a few dwellings. The turnpike passes here, and during the pike's palmy days the Yellow Springs tavern and toll-gate were important and well-known landmarks on this once famous highway. On the turnpike, but a considerable distance east from the Springs, is situated a frame Lutheran church edifice and burial-place, and still further to the eastward stands a commodious Presbyterian house of worship constructed of brick. At Etna there is a Methodist Episcopal chapel and in the northeast part of the township stands a building known as Keller's reformed church.

The Kittanning path, or trail, famous and widely known during the colonial days and the war of the Revolution, in passing from Frankstown to Water street, intersected the present township of Catharine; and it is probable that in following up this broad aboriginal avenue and the valley of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, the hardy pioneers of a century and a half ago obtained a first glimpse of the present county of Blair from a point within the borders of this little township.

When this immediate region was first visited by the whites it is now impossible to determine, but probably not earlier than the year 1750. In 1756 Colonel Armstrong led his avenging expeditionary force through this township and on westward along the Kittanning path to his objective-point, the Indian town of Kittanning, lying west of the Alleghenies, which was reached and destroyed. Doubtless these fertile valleys then presented an inviting aspect to many of his followers, and they resolved that at no distant day their homes should be established here, but they were then in the midst of what is known as the French and Indian war, and for seven long years thereafter the border settlements of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia were ravaged by the Indians and their no less savage allies, the French from Canada.

In consequence of the state of affairs existing during the continuance of this war it was not possible for settlers to locate and remain in the Canoe valley, nor is it likely that any attempted it prior to the year 1765. After the latter date, however, and before the beginning of the war of the Revolution, it is presumable that a few families became established as residents, forming an outlying settlement, as it were, in their relation to the settlers of the Sinking valley.

Among the early settlers who had made homes in the neighborhood of Water street and in the Canoe valley before the war of the Revolution began were John and Matthew Dean, the Stewarts, Ferguses, Beattys, Moreheads, and Lowrys, Jacob Roller, John Bell, the Simontons, Van Sants, John Sanders, Samuel Davis and Edward Milligan. Following them, probably after the cessation of hostilities in 1783, came the Kinkeads, Clarks and others. The early settlers were mainly Scotch, or Scotch-Irish, stanch Presbyterians. They endured great hardships, met appalling dangers, and until 1781 frequently baptized this soil with their blood. The massacre of the Dean family and other thrilling events of the times are set forth in another chapter.

After the restoration of peace the settlements here, as well as in other portions of the county, increased but slowly. The establishment of the Etna furnace and forge

in 1809 accelerated improvements somewhat, yet at the time of the second war between the United States and Great Britain the major portion of the present township was denominated unseated land. Most of those now residing in the township are the descendents of the early settlers, and the township has given to the county and the state many men of prominence. There are five schools maintained by the township and great interest has always been taken in educational matters. The present members of the board are Lewis H. Isenberg, I. Martin McCall, S. M. Isenberg, J. M. Kooken, A. C. Shultz and L. E. Hetrick.

FRANKSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Frankstown township of today embraces by a very small part, comparatively speaking, of its original proportions. Organized as a township of Bedford county at an early day, it became a part of Huntingdon upon the organization of that county in 1787, and then contained territory comprised in the present townships of Allegheny, Antis, Blair, Frankstown, Logan and a part of Catharine, and by a change made in the boundary line dividing Frankstown and Catharine townships, a portion of the former was transferred to the latter in 1857.

As now organized this ancient township is bounded on the north by Logan and Tyrone, east by Catharine, Woodbury and Huston, south by Woodbury and Huston, and west by Taylor, Blair, Allegheny, Logan and Tyrone; it being very irregular in form, and touched by eight different townships. Some portions of its surface are rugged and lying waste, but along the streams, and particularly in Scotch Valley, some fine farming lands are found and utilized to a large extent.

It had a population of 1,363 inhabitants in 1860; 1,553 ten years later, and 1,783 in 1880. In 1890 the number had decreased to 1,505, and in 1900 the number reached 1,609.

The village of Frankstown, once a place of considerable commercial importance, a borough, and in early days a prominent landmark in the central portion of the state, has long since been nothing but an insignificant hamlet, its glory having departed with the beginning of the rise of its near neighbor, Hollidaysburg. It had a furnace, but like all the other furnaces in Blair county, it went out of blast in the early eighties, which accounts for the loss in population between 1880 and 1890. The town is a station on the line of the Petersburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad and recently has received some impetus by reason of the fact that it is at the eastern end of a large classification yard built by the east of Hollidaysburg.

Early History, Settlers, Etc.—Assunnepachla was the Indian name of Frankstown, signifying in their language a meeting of many waters, or the place where the waters join. Here they had a village known to the Indian traders as early as 1730, and here they continued undisturbed until during the French and Indian war, or in the year 1755, when the major portion of the warriors at Asunnepachla went to the Ohio river valley, and took up the hatchet for their "brothers" the French. This act the colonial government officials persuaded themselves to believe was mercenary on the part of the savages. The real cause, however, was the great and universal dissatisfaction which followed the purchase of the Juniata valley, besides the greater portion of western Pennsylvania, by the Penns, for four hundred pounds, from the Iroquois at Albany in 1754.

After the final settlement of this difficulty by a treaty held between Penn's representatives and the savages, and confirmed October 23, 1758, it is believed that a considerable number of those who had joined the French returned to the wigwams at Assunnepachla. At least this town continued to be a prominent Indian settlement until the army of General John Forbes marched up the Raystown branch in 1758, when the spies sent out by the Indians brought back such exaggerated reports of the warlike appearance and strength of the army that the settlement was entirely broken up, and the warriors crossed the Alleghenies

by the Kittanning Path, and bade farewell to the valley which they were only too well convinced was no longer their own.

Some years before the departure of the Indians from Assunnepachla, however, the locality had become known to the Indian traders as Frankstown, from the fact that an old German Indian trader by the name of Stephen Frank had established himself here, and was engaged in bartering with the Indians. He, in common with other Indian traders, lived upon terms of the greatest friendship with the savages. He died among them, and it was after his death that one of the chiefs took his name of Frank; hence has arisen the erroneous impression that the was given to this old town in honor of an Indian chief.

Soon after the close of the French and Indian war settlements of whites began to show in the region west of Tussey's mountain, and to distinguish the locality a wide scope of country stretching from the mountain aforesaid to the Alleghenies was given the name of Frankstown district. The Scotch and Scotch-Irish, the German Lutherans, and many native Americans equally as hardy and venturesome were gradually pushing out their settlements to the westward, and before the close of the year 1770 it is probable that a score or more of families were snugly domiciled in the region then known as the Frankstown district.

Frankstown Village.—Just when this locality assumed the aspects of a village we cannot determine, but probably about the year 1800, upon the establishment of Lazarus Lowry's grist- and saw-mills. At that time John Cunningham was the inn-keeper. In 1810, Dr. John Buchanan was the resident physician, and the manufactories consisted principally of distilleries, though Joseph Patton had a tannery in operation. The village then contained twenty houses and lots. In 1820 among its business men were Samuel Crawford, Henry Denlinger, each of whom owned mills; Peter Hewit, a distiller and merchant; John F. Lowry, proprietor of a grist and saw-mill; Lowry & Garber, merchants, and Joseph Patton, tanner. The merchants in the township in 1834 were James McNamara, Robert McNamara, Christian Garber, John Swope, Alexander Knox, William Shiffler and John M. Blair & Son. The tavern keepers in 1832 were Henry Denlinger, Charles Cox, John Kinports, James Buchanan, David McKillip, Jacob Weidensall, William Donaldson, William Johnson, Philip Leamer, Jacon Noffsker, John Cannon, Jeremiah Murray, James Johnston, John Lytle, Bartle Hartford and Michael Hayden.

The Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike was then an important avenue of travel, and the proposed canal and Portage railroad, which its projectors intended should connect at Frankstown, was then agitating the minds of all of those in the state foremost in works of internal improvement.

Supposing that Frankstown must be the western terminus of the eastern canal, and consequently the eastern terminus of the Portage railroad, the residents and property-owners in the village during the years from 1825 to 1831, or until it was determined that Hollidaysburg should be the terminus, became possessed of great expectations as to the future. The village was incorporated as a borough, real estate rose rapidly in value and various business enterprises were projected. But a property owner demanded an exorbitant price for a sufficient quantity of land on which to construct a canal basin. The residents and friends of Hollidaysburg were pressing their claims and offering special inducements meanwhile, and it was finally determined that the latter town should be the terminus of the canal and railroad. This determination and its speedy accomplishment ended the prospects for future greatness of Frankstown and it has remained a quiet little village to this day.

The Frankstown furnace was built by Daniel Hileman and Stephen Hammond about 1836. After various changes of ownership it came into the possession of the Blair Iron and Coal company in 1878 and was managed by that company until about 1885, when it was put out of blast and dismantled. During the

latter years of its operation it afforded employment for fifty men and produced 550 tons of pig iron per month. George W. Grier was the last manager of the furnace.

Geeseytown and Canoe Creek are the only other villages in Frankstown township. The former place was settled by Conrad Geesey, the progenitor of the family in this county and a sturdy German Lutheran, and the Geesey homestead is one of the old landmarks of Blair county. Geeseytown contains several stores, shops, a Lutheran church and about a dozen dwelling houses and a granger's hall.

Canoe Creek, located along the old pike, formerly had several taverns and a postoffice, from which many of the farmers of the surrounding valleys were served with their mail, and several stores. Joseph Stiffler was postmaster for a period of twenty-four years, from 1861 to 1885. He was succeeded by Alvin McKenzie, who after four years' service gave way to H. T. Stiffler, son of Joseph, and he in turn was succeeded by his brother, A. L. Stiffler, who now holds the position, with a life tenure of the office under the civil service rules. The opening of several stone quarries near the village and the building of a branch railroad thereto from the Petersburg branch of the Pennsylvania, has given quite an impetus to the village recently and it now has a population of several hundred. The village has a United Brethren and a Methodist Episcopal church.

Frankstown township has generally been in advance of most of the other townships of the county in educational affairs, paying higher wages to the teachers, providing better buildings and equipment and maintaining a longer term. It has twelve schools in operation and each year pays the tuition and traveling expenses of all those who desire to attend the high schools of the adjoining boroughs. The members of the school board in 1909-1910 are J. L. Confer, G. R. Stiffler, J. F. Mentzer, J. B. Wertz, Jacob Boyer and Christian Hileman.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

Freedom township was erected from Juniata in 1857 Its boundaries are Juniata and Blair townships on the north, the latter and Taylor on the east, Greenfield on the south, and Juniata on the west. It is drained by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, Poplar, McDonald's, Dodson's, South Dry, and Paw Paw runs, which are tributaries of the former stream. The surface is broken but some fine farming lands abound. On Poplar run, in the western part, is the hamlet known as Poplar run postoffice, or Puzzletown. On the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, in the eastern part are the picturesque little villages of East Freedom and Leamersville, and one mile south of the latter place, on the Martinsburg branch railroad is the town of McKee's Gap, the station being known as McKee. In 1880 it had a population of 1,214 inhabitants and the value of all real estate then was placed at $85,465. In 1890 the population had decreased to 1,140 and by 1900 it had further decreased to 1,114. The census of 1810 will doubtless show a considerable increase over these figures, as the building of the Altoona & Bedford railroad, which passes through the township, started in the fall of 1909, has given a great impetus to business.

The first settlers came to what is now Freedom township about 1887. Among them were Stephen Delaney, George Myers, William Early, John Shade, John Gost, Christopher Gost, Edward McGraw, Peter McGraw, George McKee, from whom McKee's Gap derived its name; William Leamer, from whom Leamersville derived its name; Richard Shirley, father of James Shirley, the first man hanged in Blair county; Peter Miller, Samuel Donner, Jacob Glass, John Dodson, Nicholas McGuire, John Stiffler, Michael Stiffler, Michael Nipps, Henry Helsel, Jacob Smith, Peter Stiffler, William Shaw, William Dickey, Samuel West, Joachim Storm, John Tickerhoof, Charles Malone, Nicholas Burke, Peter Hetrick, Jeremiah Rinehart, Matthew Ivry, John McConnell, William Craw-

ford, David Crawford, Harmon Forber, William and John Riddle, Alexander Knox, Dr. Wallace, Henry Colclesser, Philip Beight and Frederick Singer, an ex-Hessian soldier.

Among the residents of the townships at the time of the formation of Blair county in 1846 were John Albright, John Curtis, Levi Donner, Joseph Dodson, who lived to be 100 years old and never was on a railroad train; Jonas Diehl, Eli Donner, Charles Huston, George H. Harker, Daniel Sell, Jacob Sell, Samuel G. Leamer, Christian Lingenfelter, James Marsden, Bernard Lorenz, Edward McGraw, Joseph McCormick, Samuel Noffsker, Jonathan Noffsker, Samuel Rhodes, Daniel Ressler, Jacob Smith, Samuel Singer, Samuel Shaw, Jacob Wilt, George Weaver, John Stiffler, Solomon Smith and Emanuel Ruggles.

The building of Maria forges in McKee's Gap, and Sarah furnace in Greenfield, and later still the Martha forge and furnace at McKee's Gap, all added to the prosperity of this section of the country. Population was rapidly increased thereby, and the farming classes were afforded ready purchase for much of their surplus products.

Job M. Spang and John Ullery were the commissioners appointed by the court on the division of Juniata township and their report was confirmed after exceptions had been filed and corrections made, on June 19, 1857, the court directing that the new township be called Freedom.

Villages.—East Freedom.—Until the year 1838 the site of East Freedom, then owned by Edward McGraw and Valentine Lingenfelter, could only boast of a log schoolhouse, which stood on the lot now occupied by King's store, and was known locally as the Johnstown and Bedford crossroads. During the year mentioned, however, Joseph McCormick, a saddler, deeming it a good point for carrying on his business, purchased a corner lot of Edward McGraw, and built the first house and shop. This house was a frame building, and is now part of the Freedom hotel.

Teams owned by Dr. Shoenberger and others were constantly passing the "cross roads," and soon after McCormick had located here there came George W. Kephart, who opened an inn, and George Yinger, a shoemaker, who also bought a lot and built a house thereon. In 1839 or 1840, Edward McGraw, as proprietor, laid out a village plot. Prior to 1842, John Yerty, a cooper, Robert Todd, and George McBride, the first merchants, Dr. A. T. Shriver, a practicing physician, and Joseph Blackburn, a tanner, had likewise established themselves here. The first postoffice was established about 1840, Robert Todd becoming the first postmaster. E. F. Shoenberger's storehouse was built in 1844, and the Methodist Episcopal church edifice, now the United Brethren church, in 1845. In 1846, William Anderson came here from Newry and also engaged in merchandising. Among other early merchants were Jonas Diehl and Alexander Knox. The growth of the town was but gradual and for many years, until the fall of 1909, it was at a standstill, but the construction of the Altoona and Bedford railroad, which passes through the village, has given it an impetus and already many additional buildings are being erected and it is likely to become a town of some importance. Among its professional and business men during the past forty years have been D. J. Appleby, physician; Jacob Burger, merchant; Jeremiah Klepser, tanner; Joseph Burger, carpenter; A. Kurtz, tailor and postmaster; Joseph McCormick, hotel proprietor; William McGraw, justice of the peace and school teacher; Michael C. Murphy, merchant; Andrew Ott, shoemaker; William Price, wagon maker; George Ruggles, blacksmith; George Young, carpenter; Thomas A. Trout, dealer in farming implements; H. G. King, merchant; Fred Gonsman, contractor; David Mauk, huckster; John H. Hileman, farmer and H. C. Burger, merchant.

Physicians.—Dr. A. T. Schriver settled at East Freedom in 1840, and remained some eight or ten years. Dr. L. F. Butler then occupied the field, and for about a quarter of a century practiced extensively in this and surrounding townships, achieving a high reputation in the profession. He died in 1873. Just before the death of Dr. Butler, Dr. J. D. Kirk became a resident of the village. He remained six years, removing to Roanoke, Va., where he has amassed considerable wealth. He was succeeded by his pupil, Dr. Ralph C. Klepser, now a leading physician of Altoona. He remained in East Freedom but one year and was succeeded by Dr. Robert C. Irwin, of Hollidaysburg, who practiced for a brief period and was succeeded by Dr. D. J. Appleby, who removed to Tyrone, after practicing in East Freedom for about ten years. Later physicians have been Dr. J. W. Wengert, Dr. E. E. Mong, Dr. William M. Eldon, Dr. E. M. Duff and Dr. J. L. Gallagher.

Schools.—The log schoolhouse which stood on the grounds now occupied by H. G. King's store was the first building erected on the village site of East Freedom. It was built in 1835, and among the teachers who there presided were Moses McIlvaine, John Lingenfelter, Dr. A. T. Schriver and John Long. In the house which succeeded the old one the teachers of years ago were James Condron, Thomas Condron, and John Cunningham. Then followed Peter McGraw, William McGraw, Dr. George W. Grove, James E. Butler, Joseph Whittaker and William H. Diehl. A modern building two stories high was erected in 1889, the first teachers there being Jesse C. Sell and Miss Emma Benson. Later teachers in the town have been Mayberry E. Sell, Miss Blanche Schwerdt, Charles R. Croyle, Frank A. Noffsker, Merrill Williams and D. Elmer Sell.

Churches.—Among the early members of the East Freedom Methodist Episcopal church were Bernard Lorenz, John Hamilton, Samuel Noffsker, Jacob Leamer and Thomas Dodson. For several years meetings were held in the old log schoolhouse. In 1845, however, the present church edifice in East Freedom was built as a Methodist house of worship, and thereafter was occupied for many years. The building was never paid for though, and finally, on the 23d of January, 1879, the entire property was transferred to Samuel Noffsker, who had been the principal owner. The same year the Methodists erected a church edifice in the village of McKee's Gap, at a cost of $1,200. It was dedicated August 12 of the same year, Rev. James M. Clark preaching the dedicatory sermon. It has always been a part of the Duncansville charge.

Members of the Lutheran church have lived in this locality from its first settlement, but it was not until 1883 that they attempted to have a house of worship of their own. In that year, however, they built a neat and commodious structure, which has since been a part of the Newry charge. The successive pastors have been Revs. J. W. Henderson, A. H. Sherdt and C. F. Gephart. Members of the Catholic church,residing in the town belong to St. Patrick's parish at Newry.

The United Brethren church at East Freedom, was organized in September, 1879, and soon after the old Methodist church property was purchased of Samuel Noffsker's heirs for $110. East Freedom is the center of what is known as the Hollidaysburg charge, there being mission churches at Canoe creek, Bobb's creek and Puzzletown. A union church has recently been erected in what is known as the Smith corner. Among those who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation are Revs. Knight, Armour, Edward Trimbath, J. F. Talhelm, Hugh Conley, J. Clem, A. E. Fulton, J. M. Smith, W. H. Mattern, George Noden and J. F. Shaw.

Leamersville.—The pretty village of Leamersville is located on the banks of the Juniata, a mile north of East Freedom. Four roads intersect at this point, and in

the early days when the highways were the only means of transportation there was a tavern and a store located here, both being conducted at various times by Perry Trout, William Leamer, after whom the place was named, and Bernard Lorenz. Near the village are two flouring mills, both of which have been successfully operated for more than fifty years. In 1872 a church edifice was erected by the Church of the Brethren. In 1909 this structure was replaced by a handsome new edifice. The congregation has always been a large and flourishing one, and was presided over for many years by Rev. James A. Sell. More recently its pastor has been Rev. David D. Sell. Among those who have been and are residents of the village are Emanual Ruggles and James Ruggles, blacksmiths; John Shade, wagon maker; Miles Lingenfelter, miller; Harry Hileman, miller; James A. Sell, minister; Martin Greenleaf, farmer; Samuel B. Leamer, painter; Henderson Gorsuch, blacksmith; John Sell, farmer; James Riddle, farmer; E. J. Akers, miller; Joseph Soyster, miller; H. C. Lorenz, Peter Stroup, Milton B. Shade, Fred Benton and Peter Stroup.

Being the center of a thickly settled community, the village always had a large school. The first teacher, in the early fifties, was Henry Scaggs. Among his successors have been Dr. Edward Beegle, Dr. George W. Grove, Joseph Whittaker, William H. Diehl, W. R. McCloskey, J. E. Butler, Miss Mazie L. Eckhardt, Harry L. Koons, H. G. King and Miss Jennie Benton.

The murders were committed within the precincts of the village. One man was killed by an officer, and the other victim, the wife of James Shirley, was cruelly beaten to death with a hammer by her husband, who carved a name for himself by being the first in the country to tread the platform of the gallows, a few years after the formation of the county.

McKee's Gap.—During the early days this locality was included within the boundaries of old Frankstown township, and before the year 1800 George Myers was the owner of grist- and saw-mills here. The property seems to have remained in the hands of the Myers family until some time after 1810, when George McKee came into possession, and from him the village derived its name.

Through this gap in Dunning's mountain flows a never-failing stream, and since the first settlement of the region by the whites a wagon-road has been improved and traveled upon as well. The Martinsburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad passes through the gap.

The stream passing the gap is formed by the surplus flow from Roaring Spring and Plum Creek, in Taylor township; its fall is rapid, its volume even, and as we have seen, it was early utilized for mill purposes. As early as 1830 its waters were driving forges for Dr. Peter Shoenberger in the gap, but it was not until 1838, when E. F. Shoenberger, son of Dr. Shoenberger, built Martha forge, and iron works were established in the territory now embraced by Freedom township. In 1843 or 1844 Martha furnace was built by Edwin F. Shoenberger. Hence, by constructing and operating the mills, forge and furnace, quite a number of families had been gathered at this point, and for many years it had worn the aspects of a small village, yet it contained no regularly laid out streets or lots of uniform dimensions. On the 4th day of April, 1871, John Brawley, surveyor, under the auspices of A. K. Bell, president of the Hollidaysburg and McKee's Gap Iron company, laid out the town of McKee's Gap. As then plotted it contained eighty-three lots, and streets named Spruce, Cedar, Front, Patterson, Irwin, Bedford and Freedom. An additional plot was laid out May 5, 1871, by the same surveyor and proprietors.

The furnace built by E. F. Shoenberger was regularly operated until 1890, it being the last of the many furnaces in Blair county to close down. The furnace was enlarged and rebuilt several times and for many years was owned and operated by the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron company, an incorporated association,

with a capital stock of $140,000, at the head of which was James Denniston, of Hollidaysburg, president and general superintendent. The Gap furnace produced about 7,000 tons of pig iron per annum, and furnished employment for about 200 men. Jesse L. Hartman, son-in-law of Mr. Denniston, was the manager of the furnace from 1878 until it was closed down in 1890. After the furnace closed down Mr. Hartman leased several hundred acres of land on Dunning's mountain, containing valuable deposits of ganister rock and operated quarries for ten or twelve years, giving employment to most of the men who had been employed in the furnace. With the close of these operations the men have found employment at Roaring Spring, Altoona and other places and the town has remained stationary. All the old tenement houses have disappeared and some very fine residences have been built in recent years, making it a very pretty village nestling between the mountains. The Pennsylvania Railroad company in 1908 built an attractive station, the railroad agent for a number of years past being John S. Wertman. The town contains a Methodist Episcopal church, a school building and several stores.

Puzzletown.—About the year 1840 a man named Baird or Beard, established the town of Puzzletown, or Poplar Run postoffice, and sold village lots. Afterwards the site was in contests in the courts for years. Puzzletown has never grown beyond its original proportions, yet it boasts of several small stores and a house of worship owned by the United Brethren.

Freedom township at present has eight schools and the members of the board of education are H. G. King, D. L. Wineland, J. S. Wertman, Charles W. Benton, Thomas A. Trout and Milton B. Shade.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS (CONTINUED).

History of Greenfield, Huston, Juniata and Logan Townships.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Greenfield township is the southwestern division of Blair county, and at the time it was detached from Bedford county, in 1846, to form a portion of the new county of Blair, it embraced, besides its present territory, Juniata and Freedom. As now constituted, its boundaries are Juniata and Freedom townships on the north, Taylor township and Bedford county on the east, Bedford county on the south and Bedford and Cambria counties on the west.

Abutting the Allegheny range of mountains, its general surface in consequence is broken, and narrow valleys and precipitous mountain-sides abound. However, along the valleys formed by the principal streams good farming lands are found, as well as upon the hills not too steep for culture. The Blue Knobs, on the western border of the township, one of which is the highest peak in Pennsylvania, are prominent natural features, and divide its arable lands into two distinct portions. The township is drained by the Juniata, which has its fountain head on the side of one of the Blue Knobs, in this township. Among the smaller streams are Bobb's creek, Polecat run, Beaver Dam creek, Poplar, Pine and Smoky runs.

The village of Claysburg is situated on the Juniata river, just above the mouth of Beaver Dam creek. Further up, on the same stream, at a distance of about two miles from the village, is the site of the once famous Sarah Furnace, while throughout the township are scattered an industrious people, numerous saw- and grist-mills, schoolhouses and churches. Greenfield had 1,099 inhabitants in 1860, 1,223 in 1870, 1,286 in 1880, 1,319 in 1890 and 1, 427 in 1900.

The first settlers of Greenfield township were Valentine, Lingenfelter and the Dively family, who located in the vicinity of Sarah furnace about 1770. They were followed soon afterwards by Thomas Ives and John Nicholas. It is not probable that there were many other in the township prior to the commencement of the Revolution. Soon after the conclusion of peace between England and the Independent states, and the consequent cessation of Indian incursions, other settlers came in, yet it is likely that even at the beginning of the present century the heads of families then located in the region in question did not number a score. Among them, however, were Henry Bennett, John Barnhart, Adam Black, the Dodsons, the Justices, and the brothers Henry, David, John and Joseph Walter. The Walters came from Maryland, near the Pennsylvania line, and settled on Smoky and Pine runs soon after the close of the Revolution. Their descendents are still very numerous in the township. Other early settlers were John U. Zeth, who built a saw- and grist-mill; James McCormick, father of Joseph McCormick of East Free-

dom, who came from Virginia and settled in the township in 1808; Jacob Yingling, born in Maryland, settled near the Knobs, in 1812, and Frederick Dibert, from an older settled section of Bedford county. The Diberts are of German origin, and were among the first settlers of Bedford county.

From 1820 until the completion of Sarah furnace, in 1832, population increased very slowly. The residents were denied the advantages of markets for the sale of surplus products, and male and female alike were clad in homespun garments. The building of Sarah furnace, however, and its attendant store, church and schoolhouse were important events in the history of Greenfield township, and the forerunners of a certain degree of prosperity. It has always remained isolated and to this day many of the people live in rather primitive fashion and the German language is generally prevalent. At the present time the Hollidaysburg and Bedford branch of the Pennsylvania railroad is in course of construction, and as is extends through the township, it will doubtless have a tendency to modernize the community.

Claysburg.—The picturesque little village of Claysburg is situated upon the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river. Although the pioneers, John Barnhart, Adam Black and Henry Bennett were early residents in the vicinity, it appears that John Ulrich Zeth was the first to locate upon the site of the village proper. He was a German by birth, and settled here in 1804. In 1805 he built a saw-mill, and the following year a grist-mill. Part of the original grist-mill building, which was constructed of hewn pine logs, remained until very recently. There seems to have been no other buildings erected at this point until 1838 when Conrad Ling built a stone house and began the business of inn-keeping. Paul Mauk, for many years prominent as a huckster and innkeeper, also became a resident and identified with the history of the hamlet at about the same time. On the 23d of March, 1839, John Bennett, surveyor, laid out lots on the east side of Main street for George B. Spang, and April 10, 1840, he plotted a tract lying on the west side of Main street for Jacob Zeth. The town grew slowly, and after ten or fifteen years had about 200 inhabitants. The population has remained at about that figure to the present day. Among the most prominent men who have lived in the village are Daniel Shock, blacksmith, who served as captain in the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers during the Civil war and represented Blair county in the state legislature; Dr. John W. Johnston; George W. Mauk, merchant; S. E. Hoenstine, dealer in furniture; Henry Wertz, proprietor of woolen mills; Dr. F. H. Herr; Jacob Walter, surveyor and justice of the peace; John D. Eckhardt, farmer; and Dr. J. H. Weaver.

Church.—Since the first settlement of the township the Lutheran, German Reformed and Methodist Episcopal churches have predominated. The earliest meetings were held in dwelling-houses, and later in log school buildings. In 1810, however, members of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, jointly, built the old Greenfield church. It, too, was of logs, and stood some two miles south of Sarah furnace, just over the line of Bedford county, as the lines are now drawn. This was the only church structure in a wide section of country for many years. Soon after the building of Sarah furnace, or about the year 1834, Dr. Peter Shoenberger completed a log church edifice there, which remained until recent years. It was placed at the disposal of all denominations, and was the first building erected for purposes of religious worship in the township as now formed. The Sarah furnace church was then used by the Reformed, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal denominations until 1846, when the Union church edifice at Claysburg was built by the Reformed and Lutheran people, the Methodists continuing to worship at the Furnace church until 1879. The corner stone of the

Union church was laid in August, 1846, and the dedicatory services held on Nov. 8 of that year. Rev. Frederick A. Rupley, who lived until 1909, organized the new congregation of the Reformed church and preached the dedicatory sermon. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. Mr. Eyler. In 1882 the Lutherans built a church of their own, and the Reformed congregation has continued to worship in the old Union church, although it has been practically rebuilt. The Methodists have worshipped in Odd Fellows' hall since 1879.

Claysburg Lodge No. 713 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted July 21, 1870. A handsome two-story frame hall was erected and dedicated on Nov. 6, 1873, at a cost, including furnishings, of $2,200.

Sarah Furnace was built by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, the great iron-master, in 1831-32, and first went into blast Aug. 12 of the latter year. Ore was obtained on the opposite side of the mountain, in the present township of Taylor, and the furnace was operated in conjunction with the Maria forges in McKee's Gap. If Sarah furnace ever paid for operating, however, it was under the management of Dr. Shoenberger, for with all others it was a dismal failure. It was demolished in the winter of 1881-82.

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

Huston township, lying between Woodbury and North Woodbury townships and occupying a portion of Morrison's cove, possesses all the natural features, beauties and advantages in common with its neighbors. From the date of the organization of Woodbury until the year 1842, when it was erected as a separate township, it formed part of the first mentioned division. By the formation of Taylor township in 1855, however, its territory was diminished. As now organized it has Woodbury township on the north, Huntingdon county on the east, North Woodbury township on the south, Taylor and Frankstown townships on the west.

Clover and Piney creeks, flowing to the northward, are its principal sources of water supply and drainage. Fine farming lands and comfortable farm buildings abound along the highways, which take the direction of these streams, and the appearance of things generally throughout the township indicates thrift and prosperity. On Clover creek, in the northwest corner of the township, is situated the hamlet of Fredericksburg, known as Clover Creek postoffice, while in the southeast corner, on Piney creek, is located the Rebecca furnace.

Two years after its organization, or in 1844, Huston contained 221 married taxables, and fifty-one free men. Dr. Peter Shoenberger and Samuel Royer & Co., then owned all the unseated lands, and the total valuation of all property assessed was $289,383, on which a county tax of $367.75 and a state tax of $324.84 was levied. In 1860 the township had a total population of 1,214. There were 1,385 inhabitants in 1870, in 1880, 1,533, in 1890, 1,391, and in 1900, 1,145.

Settlements were made in the territory now termed Huston township simultaneously with or immediately succeeding those first established in other parts of Morrison's cove. Among the early settlers about the time of the Revolution were Jacob and Conrad Brumbaugh, Harmonus, John, Jacob and Henry Clapper, David Goughenour, Isaac Huston, Christian Hoover, Paul and Jacob Rhodes, Philip Metzker, Jacob Smith, James Spencer, William and John Shirley and Christopher Shrom.

The Rebecca furnace was erected in the year 1817, being the first furnace built by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who afterwards became the most prominent iron-master in the state of Pennsylvania. Edward H. Lytle became the owner of the furnace many years ago, and the property is still owned by his heirs. Essington Hammond operated it for about five years prior to 1870, then B. M. Johnston & Co. until 1873. It then remained idle until January, 1881, when Dr. S. M. Royer, of Martinsburg, operated it for about one year, employing over fifty men, and producing thirty-five tons

of pig metal per week. The furnace was afterwards dismantled and only a dreary waste remains where it once stood.

In the year 1842 a new era dawned upon the small bit of territory now under consideration. The ancient township was then divided, and to the southern part was given the name of Huston. John Clark, John Aurandt and John M. Gibboney were the viewers appointed by the court to report on the division, and their report was confirmed on Aug. 19, 1842. It was named Huston in honor of Hon. Charles Huston, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and formerly an eminent member of the bar of Huntingdon county, of which the township formed a part until 1846, when Blair county was created. In 1872 the boundary line between Huston and North Woodbury townships was slightly changed at the order of the court, John M. Gibboney and D. M. Bare having been appointed commissioners for the purpose.

The township maintains nine schools and the present members of the board of education are M. L. Acker, D. W. Smith, L. D. Acker, A. S. Wagner, John Dixon and A. L. Snoberger.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

In 1847 Juniata township was erected from Greenfield, and ten years later its limits were reduced by the formation of Freedom township. As now organized, therefore its boundaries are Allegheny township on the north, Freedom township on the east, Greenfield township on the south and Cambria county on the west. Generally speaking, it may be termed a mountain township, yet its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Iron ore and bituminous coal abound in various localities.

The Huntingdon and Indiana turnpike, as well as the roadbeds of the Portage and New Portage railroads, in following up the Blair Creek valley, passes from east to west across the southern border. In the southern part is the hamlet known as Blue Knob, where there is a postoffice, a small Lutheran church edifice, schoolhouse and blacksmith shop. There is also a lodge of the Patriotic Order Sons of America here, and they have a neat little building which they use for lodge purposes.

Among the early residents were the Wilts, Burgers, Bowsers, Costlows, Champenours, Diehls, Beegles, Feathers, Gaileys, Helsels, Conrads, Leightys, Lingenfelters, McIntoshes, Mashes, Morgans, Rhodes, Stifflers, Shaws, Longs and others, which names predominate to this day in the township. Prior to 1800 there was not probably more than a score of people residing in the township. In 1900 the population was 612. It was part of Bedford county until the spring of 1846, when by the formation of Blair county it became part of the latter organization. In the fall of 1846, in response to the petition of many inhabitants, praying for the division of Greenfield township and the erection of a new one, viewers were appointed by the court of quarter sessions, to investigate and make report. The viewers, C. McConnell and Samuel S. Barr recommended a division and the report was confirmed March 27, 1847.

One of the most remarkable men in the history of Juniata township was Thomas Keagan, who died about 1885 at the age of 106 years. He was a native of Ireland, served under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, and came to America, settling in Juniata township about 1820. He retained his faculties to the last and the year before his death went to the election and voted for Grover Cleveland for president. Among those who have held the position of justice of the peace in the township are George Weaver, Adam Moses, Jacob Leighty, Simon Diehl, Henry Costlow, Frederick S. Wilt and Michael Moyer. What is known as the Swites, a plateau, upon which is some excellent farming land, extends through this township.

Attention was given to educational matters in this township at an early date. From a deed in possession of the secretary of the distrist school board it is learned that in 1823 Peter Wilt, Sr., "for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to him in hand paid,

sold to Peter Wilt and Christian Lingenfelter, trustees of an English and German school, all his right, title and interest in a certain piece of ground situated," &c. The Dry Run schoolhouse is located on this lot. At the present time there are six schools in the township and the directors for 1909-1910 are L. W. Diehl, A. B. Long, E. J. Leighty, Calvin Wilt, S. G. Wilt and L. A. Shaw.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

Logan township was formed from Allegheny and Antis in 1850. The term Logan, as applied to various sections of the country, public houses, organizations, balls, etc., in this region, was derived from the Cayuga chieftain known to the first white settlers in the Tuckahoe valley as Captain Logan, a name given him by the whites. He came here from the Susquehanna valley prior to the year 1768, and settled at the spring near Grazierville, a locality still known as the Logan valley. A firm friend of the Americans during the struggle for independence, he it was who discovered and disclosed the diabolical plot of John Weston and his Tories. Although he had learned to read from the Moravian missionaries when a lad, he knew very little of the forms of land purchases; so, through his ignorance of the customs of civilized communities, he failed to purchase the spot on which his cabin stood. As a consequence, after the war, some envious white man bought the land and warned the friendly savage off. He was too proud and haughty to contest the matter, or even bandy words with the intruder; so about 1785 he left and located at Chickalamoose, where Clearfield now stands, and there continued until the Great Spirit called him to a happier hunting ground.

Logan township is bounded on the north by Cambria county and Antis township; by Antis, Tyrone and Frankstown townships on the east; Frankstown and Allegheny townships on the south, and Allegheny and Cambria county on the west. The city of Altoona and the borough of Juniata occupy a central position within its boundaries, and by reason of the fact that various suburban points, known as East Altoona, Greenwood, McCartneyville, Collinsville, Llyswen, Lakemont, Lakemont Terrace, Eldorado, Roselawn, East End, Kittanning Point and Glen White, lie just without the city's corporate limits, the population of Logan exceeds that of any other township in the county. Thus it had 2,538 inhabitants in 1860; 2,422 in 1870; 4,582 in 1880; 7,688 in 1890, and 9,089 in 1900. The estimated population at the present time is 15,000.

Embracing in the western section the eastern slope of the Allegheny range, and a portion of the western inclination of Brush mountain, much of its territory, although rich in deposits of bituminous coal and iron ore, can never be rendered valuable for agricultural purposes. However, in the southeast and northeast quarters, some very good farming lands abound. The township is drained by the Little Juniata, Homer's mill, Brush, Glen White Scotch Knob, Glen White and Burgoon's runs, all of which afford excellent water power, and the last four named fill the reservoirs upon which the inhabitants of Altoona depend for supplies of water. The Allegheny Water company, which supplies many of the suburban villages, gets its supply of water and has a reservoir on Mill run.

The present township includes a portion of the famous Tuckahoe valley, which extends from Altoona to Tyrone, and within it quite a number of white families had located before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Among them early were Thomas and Michael Coleman, Michael Walleck, James Hardin, James Hart, John Torrence, Jacob Burgoon, John Guilleford and William Guilleford.

There were some depredations committed by the Indians in the Tuckahoe valley, but, except upon one occasion, none of a very serious nature. The cause of this can be traced in a great measure to the fact that Thomas and Michael Coleman and Michael

Wallack lived in the upper part of the valley. These men were so well known and so much feared by the Indians, that although the Kittanning trail leading to the Bald Eagle valley ran directly through Tuckahoe, they always avoided it, for fear of finding those old and experienced hunters ambuscaded along their route.

Besides Captain Logan, the friendly chief, lived for some time in what is now known as Logan valley. He was also known and feared, and he was constantly on the alert to guard against the incursions of hostile savages. Add to this the fact that the valley was thinly populated, and the risk attending the hunting for scalps immeasurably great, small roving parties on but two or three occasions made their appearance in Tuckahoe.

In the fall of 1777 two savages took captive two children while at play near a cabin located somewhere near what is known as Hutchinson's crossing. Thomas Coleman happened to be out hunting, and saw them come up the path. Each one was carrying a child, but neither of them had fire-arms, so that he felt quite at ease. From behind the tree where he stood he might easily have shot one of the savages, but he would not run the risk for fear of hitting the child, so, waiting until they had passed him, he jumped into the path, leveled his gun at them and shouted "Surrender!" The affrighted savages dropped the children and disappeared in the woods.

On another occasion they entered the valley, stole three horses and set fire to a stable. A number of the pioneers tracked them through the old warpath to the top of the mountain, which was quite as far as it was prudent to venture, as that was considered the line dividing the white settlements from the Indian country.

The only massacre in Tuckahoe ever committed by the Indians took place in the summer of 1778. A man named John Guilliford cleared a small patch of land a short distance south of where East Altoona now stands, and erected his cabin near the Trout homestead. In the spring of 1778 he abandoned his ground and cabin, after the first alarm of Indian depredations, and sought safety in Fetter's fort. In the course of the summer, after the alarm had somewhat subsided, Guilliford went down to see how his crops were progressing. His body was found the same day by Coleman and Milligan. It was lying at the threshold of his cabin door, so that in all probability he was shot just as he was coming out of his house. Coleman and Milligan dug a grave near the hut and buried him as he was, without a coffin. The most remarkable feature about this murder was that Guilliford was not scalped. When it is remembered that scalps were paid for at the British garrison at Detroit, the omission to scalp Guilliford appears inexplicable. Coleman and Milligan went in search of the Indians, but did not succeed in getting upon their trail.

The Revolutionary struggle over, the war-cry of England's savage allies was never more heard on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, nor, indeed, east of the headwaters of the Ohio; and in consequence of the security then afforded to both life and property, the log cabin homes of the pioneer whites increased year by year here in the Tuckahoe valley, as well as in all contiguous districts. Yet, by reason of the great distance from general markets, and the almost inpassable condition of rude highways, unbridged streams, etc., the increase in population and values was not by any means rapid, and even until the building of the main line of the Pennsylvania roalroad through this portion of the valley, the number of inhabitants, comparatively speaking, was insignificant.

The building of the Pennsylvania railroad and the founding of Altoona in 1849, rapidly increased the population of heretofore sparsely settled regions of Allegheny and Antis townships, and it was soon determined by those interested to ask for the erection of a new township. Accordingly,

in response to the petitions of many inhabitants, William Brooke, Joshua W. McCord and Levi Slingluff were appointed, at the May adjourned court of quarter sessions in 1850, commissioners to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new township, to be called Logan, from Antis and Allegheny townships, and make report of their proceedings, together with their opinion of the same, which was read at June term, 1850, was again read on the 30th day of October, 1850, and confirmed and ordered to be recorded. In December, 1851, John M. Gibboney, Joseph P. Dysart and William Brooke, in accordance with the request of various petitioners, were appointed by the court commissioners to change the line between Antis and Logan townships. These commissioners corrected the line from "David Smith's white-oak corner" to the Cambria county line, thus creating a straight boundary line between the townships mentioned of more than 1800 perches in length. During the October sessions of 1867, Martin Bell, William H. Brooke and D. N. Bare were appointed commissioners to adjust and establish a boundary line between Tyrone, Logan and Frankstown townships. On the 25th of October, 1868, they reported as follows: "We do establish the summit of Brush mountain as it runs in all its meanderings to be the line of Tyrone, Logan and Frankstown townships, so far as the two latter townships border on said Brush mountain. In recent years the area of Logan township has been steadily decreasing as a result of the creation of the borough of Juniata, in 1890, and annexations of territory to the city of Altoona from time to time. The largest recent annexations to the city were Fairview, 166 acres, now the Eleventh ward, in 1906, and Millville, 124.5 acres, now the Twelfth ward, in 1907.

MANUFACTURING.

The Allegheny furnace, the second iron furnace erected within the territory now known as Blair county, was built in 1811, by Alison and Henderson. In 1835, after having been out of blast eighteen years, it was purchased by Elias Baker and Roland Diller of Lancaster county, Pa. Mr. Baker became a resident of the township the same year, and before his death, in 1854, became possessed of large landed interests in the adjoining townships. He erected a massive stone dwelling, at a cost of $75,000, and a grist-mill in 1854, at a cost of $20,000. Until 1867 charcoal was used at the furnace. From that time coke alone was employed for smelting purposes. During the later years of its existence this furnace produced from fifty to eighty tons of pig-iron per week, and was managed by Dr. S. C. Baker after his father's death. It was put out of blast in 1885 and later dismantled, going the way of all other furnaces in the county.

The axe and pick manufactory of Colclesser brothers, at Eldorado, was established by their father, Daniel Colclesser, about the year 1832. He carried on the business from that time until 1878 when he was succeeded by his sons John and Samuel. The former has since retired and the business is conducted by Samuel and another brother, Aden. Motive power is derived from the waters of Burgoon's run, and half a dozen men are steadily employed. Colclesser Brothers make many of the picks used in the maintenance of way department of the Pennsylvania railroad. Willis Gibboney had occupied the same site and power with wool-carding and fulling mills from about 1806 to the date of the establishment of the axe and pick manufactory.

The works of the Altoona Brick and Tile company, limited, are located on the Hollidaysburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad company, a short distance from the city limits. They were established in 1880, and under able management have achieved an enviable degree of success. The ground occupied is about two and a half acres in extent, and upon it are erected the most thoroughly constructed and appointed buildings and kilns. Among the leading specilties are

fire-clay bricks for rolling-mills, coke ovens, etc., locomotive tiles, gas retorts and the various designs and patterns of fire-clay articles necessary for steel works and manufacturing establishments requiring high grades of material. The present officers are James C. Hughes, president, and Charles W. Moore, secretary and treasurer.

With the growth and development of the city of Altoona, Logan township, which surrounds the city on all sides, has also grown, and co-incidentally has lost some of its most thickly populated districts through annexation to the city. Thus in recent years the towns of Fairview and Millville have become a part of the city and are known as the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. Network of trolley lines leading from the city to the surrounding towns has resulted in the springing up of pretty villages here and there, and the population is steadily increasing as a result of the development of Lakemont park, Llysen, Lakemont terrace, Roselawn, Oakton, Collinsville, Newburg, East End, Greenwood.

In educational affairs Logan township is far in advance of most rural communities. Every district is provided with a commodious brick building, and a high school with a competent corps of teachers is conducted. A district superintendent has the general supervision of the schools of the township, this position being held for a number of years past by Prof. John H. Hennen. His predecessors were John H. Cessna and John H. Walters.

Logan township has kept pace with the progressive tendencies of the day in the matter of road building. In 1908 the taxpayers gave their approval to a loan of $50,000 which was judiciously expended in permanent road building, and some of the finest stretches of road in the county may now be found in this township.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS (CONCLUDED).

History of North Woodbury, Snyder, Taylor, Tyrone and Woodbury Townships.

NORTH WOODBURY TOWNSHIP.

North Woodbury township is the southeastern division of Blair county. From the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in this region in 1758 to the time of the formation of Bedford county in 1771, this bit of the vast domain of the commonwealth was included within the boundaries of Cumberland, and from the latter year until the erection of Blair in 1846 it formed part of Bedford. In 1855 a considerable portion was detached to form the present township of Taylor.

With Tussey's mountain on the east, it embraces a portion of the beautiful and fertile region known as Morrison's cove. Martinsburg borough is situated in the northwest part. About three miles east of Martinsburg, near Clover Creek, is the small village of Frederisckburg, otherwise known as Clover Creek postoffice, southward from the latter place the hamlet known as Millerstown, and in the southeastern part of the township is Henrietta, also a postoffice station, and the terminus of the Morrison's cove branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. Between Martinsburg and Henrietta is the village and station, Curryville. Its only considerable water-course, Clover Creek, flows northerly through the eastern part.

About 1755 a colony of Dunkards, now known as the Church of the Brethren, began to settle in the southern portion of the cove; they gradually worked their way northward, until many of them became residents of the present township of North Woodbury, Taylor and Huston, and numbers of their descendants hold possession to this day. About the same time Scotch-Irish immigrants settled in this region. During the Indian wars of 1762 quite a number of murders were committed in the cove and many captives were taken. In May, 1781, a band of marauding Indians entered the cove and murdered a man, woman and two children and took one man prisoner within a mile of the fort of John Piper, who was then colonel of the county. At another time several other prisoners were taken. It is also related that during one of the Indian forays a man named Houser and his son were killed, and two children of the same family were carried away into captivity.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and consequent cessation of the Indian depredations, bona fide settlers swarmed into the cove, and it is to be presumed that prior to 1790 all desirable lands had passed to individual ownership. During the war of 1812 Captain Bridenthal led a company which was recruited in the cove to the Canadian frontier, yet, by reason of their conservatism, their peculiar religious tenets and customs, and the present appearance of their surroundings, it may readily be inferred that during all the years a large majority of the people of North Woodbury township led the same quiet, uneventful lives which they seem to do today. By the erection of Blair county in 1846, North Woodbury, including the greater portion of the present township of Taylor, was detached

from Bedford county to form part of the first-named civil division.

SNYDER TOWNSHIP.

Snyder township occupies the extreme northern point of Blair county. Center Huntingdon, Cambria and Clearfield counties border it on three sides and on the east natural boundaries are formed by Brush Mountain and Bald Eagle ridge. The western section is almost wholly on the Allegheny mountains, and the entire surface of the township is more or less broken. Along the Little Juniata, which flows through the southeast part of Snyder, are some fertile lands, and the upper valley of Bald Eagle creek is also tillable. The remaining area has been valuable only for its timber supply, which was largely consumed in the manufacture of iron in the period when charcoal furnaces flourished in this part of the state.

Moore's, Hutchinson's, Sinking and other runs help to drain the country and have a constant flow from mountain springs. The latter has a subterranean passage for more than three-fourths of a mile, emerging from the earth at the borough of Tyrone in the form of a very large spring of unusually pure water, which soon mingles with those of the Juniata. Close at hand is the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, which flows along the western base of a ridge bearing the same name from its course in Center county. Along these streams, and particularly in the small valley of Bald Eagle creek, settlements were made several years before the Revolution by a number of persons of small means, who were attracted thither most likely by the abundance of game found on the foothills of the mountains. Among these was the Rickett family, composed of seven stalwart sons, noted for their reckless daring and bravery as Indian scouts. These, in common with nearly all the original settlers, removed before the beginning of the century, and nothing but vague traditions of their residence are preserved. Most of the land comprising the township having become the property of iron-masters, it was thence occupied by tenants, and the pioneer history is barren of interest.

Snyder township was formed of parts of Warrior's, Mark and Antis townships, in conformity with a report made to Governor Simon Snyder, by two commissioners appointed for the purpose, William P. Dysart and John McMullen, Jan. 14, 1841, and it was named in honor of the governor.

The fine water power afforded by the streams of Snyder early attracted the attention of the iron masters owning the adjacent ore-fields, and about 1805 the Little Juniata was made to operate a forge for John Gloninger & Co. This was called Tyrone forge, and soon achieved an excellent reputation for its products. Eight years later the company built another forge half a mile up the Juniata, which, from its location with reference to the first, was called Upper Tyrone forge, and both were placed under one management. Prior to this, possibly about 1807, a rolling-mill, slitting-mill and nail factory were built on the bend of the river, below the old forge, which was successfully operated until about 1830. The first nail maker was John A. Davidson, and from 1820 to 1826, Walter Clarke, father of Dr. Rowan Clarke, was the manager of the mills. Both the lower and upper forges were rebuilt by William M. Lyon & Co. before 1840, the capacity of the former being increased to eight fires and one large hammer, while the lower forge had five fires. In 1865 the present Tyrone steam forge was built near the site of the lower forge. This forge was successfully operated until 1874, when work was suspended. About 1883 a rolling-mill was added to the plant and operations were then renewed. The manufacture was confined mainly to boiler tube skelp and special high grade pipe iron. It employed over 150 men and the annual product was over 12,000 gross tons from the rolling-mill and 6,000 tons' product from the forges. It was thus operated until 1904, when it closed down. Early in 1910 the Tyler Tube works became interested in the idle plant and made arrangements with the owners to operate it and ship

the products direct to them, and it is once again in operation after an idleness of six years.

A. G. Morris has extensive quarrying interests in Snyder township. As early as 1868 he began quarrying and shipping limestone, and later on he engaged in the manufacture of lime. At Tyrone forges Mr. Morris began work in November, 1879, engaging on a large scale in the development of a quarry which had been partially opened prior to his ownership. This industry has assumed large proportions and Mr. Morris has long been one of the most extensive operators in his line in the interior of the state.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

The township of Taylor is situated on the southern border of the county, and was formed from Huston and North Woodbury in 1855, and until the erection of Blair county in 1846, comprised portions of both Bedford and Huntingdon counties. Its present boundaries are Blair and Frankstown townships on the north, Huston, Frankstown and North Woodbury townships on the east, Bedford county on the south and Greenfield, Freedom and Blair townships on the west.

It includes a portion of the famous and beautiful region known as Morrison's cove, and is drained by Plum and Halter creeks and the stream, which, having Roaring spring for its source, finally unites with Plum creek and flows northward through McKee's gap. The mountains forming its western boundary are especially rich in iron ore, while the undulating surface of the township generally affords prosperous communities and fine farming lands.

The Morrison's cove branch of the Pennsylvania railroad affords ample railway facilities for those residing and doing business in the towns and villages, while excellent wagon roads lead in various directions. The village of Sharpsburg lies about two miles to the eastward of Roaring spring, on a broad highway leading from the latter place to the borough of Martinsburg.

When the Bedford county pioneers, chiefly Germans, pushed out their settlements to the northward and westward during the years immediately succeeding the close of the French and Indian war in 1756-63, some of them located within the present limits of Taylor township. Thus we find that prior to 1775, Jacob Neff, the Dunkard miller, who is mentioned in the history of Roaring Spring, Martin and Jacob Houser, Christian Hoover, and probably a few others were already here.

After peace and quietness had been restored other families located in this part of the cove and before the organization of Huntingdon county in 1787, John Brumbach, Daniel Ellrich, Christopher Markle, Abraham Plummer, Jacob Plummer, Peter Hoover, L. Philip and Peter Stoner, Jacob Shoenfelt, Edward Cowen, John Lower, Tobias Shiffler and John Morgan were counted as residents.

Until 1842 the territory now embraced by the township of Taylor was partly in Woodbury, Huntingdon county, and partly in North Woodbury, Bedford county. In that year, however, Woodbury township was divided, and to the southern part was given the name of Huston. By the formation of Blair county in 1846 all portions of the present township became part of the new county, but the townships of North Woodbury and Huston remained intact until April session of the Blair county court of quarter sessions, 1854, when John Bennet, Alexander Knox and Samuel Dean were appointed commissioners to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new township from parts of North Woodbury and Huston, to be called Morris, and to make report of their proceedings, together with their opinions of the same. This report was approved by the court July 30, 1855, and at the request of the citizens of the new township the name was changed, by order of the court, to that of Taylor, in honor of the judge of the county.

With vast quantities of iron ore of a superior quality lying near by, an abundance of superior material for charcoal, and a never-failing stream from which to derive motive-

power, it is no wonder that Dr. Peter Shoenberger, the experienced and most successful iron master the state ever produced, turned his attention hitherward at an early day and began the erection of forges, grist-mills, etc.

Dr. Shoenberger built the Upper Maria forge about the year 1828, the Middle Maria forge in 1830, and the Lower Maria forge in 1832. These forges were for many years operated successfully in conjunction with the mines at Ore Hill and Sarah furnace in Greensfield township. Full details of Dr. Shoenberger's operations together with particulars of the Rodman furnace, located in Taylor township, appear in another chapter.

For more than seventy-five years the locality known as Ore Hill has been famed for the superior quality of its iron ore and the vastness of its mineral deposits. It is not, however, adapted to the manufacture of steel, and in recent years has not been mined.

Sharpsburg is a quiet little hamlet, containing a German Reformed church, schoolhouse, several mechanical shops, and a score of dwellings. Upon its site located the first settlers of the township. Sharpsburg is surrounded by a beautiful, very fertile farming region.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

The name of Tyrone was borne by one of the townships of Huntingdon county at the time of the organization, embracing at that time the territory which now constitutes half a dozen townships in Huntingdon and Blair counties. At present the term is limited to that tract of country in Blair county which is better known as Sinking valley, a pleasant vale of limestone land lying between the Canoe ridge on the southeast and Brush mountain on the northwest, and having for its northeast boundary the Little Juniata river. It is about six miles wide at the widest part, and terminates in a narrow point of land in the southwest, the general shape of the township being triangular. East of the highlands trending through the middle of the valley is Sinking run and its affluent brooks. This stream, owing to the peculiar limestone formation in the township, sinks into the earth in the upper part of the valley, and after flowing some distance underground, emerges in the form of a large spring, the overhanging rocks forming an arch, from which circumstance the place has become widely known as the Arch spring. This spring and the caves or pits connected with the run in its passage through this region, are among the most attractive natural features in the county, and have been objects of wonder and admiration for more than a century of years.

In addition to this peculiar stream, which has given the valley its name, the presence of lead and other minerals early attracted attention to this locality. It is claimed by some that lead was procured from the valley as early as 1763, and that the belief that it abounded in large quantities induced the proprietors to locate a manor in the valley and open up the other lands for settlement by having them surveyed. Prior to the Revolution lead was mined on a small scale to supply individual wants, and was smelted in a rude sort of way near the mines. After the contest with Great Britain was well under way, lead became so scarce and the means of supply were so uncertain that the government determined to develop the lead fields of Sinking valley, with a view of making them yield the desired article. To further this scheme a company was induced to settle in the valley, to establish a regular set of works; and to guarantee them protection against attacks by the Indians, who were known to roam through the valley with hostile intent, a large fort of logs was erected in the summer and fall of 1778, which was mounted with two small cannon, had a good armament, and a regular garrison of from ten to forty men. Gen. Daniel Roberdeau was appointed commander of the troops and superintendent of the mining operations in April, 1778. The fort was named for him Fort Roberdeau, and the general was in command until the following year, when he

was relieved by Major Clugage. The fort was occupied by the state authorities about two years, but served as a place of refuge for the settlers of Sinking and Bald Eagle valleys until the cessation of the Indian troubles.

This fort was located several miles above the Arch spring, west of the site of the old Beyer mills, near a stream of pure, unfailing water. This feature, perhaps, determined the location, as the ground does not appear to be particularly adapted for defense, although another advantage in its favor may have been its proximity in its favor may Here shafts were sunk and ore raised under the management of a Scotch miner named Laurie, some of whose descendents are yet citizens of the county, and in the latter part of April, 1778, a Mr. Glenn supervised the building of a smelting furnace near the same place, in which some of the ore was reduced preparatory to its shipment to the eastern part of the state. It was carried by pack horses to Water street, where it was loaded on canoes and thence conveyed to Middletown, in Lancaster county. Besides other lead so delivered, there is a record of one thousand pounds sent there by General Roberdeau, for which he received six dollars per pound Continental money. The men at the fort and miners were victualed with supplies brought in by way of Water street, which were carried to the fort with some difficulty. The country was at that time a comparative wilderness, and the mines were isolated from the neighboring settlements. The miners were nearly all foreigners, little used to the hardships of pioneer life, and lived in constant fear of attacks by the Indians. The utmost persuasion could not induce them to remain long in this region, many leaving at the first opportunity. Before the capacity of the mines could be fairly tested the undertaking had to be abandoned. It is probable that the government was willing to listen to such a suggestion, since the alliance with France had made it possible to secure supplies of lead from foreign points with greater certainty and less expense than to hazard further experiments in search of lead in the valley. Small quantities of iron, silver and gold have also been found in this valley, and even in recent years sensational stories of discoveries of the precious metals have been heralded abroad. But it is improbable that they exist to any appreciable extent.

Consequent upon the mining operations during the Revolution, a large number of whites settled in Sinking valley, so that in 1779 it contained about seventy families living in log houses. After the mines were given up by the government, many of these removed, while those who remained formed good plantations.

Several parties of hostile Indians ventured into the valley and committed depredations, including the murder of at least two of the settlers named Roller and Bebault. The former was a son of Jacob Roller, who lived at the head of the valley, where in 1777, he and his sons, with the assistance of some neighbors, erected a substantial fort for defense in case of attack by the Indians. This fort served to check Indian incursions, so that for two or three years the settlers experienced no alarm from the presence of the wily foe in the valley. A sense of security prevailed which doubtless contributed to the death of the men mentioned. Jacob Roller, Jr., was an energetic frontiersman, an unerring marksman, and bold and fearless of the savage foe. The Indians knew of his skill, and tried on several occasions to massacre him, but did not succeed until the fall of 1781, when danger from Indian attacks was not apprehended. A party of Indians then came down the mountains and passing the house of Bebault, tomahawked and scalped him, then went to the house of Jacob Roller, Jr., whose family was at his father's fort. He was on his farm working in the fields. Not returning to the fort in the evening, a party went to see if anything had befallen him. The body of Roller was found in the field. He had been shot and

WASHINGTON AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH, TYRONE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND TRAIN SHED, TYRONE

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, FROM 10TH STREET, TYRONE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, TYRONE

ADAMS AVENUE PUBLIC SCHOOL, TYRONE

BLAIR COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, TYRONE

scalped. When Bebault was found he was not quite dead, though so horribly mangled that he soon after died. A scouting party followed the Indians many miles, but could not overtake them. They succeeded in eluding their pursuers, and escaped beyond the mountains. The death of Roller alarmed the settlers of the valley, and many allowed their crops to remain in the fields unharvested rather than take the risk of being massacred. The Indians did not venture into the valley again but it was several years before confidence was restored. Thenceforth immigration was rapid, and when the county of Huntingdon was formed in 1787, the original township of Tyrone had upwards of 200 freeholders.

The first improvement of the water power of the township for manufacturing purposes was made by Jacob Isett. About 1788 he put up a small saw-mill below the Arch spring, and soon after a grist mill of limited capacity near the same site, each having an undershot wheel. In 1800 a stone mill took its place, which was regarded as one of the best in this section. On account of defective walls this building was taken down in 1824, and the mill which stands to this day was erected. It was remodeled and made as good as new in 1869. It has been the property of the Crawfords since 1868 when it was purchased from the original builder's son, Samuel. The Snyder grist-mill was built by Thomas Crissman about 1845. At the hamlet of Laurelville John Wilson began tanning about 1815 in a small yard, continuing until 1842, when he sold out to Henry McMullen. The latter carried on the old establishment until 1857, when he erected a large tannery, supplying steam-power. In 1865 he disposed of his interests to John Diffenbaugh, who abandoned the business in 1873.

CHURCHES.

The first settlers of the valley adhered to the tenets of the Presbyterian church, and a congregation for worship in accordance with its usages was formed soon after the close of the Revolution. More than fifty years elapsed before Sinking valley became able to maintain an existence separate and independent of other congregations. The records prior to 1853 are not in existence, and since that time are but fragmentary. The stone church in which the congregation worshipped for so many years, was built in 1818, prior to which the congregation worshipped in a house built of logs. In connection is a burial plot of about one acre in extent, in which are buried many pioneer settlers. In the locality of Arch spring is a fine parsonage, erected in 1867, at a cost of $4,500. Among those who have served the congregation since 1853 are Rev. Daniel L. Hughes, Rev. John Elliott, Rev. Orr Lawson and Rev. J. J. Coale.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church in the Fleck neighborhood is a neat brick edifice, which was built in 1840. It has been repaired twice since that time, the interior being remodeled and a new pulpit supplied. This building took the place of a small log house. This building had a box-pulpit and galleries. Among those who have served the congregation were Revs. John Kissler, A. H. Auge, Jacob B. Christ, John T. Williams, William Laitsell, William S. Emory, Michael Eyster, Jacob Martin and J. H. Walterick.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Missionaries of the Catholic church visited the valley as early as 1799, and said mass at the houses of the McLaines and McMulleins. One of the most active of these visiting priests was Rev. Father James Bradley, who came from Bedford. Father Demetrius A. Gallitzin, the famous prince-priest of the Alleghenies, was one of the contemporary priests and visited the valley until 1827, when he was relieved by Father Heyden, who formed a parish of the families living along the eastern base of the mountain. In 1840, Father Bradley came on the field of labor, and dedicated a small frame

house of worship near Laurelville, erected that year, as St. Luke's church. He visited the church once a month until 1853 when the families residing in the valley were attached to the parish of Altoona. After eight years a resident priest was placed over St. Matthew's church in Tyrone, and St. Luke's has since belonged to that parish. At present service is only held occasionally in the valley, there being but few members there.

The Sinking Valley Reformed church was organized in 1846, and among those who have served the parish as pastor were Revs. Samuel A. Reid, F. A. Rupley, Joshua Riale, Joseph May, John G. Wolf, John W. Love, J. A. Peters and Milton H. Sangree. Each of the churches in the valley has maintained a burial ground.

SCHOOLS.

Tyrone township has always maintained good schools. The buildings are unusually attractive with spacious grounds. A seven-months' term was maintained years before the law required it and the teachers were well compensated.

WOODBURY TOWNSHIP.

Woodbury township is of very early origin, it having been organized as a township in Bedford county prior to the formation of Huntingdon county in 1787. From the latter year until the erection of Blair county, in 1846, it formed a part of the county of Huntingdon. It was shorn of a large portion of its former domains by the organization of Huston township in 1842, and as now constituted is bounded on the north by Catharine, east by Huntingdon county, south by Huston, and west by Frankstown.

With Tussey's mountain on the east, and Lock mountain on the west, it embraces a portion of the territory known in Colonial days as "the great cove," but since 1770 as Morrison's cove. For many years the township was noted for its iron interests, having the Springfield furnace, Cove forge, Franklin forge, and the Williamsburg foundry. None of these have been in operation for the past twenty-five years, and in recent years the chief industries have been the quarrying of limestone and ganister rock, the particulars of which are given in another chapter. There is much excellent farming land in the township.

IRON INDUSTRY.

Cove forge was built in 1811 by John Royer. The forge when completed had two hammers and four fires. Bar iron was then manufactured at the forge, no mills having yet been built in Pennsylvania for the rolling of iron bars, and to transport the products of the forge to Pittsburg, then the principal iron market, involved an expense of from $20 to $40 per ton. Cove forge was in operation continuously, employing about thirty men until the early eighties.

Springfield furnace, the third in the county, was built in 1815 by two brothers, Daniel and John Royer, the latter being the builder and owner of Cove forge. Daniel, however, was the principal owner of the furnace. During early years a considerable business was done at Springfield furnace in the manufacture of wood stoves, as there were but few foundaries in this part of the country, and mineral coal was not used for fuel in central Pennsylvania. About fifty men were steadily employed and about thirty-four tons of pig iron were produced until the furnace was put out of blast forever in 1884. The Franklin forge was built about 1830 by Samuel Royer. It furnished employment for twenty-five men, and was continued in operation until 1861.

It is very probable that the small scope of territory now known as the township of Woodbury, possessed no bona fide settlers earlier than the year 1765. The peace and quietness existing from the close of the French and Indian war in 1763, to the beginning of the Revolutionary war in 1775, doubtless encouraged people to settle here as well as in adjoining neighborhoods; but

just who these hardy men were, whence they came, and exactly where they settled, it is now impossible, except in a few instances, to determine. It is well authenticated, however, that in the territory now embraced by the township of Woodbury a considerable number of families had settled prior to the Revolution, and during the terrible years which follows they endured all the sufferings and terrors incident to life on the borders during a war with savages.

Among the early settlers was Capt. William Phillips, whose residence was some two or three miles above Williamsburg, on the premises since known as the Christian Snively place; and here the inhabitants of the lower end of the cove and along Clover creek forted during the alarms caused by Indian forays from 1777 to the close of the Revolutionary war, Captain Phillips' home being turned into a temporary fortress. The captain was a man of influence in this part of what was then Bedford county, a skillful and brave woodsman, and in the year 1780 was commissioned a captain of Pennsylvania volunteers, with authority to recruit a company of men to assist in protecting the frontier from Indian depredations. He was unfortunate, however, for in July of that year, in attempting to afford protection to the farmers in Woodcock valley and the cove, to the end that they might harvest their grain, his entire command, except himself and his son Elijah was massacred. There were twelve men in the command, including the captain, and they were surprised while asleep. Phillips and his son were taken prisoners and carried to Montreal, from where they did not return until peace was declared.

The further history of Woodbury township is linked closely with that of Williamsburg, to which the reader is referred.

CHAPTER XIX.

ALTOONA—A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Location and Description—Altoona the Creation of the Pennsylvania Company—The Buildings—Car Lines—Streets—Water Supply—Industries and Labor Supply—Character of the Population—An Eventful Epoch—A Bit of Altoona History.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

Altoona is situated about thirty miles southwest of the geographical center of the state of Pennsylvania, at the eastern base of the Allegheny mountains, near the headwaters of the Juniata river. It lies in the upper or western end of Logan valley, or Tuckahoe, as this vicinity was called in early days, in the central part of Logan township, in Blair county. By rail it is 117 miles east of Pittsburg and 235 miles west of Philadelphia, although an air line would be one-fourth to one-third less. Baltimore and Washington are 150 miles southeast and Buffalo 200 miles directly north, but by rail the distance to these points is nearly twice as great. The name of the city is derived from the Cherokee word "Allatoona," meaning "high lands of great worth." Its locations and surroundings are rich in scenic beauty and atmospheric purity, so much so that it has become a favorite place of resort for tourists during the summer months.

Originally laid out in a narrow valley, it has filled this and climbed the hills on either side and grown in all directions, so that a large part of it is built on hills of moderate elevation. The city lines as now established embrace a territory about three miles long and two miles wide. Less than sixty years old, it has grown with such surprising rapidity that it is now the eighth city in the state, in population, and second to none in material prosperity.

The lowest ground in the city is 1,120 feet above the level of the ocean and the hills rise 100 to 150 feet higher, making the site and surroundings picturesque in the extreme and furnishing innumerable points of observation, from which nearly the entire city maye be taken in at one view; yet, in few places are the ascents so abrupt as to interfere with the laying out and grading of streets and avenues, The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad passes through the heart of the city from northeast to southwest, and the avenues are laid out parallel with the tracks. Crossing these at right angles are thoroughfares of equal width, denominated streets; and both streets and avenues are given numerical names, beginning at a base line and numbering in regular order from that. First avenue is near the southeastern boundary of the city, and First street near the northeastern limit. To this general rule there are some exceptions, but on the whole the city may be said to be regularly laid out.

The city of Altoona is in large measure a creation of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and it has remained essentialy a railroad town. It is a striking and successful example of corporate interest and care as applied to municipal affairs. The yard,

shop sites and residence lots were laid out in 1849. The erection of the shops was begun in 1850. They were composed of a two-thirds round house, containing eight tracks, to be used for storage of locomotives. One portion of this roundhouse was partitioned off for a paint shop, and another for the making of freight car repairs. There were also a machine shop, a car shop, and a locomotive repair shop in a long one-story building, with a wing at its west end devoted to foundry purposes. These were all the shops at Altoona when the road was opened through to Pittsburg, Feb. 15, 1854.

Altoona is unique in having its site away from any considerable stream of water, but to the northeast a short distance is the Little Juniata and to the southwest Mill run, both of which furnish a considerable quantity of pure mountain spring water, while still further to the west and south are Kittanning and Sugar run streams, the former being the source of supply for the city water system.

The character of the buildings is very creditable, considering the youth of the city. There are 10,000 dwellings within the city limits, inhabited by 60,000 industrious, frugal, well-informed, cheerful and happy people, while 2,000 more houses and 10,000 more people are just without the corporate limits. All taken together make one thriving city of 70,000 inhabitants; and the time is not far distant when its boundary lines will be extended to include them all.

Aside from the business blocks, which are nearly all brick, about three-fourths of the buildings are frame, a few are stone, and the remainder brick or brick-cased; nearly all are neat and comfortable; many are more than this; while not a few are palatial in architectural design and finish, the home of wealth and refinement. Eleventh avenue, on the northwest side of the railroad, from Eleventh street to Seventeenth street, is the great commercial and mercantile center, where real estate and rents are highest. Here are the banks, newspapers, the great dry goods stores and hotels, with the passenger station and postoffice but one square distant. The wholesale establishments are principally on Eleventh street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and Green and Eleventh avenues between Seventh and Eleventh streets. The manufacturing district, aside from the railroad shops, is on Ninth and Margaret avenues, west of Seventeenth street; and this is also the location of the retail coal trade and that of dealers in builders' supplies, lime, sand, brick, pipe, etc. Other business centers of considerable importance are Twelfth street and Eighth avenue. Eighth avenue and Ninth street and Fourth street and Sixth avenue. The most desirable residence locations are on Broad, Beale and West Chestnut avenues, between Nineteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, and various places on Lexington, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues.

The street car lines, city passenger and Logan valley, motive power, electricity since 1891, traverse every section of the city, and extend to Hollidaysburg, the county seat, six miles, to Tyrone, ten miles, and to Eldorado, three miles. Separate lines connecting with Johnstown, forty-five miles west over the Allegheny mountain, and with Bedford, forty miles south, are projected and are likely to be built within the next year.

There are now over twenty-five miles of finely paved streets in the city, including the three kinds most popular, asphaltum, concrete block and vitrified brick, extending over a large part of the best business and residence portions of the town, and this will be augmented during the ensuing year. Altoona is well sewered; having a sewer system capable of meeting the requirements of a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

Altoona is supplied with water from several mountains which empty into the gathering and starting reservoirs at Kittanning point, a picturesque spot six miles west of the city, within the circle of the famous

horse-shoe bend of the Pennsylvania railroad and under the very shadow of the Alleghenies' crest. The drainage area is wood-covered mountain sides, owned largely by the city, and the water consequently free from impurities. It is brought to Altoona by gravity. While from its elevation, it might be inferred that the climate would be severe, the facts are otherwise; the mountains break the force of the north and west winds and the winters are not more rigorous than on lower levels in the same latitude elsewhere, and the usually prevailing weather of spring and fall is marvelously delightful.

The greater portion of the male labor of the city is employed in the shops or as trainmen by the Pennsylvania railroad company, the total number thus employed in shops, offices and the road approximating 15,000. It is estimated that there are about 800 female wage earners in Altoona. Aside from the interests of the railroad company there are a limited number of industries which are yearly becoming more diversified, and employing a greater number of people. But Altoona has been, and for many years will continue to be a manufacturing center mainly for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad company.

INDUSTRIES.

Aside from the Pennsylvania railroad company's interests the only considerable manufacturing plant is that of a large silk mill employing about 800 persons, mostly females. However, there are some varied industries, largely covered by the following list: Bakeries, brick manufacturies, book-binderies, breweries, cigar manufacturies, cleaning and dye works, gas works, electrical works, laundrys, lumber manufacturies and mattress and women's garment factories.

CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.

All nationalities are represented in this great body of working men. Of the foreign elements the Italians lead in numbers, the Italian population of the city numbering about 5,000. There are large numbers of Germans and Irish; however, both of the latter named elements assimilate so rapidly that they soon lose their identity as foreigners. The so-called "foreigners" of the city are usually intelligent, largely due to the nature of their employment. Great numbers of them are skilled artisans in iron, steel, and wood working. This is especially true of the Germans. Iron, steel and wood working have become a second nature to them, and they have educated themselves in their respective lines until no better, no more skilled mechanics are to be found in the world than those in the Pennsylvania railroad company's shops in Altoona and vicinity. Many who have been educated in the great industrial schools found abroad are here employed. No mechanical intricacies are too deep for their intellligent and trained minds and hands. Mental worth and skill here find a market at excellent and advancing wages provided by an appreciative employer. These influences have all combined to mold a special characteristic out of the foreign and American population in the form of an unusually intelligent working class.

Fully fifty per cent of the working classes of the city own homes. The employers of labor encourage the purchasing of homes and urge the workingman to locate permanently in the city. There are thirty-three building and loan associations, having a total of $4,500,000 due shareholders account, installment stock and interest, operating in Altoona, thus representing millions of dollars of the savings of the people of the city. The practice of buying real estate has become a permanent factor among those earning a wage, and its merits are proven by the large number of satisfied home earners, citizens whose property in the city interests them in all its permanent institutions, and causes them to reflect upon the real purposes of law and government. Their homes are mostly frame structures, built singly and in pairs, arranged so that light and air are abundant, and small garden plots are not infrequent. Home life is both healthful and happy under these conditions. Those

renting pay from $10 to $20 per month rental. The working classes pay an average rental of $13 per month. The sanitary conditions surrounding these dwellings are good. There are no congested tenement districts and no "tenderloin."

AN EVENTFUL EPOCH.

The decade between 1850 and 1860 was a most eventful one in the history of the United States. It witnessed the opening era of successful and general railroad building and the culmination of the causes which led up to the great Civil war. At the commencement of this ten-year period Altoona had her birth, at its close she was a flourishing borough of 3,500 inhabitants, standing where before was only forest, sterile fields and one poor farmhouse. The 224 acres of farm and woodland, on which the original Altoona was built, and which is now principally included between Eleventh and Sixteenth streets and Fourth and Fourteenth avenues, constituted the farm of David Robeson and was not worth more than $2,500 for farming purposes at that time, but the Pennsylvania railroad company, then pushing to completion their all-rail route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and looking for a site for their shops wanted it and therefore Mr. Robeson by a fortunate early discovery of the fact, was able to obtain his price for it.

Archibald Wrights, of Philadelphia, acting presumably for the Pennsylvania railroad company, though just what relation he sustained to it is not clear, purchased the Robeson farm of 223 acres and 123 perches for $11,000. The deed was dated April 24, 1849, and is recorded at Hollidaysburg in Deed Book, Vol. B, page 441. The boundaries of the farm were about on the present lines of Eleventh street from Fourth to Fourteenth avenues on the northeast and Sixteenth street between same avenues on the southwest, Fourth avenue from Eleventh to Sixteenth streets on the southeast and Fourteenth avenue between the same streets on the northwest. On this tract of land original Altoona was laid out during the latter part of 1849, and the plot, as laid out, was acknowledged by Archibald Wright, in Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 1850, but was not recorded until Feb. 10, 1854, at the time the young town was organized into a borough. This original plot is on record now in Hollidaysburg in Deed Book, Vol. E, page 167. It is on parchment and the original is pasted into the book. At the same time another plot, almost an exact counterpart, was recorded as the official plot of the borough. On these early plots the streets and avenues have names instead of numbers.

Altoona is this plot is described as lying in "Tuckahoe Valley," that name being applied to this upper end of Logan Valley, which extends to Tyrone. Adjoining the Altoona plot at that time was the John McCartney farm on the northwest, the McCormick and Andrew Green farms on the northeast, the William Bell farm on the southeast and the William Loudon farm on the southwest. The Loudon and Green farms were soon after plotted and offered for sale in building lots, and later all the McCartney and most of the Bell farms have gone the same way. At the time of the founding of Altoona the Pennsylvania railroad company was a young corporation, their charter having only been granted in 1846, and they had not yet completed their road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, although it was surveyed and in process of construction. It was completed to Altoona from the east, single track, on the same line as now in 1850 and extended from here to the Y switches near Duncansville and one mile from Hollidaysburg, and from there trains ran over the Allegheny mountains on the Old Portage, a state institution completed in 1833. The Altoona passenger station stood near the corner of Ninth avenue and Twelfth street until 1854, when the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad was completed past Kittanning Point on its present line and a new depot was built at the present location. The first depot on the corner of Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue was a two-story brick building and was replaced by the present structure in 1887. The Logan House was built in

1854-5 by the railroad company but did not extend back to Eleventh avenue as now although it was an immense affair and, at that time, greatly out of proportion to the little village in which it stood.

The two lines of the railroad west from the city, the one completed and the other being graded, diverging as they did then is accountable for the peculiar wedge shape of the site of the company's first shops, and the fact that the avenues on the northwest and southeast sides of the railroad are not parallel but diverge at an angle of about thirty degrees from Eleventh street westward.

No lots were sold in the new town until 1851, and the first deed made, as the records at Hollidaysburg show, was Feb. 11, 1851, for two lots on the corner of Twelfth avenue and Thirteenth street to the First Presbyterian church, price $100 for the two. If any earlier were made they were not recorded.

The first residence in Altoona was of course the old Robeson farm house which was of logs and stood within the square bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The first building erected after Altoona was laid out was a rough board one to be used as an office for the railroad contractor and a boarding house for the men; it also stood in the square last mentioned near the old farm house.

Beginning in 1851 lots sold rapidly and buildings went up on every side; the new town grew so fast that early in 1854 when but little over three years old it was incorporated as a borough with a population of about 2,000 people. Churches and schools were built, hotels, stores and a bank were opened, a newspaper was started in 1855, and everything prospered from the very start. A plot laid out by Andrew Green, northeast of Eleventh street and called Greensburg, was taken into the borough in 1855.

In 1859 a gas and water company was formed by private parties and they constructed a storage reservoir on the hill at the corner of Twelfth street and Fifteenth avenue and piped water to it from Pottsgrove; laid mains in the principal streets to carry water to the consumers. They also erected gas works on Eleventh avenue below Ninth street. Water and gas were supplied by this company first on December 15 of that year. Simultaneously with the water works came the organization of fire companies and a fire engine was purchased, the first being a hand engine.

The census of 1860 showed the borough's population to be 3,591. Then came the great Rebellion and Altoona was a place of considerable importance, furnishing cars and engines to transport soldiers and munitions of war, as well as her full quota of men to defend the Union. All through that four years' period Altoona grew and throve. After the war closed the citizens erected a handsome monument in Fairview cemetery to commemorate her fallen heroes.

The city charter was procured in February, 1868, the bounds being extended so as to take in the territory northeast of First street, southeast to First avenue, southwest to Twenty-seventh street and northwest to Eighteenth avenue, with a population exceeding 8,000. In 1870 the census takers found 10,610 people here. In 1870, a daily paper, the Sun, made its appearance. In 1868 a market house was built at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Eleventh street, later converted into an opera house. By this time there were three newspapers here, two banks, thirteen churches, a number of good hotels, a large machine shop and car works, additional to the Pennsylvania railroad company's works, and soon after, in 1872, a rolling mill was erected. The Pennsylvania railroad company was also obliged to enlarge their works at this time, and, the original grounds reserved being completely occupied with shops, tracks, etc., a larger tract of land was purchased along Chestnut avenue below Seventh street and the car shops were erected at First to Fourth streets. In 1872 the city purchased from the gas and water company their reservoir, water pipes and water franchise and proceeded to build a reservoir at

Kittanning point and lay a twelve-inch pipe from there to the storage reservoir constructed on First avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. About the same time Eleventh and Eighth avenues were macadamized, some sewers constructed, and the city issued its first bonds, $200,000, in 1871, and $150,000 in 1873, to meet the larger expenditure thus incurred.

The years 1870, 1871 and 1872 were fruitful on many new enterprises in Altoona; new businesses were established, new churches built, several building and loan associations organized, two banks opened, the rolling mill built, etc.; but the panic of 1873, together with the failure of the largest banking firm in the city in that year, put a damper on many business enterprises and retarded the city's growth somewhat, as did also the great strike and railroad riots of 1877. Yet in 1880 the official government census showed that the place had nearly doubled in the preceding decade, 19,710 people being found resident there. In 1878 a park and fair ground was enclosed at Broad and Twenty-seventh streets and the Blair county agricultural society held a fair there which was a great success. It was held there but once afterwards and proved a failure on account of the unfavorable weather.

In 1882 the first street railway was completed and opened for traffic, July 4th. In 1880 a telephone exchange was located here, in 1886 an electric light company and July 4, 1891, electricity was made the propelling power for street cars, so at this date Altoona was fully abreast of the times in the use of electricity for all purposes.

In 1888 the need of a complete and comprehensive sewer system was fully realized, and the work of providing for it begun. Since that time the four natural drainage areas of the city have been supplied with large main sewers, and now it is believed no better sewered city can be found in the state, although the work of laying smaller branches and feeders has not yet been completed.

In 1888-9 a large silk mill was erected on Ninth avenue at Twenty-fifth street along the Hollidaysburg branch railroad, and during the same years several large business blocks were built in the heart of the city, the Masonic temple, Phoenix block, etc.

In 1889, it having become apparent that the macadamized streets were not suitable for a city of Altoona's size and importance, Eleventh avenue was finely paved with asphalt blocks between Eleventh and Seventeenth streets, and during the same period many other avenues were paved, asphalt and vitrified brick being used on some of them. The paving work has been continued in recent years, so that almost all the important thoroughfares of the city are now paved.

In 1889-90 the Pennsylvania railroad company was again obliged to enlarge its plant, and purchased a large tract of land at Juniata, below the car shops, on which it erected extensive locomotive works. About the same time a new railroad was projected and completed to Wopononock, a beautiful pleasure resort, six miles north of Altoona, and later extended to the coal fields of Cambria county.

In 1893 a new electric passenger railway company was organized, the Altoona and Logan Valley, and lines were constructed to Hollidaysburg and Bellwood, and later to Tyrone. At the same time the same company constructed a beautiful park, lake and picnic grounds at Lakemont, midway between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, furnishing a place of recreation and amusement of incalculable benefit to the residents of the city and providing an additional source of profit to the road. May 1, 1895, a paid fire department superceded the volunteers in the work of protecting the city from the ravages of fire.

The development of the city has thus been briefly outlined from the beginning, and details will follow in subsequent chapters. From the time of its birth it has been like the bud of a flower—growing, expand-

ing and unfolding new beauties, and its development has been continuous and phenomenal. It is but sixty years since its birth. Then it became a village, then a town, then a city, and now, behold! A city of sixty thousand inhabitants, bustling with industry, beaming with intelligence, alive to twentieth century methods, modern in its every makeup, one of the grandest of all the hives of industry on earth—this we call Altoona.

When we stop to think that all that we see about us, excepting the hills and the mountains, have sprung into existence within the last sixty years, the thought fairly staggers us. The first owners of the farms on which the city is built never dreamed of the possibilities of the future. No one will dispute that the location of the town was a mistake. But the Pennsylvania railroad company wanted a central site for its locomotive and car works. The people of Hollidaysburg became wild with greed when they heard that the railroad was coming through and the prices they asked for land were most unreasonable. This compelled the company to select the site of the present plant, the largest in the world, and from the time of that selection, Altoona grew. The mistake in location has been well amended. Where once were marshy swamps, imposing churches and school houses, handsome residences and business blocks are seen instead, and the blocks of buildings are embroidered with paved streets.

The city now looks forward to more rapid growth, greater development and beneficial improvement than ever before. The idea of a greater Altoona has permeated the atmosphere. The people are no longer satisfied in having the greatest railroad plant in the world. They are reaching out for a greater diversity of industries, and by the time another decade rolls around it will be a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

A BIT OF ALTOONA HISTORY.

George D. Ogden, of Philadelphia, assistant general freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad company, in an address at the annual banquet of the Altoona Merchants' asociation and chamber of commerce, on June 16, 1910, delivered an address, in which he told of the birth of the city of Altoona and the relations which exist between the greatest railroad corporation and the city which it created. Mr. Ogden said:

That Altoona has been successful cannot be gainsaid, when we stop to consider that the Pennsylvania railroad company purchased on April 24, 1849, fifteen acres from Archibald Wright for the sum of $11,000, the tract of land lying at the head of the Tuckahoe valley.

Ground was broken early in the summer of 1850 and the construction of the first railroad building was commenced. This was the beginning of the settlement which has grown to be a hustling city of about 50,000 inhabitants.

The author of "Locomotive Sketches" thus described Altoona in 1853:

"Altoona (238 miles from Philadelphia, 125 from Pittsburg, a level of 1,168 feet above tide-water) will ultimately become one of the most important places of this route.

"And it is a source of satisfaction to perceive that there is plenty of room, and admirably situated, for a large and flourishing town. The surrounding country, being the rich slope of the Allegheny, is highly cultivable, and one needs the industrious farming population to clothe it, in the lively colors of growing crops. Altoona contains the machine shops and engine-houses for the western section of the road, and the hands employed in them, together with the agents of the road stationed here, will be quite sufficient to people a village of more than ordinary pretentions. The railroad company has already erected several handsome buildings, besides the machine shops referred to (which will soon be enlarged to twice their capacity) and after the piece of road overcoming the mountain is finished, a

large and splendid hotel will be added, with numerous other buildings for private residences. If lots can be purchased, we know of no place along the line where the money could be invested with safer prospects of future profit."

It was therefore the advent of the Pennsylvania railroad that gave birth and in succeeding years impetus to the growth of your prosperous city, which is today the largest railway equipment manufacturing and repair center in the world. It is unnecessary to indulge in figures to prove this statement, as it is generally conceded and undisputed.

If you will permit me, however, I should like to briefly refer to a few of the vicissitudes experienced by the builders of the railroad before Altoona was reached.

It seems almost incredible that railroads at the beginning were as unpopular or even more so than at the present time, although there is the distinction that in the early days it was an honest difference of opinion as to the practical utility of the enterprise; while today the experimental stage has been passed and the greatest emancipator of civilization has become the subject of attack for nothing more or less, in most instances than political aggrandizement.

It is true there may have been mistakes in the past, but is it not also a fact that other enterprises have been afflicted with the same or even put forth an honest effort to discard old and establish and strictly adhere to new and proper methods?

But I am now getting beyond my subject and will return, except I should like to make a prediction that within the not distant future the public will realize the true state of affairs, namely, that they are being humbugged by this clamor for regulation and then the pendulum of public sentiment will begin to swing to the railroad side, as I believe most honestly and sincerely it ought to do. Now to my theme, if such it is. The early means of transportation consisted of pack trains winding single file over the mountains between Philadelphia and Pittsburg in charge of men who carried a bag of parched corn and venison for food and slept under trees.

When turnpikes were proposed a vigorous protest was raised upon the theory that the packers and horse breeders would be ruined.

Finally the advocates of the turnpike had their way, and Conestoga wagons supplanted the pack horse.

In 1786 a fortnightly stage coach service was established between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. In 1804 this was increased to a daily service. Just stop and think, this was only 106 years ago, and then reflect upon the overwhelming, marvelous change that has occurred.

Upon the advent of the daily service and the consequent growth of traffic there were taverns erected every few miles, thus giving employment to a large number of men and establishing what was firmly believed to be a permanent industry and indeed superior if not luxurious transportation service.

Then came along the agitation upon the part of a few radicals, the scheme of constructing canals as superior to turnpikes, which was just as strongly opposed upon the part of the turnpike advocates as had been the opposition of the pack horse owners to turnpikes. Town meetings were held and the evolution of the canal continued until the improved system of transportation throughout the United States in 1811 covered 37,000 miles of what was commonly known as post roads, including the great national turnpike from Cumberland, Md., to Stubenville, Ohio.

The magnitude of the turnpike enterprise enables us to readily conceive some of the difficulties encountered by the canal projectors in moulding public opinion in favor of canals vs. existing modes of transportation, but it was ultimately accomplished, and in 1835 there were forty-eight canals aggregating 2,617 miles, in use. Please observe we are now within seventy-five years of the present, and again reflect upon the

overwhelming marvelous change that has occurred.

Next came the railroad, and because of the large expenditure for canals, aggregating about $150,000,000, the opposition was more pronounced, if that were possible, than in the changes previously described. A story is told of an old farmer who was listening to General Simon Cameron making a speech at Elizabethtown in favor of a proposed railroad. When the general said he hoped to see the day when he could eat breakfast at Harrisburg, go to Philadelphia, transact business and return to Harrisburg for supper, the old farmer turned away in disgust, muttering to himself, "Simon, I always knew you were a d—— fool, but I never suspected you were such an ass as to talk that way."

The board of canal commissioners in submitting a report, gave expression to their views as follows:

"While the board avow themselves favorable to railroads where it is impracticable to construct canals, or under some peculiar circumstances, yet they cannot forbear to explain their opinion that the advocate of railroads generally have greatly overrated their commercial value. To counteract the wild speculations of visionary men and to allay the honest fears and prejudices of many of our best citizens, who have been induced to believe that railroads are better than canals, and consequently that for the last six years the efforts of our state to achieve a mighty improvement have been misdirected, the canal commission deem it to be their duty to state a few facts which will exhibit the comparative value of the two modes of improvement for the purpose of carrying heavy articles cheaply to market in a distinct point of view.

After giving estimates of both methods of transportation, in which the canal appeared to much greater advantage than the railroad, the report proceeds:

"The introduction of locomotives and Winans cars upon railroads where they can be used to advantage will diminish the difference between canals and railroads in the expense of transportation. But the board believes that notwithstanding all improvements which have been made in railroads and locomotives it will be found that canals are from two to two and a half times better than railroads for the purpose required of them by Pennsylvania.

"The board have been thus explicit with a view to vindicating the sound policy of the commonwealth in the construction of canals; yet they again repeat that their remarks flow from no hostility to railroads, for next to canals they are the best means that have been devised to cheapen transportation."

It can be thus seen there existed a marked lack of comity between the several interests, all of which rendered it difficult to raise money to proceed with the building of the railroad.

Besides, it required courage and indomitable energy to succeed under such circumstances. Do we fully appreciate our indebtedness to those men that burnt midnight oil unremittingly in solving these problems in interest to civilization and for the benefits that accrue to succeeding generations?

The organization of the Pennsylvania railroad only antedates by two years the commencement of operations at Altoona and by Dec. 10, 1852, service was established from Philadelphia to Pittsburg via the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad and the Allegheny and Portage railroad. It was not until February 2, 1854, that the line over the mountain to displace the Portage railroad was completed.

The construction of the Logan house was commenced in 1853 and rushed to completion for the opening of the through service early the following year. Needless to state, dining cars had not yet appeared on the scene, and it was imperative to provide so-called eating stations where passengers could secure meals en route.

For a time the ticket office and station were also located in the Logan house.

Previous to this time the freight and passenger office was at the wood and water station on Branch street.

A minute description of the improvements each year, describing the growth of the shops, would doubtless prove interesting and could be readily furnished from the records of the company, but lack of time will not permit giving the detail here. Suffice it to say that in 1850 the small beginning consisted of a semi-circular roundhouse, a blacksmith shop, a foundry, a machine shop and a car shop. Without desiring to weary you, permit me to again ask you to compare the present Altoona with the history of sixty years ago and believe you will agree the rapid growth fully confirms the prediction appearing in "Locomotive Sketches," 1853, which I read a few moments ago.

After this very brief and disconnected review a natural query seems to present itself as to the probable changes in the future, and while it could only be conjecture, it seems safe to forecast a continuance of the same progressive attitude at Altoona and by its people.

It is possible that electricity will claim no small share of attention in future development.

CHAPTER XX.

ALTOONA—ITS CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

Incorporation of Altoona as a Borough—Burgesses—Early Lockup—Early Borough Officials—Incorporation as a City—Sketches of Altoona's Mayors with Their Political Records—Centennial Celebration—Other Noted Events—Municipal Improvements—City Hall Remodeled and Streets Improved—Altoona's Finances—Some Important Dates—City Officials.

Altoona was incorporated as a borough Feb. 6. 1854, and at the first borough election, held March 10, 1854, Herman J. Lombaert, John L. Piper, George R. Everson, Jacob Hesser and Thomas McCauley were elected town councilmen. They were sworn into office on April 22, by P. M. McNally, justice of the peace. Mr. Everson was elected president and Mrs. Lombaert secretary at the first meeting of the body. Thomas McCauley was elected treasurer at the same meeting.

The first ordinance was passed by the borough April 29, 1854. At the same session Thomas Burchinell was elected supervisor, and George R. Mowery, borough surveyor. July 13 an assessment one-half per cent on borough valuation was ordered. On July 20 P. M. McNally was appointed tax collector of the borough. On July 28 James Nightwine was directed to grade four squares of streets and report cost to council. August 3 H. J. Lombaert was requested to procure a seal for the use of the borough. On September 7 Mr. Nightwine's bill of $559.90 was passed and "the chief burgess was requested to call a town meeting to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a fire company, and securing a necessary supply of water." The foregoing were the principal items of business transacted during the first year of the borough's existence.

During the years which represent in Altoona its borough organization the following officers administered its government as chief burgess: George W. Patton, 1854-55; Thomas McMinn, 1856; James Lowther, 1857; Enos M. Jones, 1858-59; W. C. McCormick, 1860; John Allison, 1861-63; William K. Leonard, 1864-65; John A. Baer, three months of 1866; Henry C. Dern, acting, 1866; Henry Fettinger, Sr., 1867.

In the summer of 1855, under authority of an act of the assembly, the borough limits were extended so as to include the village of Greensburg. Up to this date there was no continuity of streets between Altoona and Greensburg, but when the latter place became a part of the borough, the authorities turned their attention to this subject. It became a part of the article of agreement between the town council of the borough of Altoona, and Alexander McCormick, Robert Green, Ezra Ale, Joseph Moist and Michael Calvert, committee of Greensburg citizens. The borough paid one-third of the cost.

A pound was erected as early as 1854 for the incarceration of prisoners. The lockup was commenced in 1857 and finished in 1858. It was erected upon a lot procured of William Marriot, on what is now Twelfth street and Thirteenth avenue, and the second story of the building was the council chamber. In 1855 the matters of establishing a market and a cemetery were agitated; the latter did not

attain fruition until 1857, when Fairview was opened. May 6, 1856, the name of Railroad street was changed to Main, and the name of Main street in Greensburg was at the same time changed to Virginia street, now Eleventh avenue. The high constable in 1856 was John Lias; J. Reifsnider and Joseph K. Eaby subsequently served in the same capacity. Under the borough government there were two constables, one for each side of town; there were no policemen prior to 1868. In 1859, L. W. Hall acted as borough counsel, and J. K. Eaby as the borough collector. In 1858 the assessors were directed to take a census of the borough, and were allowed $25 compensation therefor.

Among the justices who officiated prior to the organization of the city government were Jacob Good, Jacob Cherry, John W. Humes and Mr. Spielman. The last record of the borough is the proceedings of a special meeting held Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868, which closes with the words, "On motion, adjourned sine die."

During the last year of the borough organization eight street lamps were maintained at an aggregate cost for gas consumed of about $17 per month. The population of Altoona upon its incorporation as a borough was 2,000; in 1860 the population was 3,591 and the official census of 1870 gave the newly formed city a population of 10,610. The formation of the water and fire departments and other matters that date back to the days of the borough, are treated under separate heads.

Altoona was incorporated as a city by act of assembly approved by Governor John W. Geary, April 3, 1867. The charter authorized the appointment of a special commission to secure the services of a competent engineer to execute a plan and survey of the land embraced within the limits of the city and designating the avenues, lands and alleys. The commission as first appointed was composed of William H. Wilson, R. A. O. Kerr, George W. Kessler, Thomas McCauley, Louis Plack, John Miller, C. C. Mason, E. P. McCrum, B. F. Custer, John H. Roberts and George Potts. A supplementary act approved by Governor Geary on Feb. 8, 1868, made some changes in the personnel of the commission and the names of James Kearney, John Reilly, Charles J. Mann and Matthew Black were substituted for those of Messrs. McCauley, Custer, Roberts and Wilson. These gentlemen carried out the work assigned them and the engineer appointed by them completed the preparation of a map in January, 1871. Since then, at various times, contiguous territory has been annexed to the city limits, making its area larger by twenty-five per cent than it was originally.

MAYORS OF ALTOONA.

The first mayor of Altoona was General George Potts. He was a Democrat in politics and served two terms of two years each. His opponent in 1868 was John Swartz and 1870 he defeated William Fox. Prior to becoming a citizen of Altoona, General Potts had lived in Hollidaysburg, where he was identified with the old Pennsylvania canal in a minor official position. When the canal was acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad company and abandoned, he moved to Altoona and for a number of years held the position of weigh-master in the freight yard. He acquired his military title by reason of his identification with the militia prior to the Civil war. His salary was fixed at $400 per year, but the city's original charter conferred the same jurisdiction in criminal cases on the mayor as was exercised by a justice of the peace, and thus our early mayors were enabled to add something to their incomes. Although well advanced in years when he assumed office, Mayor Potts administered the affairs of the city with energy and carried out whatever measures he could in the line of civic improvements with the very limited resources at his command. He was a dignified old gentleman of the old school and established precedents in the administration of the office that survived him for many years. He lived but a few months after his retirement and lies buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Hollidaysburg.

The second mayor of Altoona was David Kinch. His opponent at the election was William Murray, Sr., for many years one of the leading dry goods merchants in the city, whom he defeated by a majority of 101 votes. Mr. Kinch was a republican, and as the city was strongly democratic in those days, his election was a flattering personal tribute. He was a blacksmith by trade and the shopmen rallied to his support.

When Mr. Kinch came to the executive chair, the city was in a most deplorable condition. It was without a sewer system, most of the streets were impassable for many months of the year and every householder maintained a pig stye, constant sources of filth and breeders of nauseous odors. Mr. Kinch immediately upon assuming office, set himself to the task of improving conditions, and one of his first acts was the elimination of the pig styes. He next turned his attention to the work of sewer building, there being but one short sewer in Eleventh avenue when he assumed office. Under the law then in force the property owners were obliged to pay for their construction and the work was necessarily slow, but a creditable beginning was made before the close of his term and the work was continued by his successor.

Mayor Kinch's administration was also distinguished as the time when local option was in force. Early in his term the people of the city voted against license by a majority of over 1,100, and Mayor Kinch interpreted this large majority as meaning that the people wanted the law enforced and he set himself to work vigorously at the task of enforcing it. Scores of persons were prosecuted, one man alone being enmeshed in the clutches of the law seven times. Before the end of his term the law was repealed by the legislature. His activity in enforcing this law, although he was not personally in sympathy with it, cost him his popularity to some extent, and at the election in 1874 he was defeated by his democratic opponent, David A. Gillarnd, by a majority of 147. Mr. Kinch is still living and in vigorous health at the age of eighty. Upon his retirement from the services of the Pennsylvania railroad company at the age of seventy, he was chosen alderman of the Second ward and served a term very acceptably in that capacity.

David A. Galland, Altoona's third mayor, came to the office at the age of thirty-three, he having been born Dec. 16, 1841, and elected and inaugurated as the successor of Mayor Kinch in the spring of 1874. Mayor Gilland was a native of Huntingdon county, and was of Scotch-Irish stock. He served as a soldier in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers during the Civil war, participating in some of the fiercest struggles of the war, including Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He served two terms of two years each in the mayor's chair, advocating and bringing to a fruition many measures tending to raise the civil standard and improve conditions in the city. During his term the sewer system was greatly extended and the streets were much improved. Mayor Gilland was a staunch democrat and until his death, March 21, 1906, he always took an active part in the public affairs of the city. He was elected to represent Blair county in the state legislature in 1879, the year following his retirement from the mayoralty. Mayor Gilland never married.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Among the notable events of his term was the centennial celebration and the strike of 1877, elsewhere referred to in this history. The centennial year was inaugurated in Altoona by a grand celebration on Dec. 31, 1875, held in the opera house. The exercises opened before an immense audience by the city band playing "Yankee Doodle," the curtain then going up and revealing thirteen little girls representing the thirteen original states. They were dressed in white with blue sashes, bearing the names of the states represented by them.

In the center of the stage stood a beautiful evergreen pine tree, representing the tree of liberty, decorated with thirty-seven small flags, representing the states then embracing the union.

After a musical selection, his honor, Mayor Gilland, appeared and said: "We have assembled here tonight to celebrate the inauguration of the centennial year of our independence as a nation, to honor the memories of those who laid down their lives for the blessings of freedon which we, as a people, now enjoy. They freely poured out their blood to cement the Union, and we are here tonight to do them and their memories the honor which their deeds so justly merit. There are those here who will address you. With these remarks I wish you one and all a Happy New Year."

Rev. C. T. Steck then read "John Adams on the Declaration;" Robert A. Clarke read the Declaration of Independence and P. S. Ake recited an original apostrophe to the American eagle. Addresses were made by William L. Woodcock, Esq., Rev. Henry Baker, and D. B. Williams. A grand street parade, in which the Latta Guards, the volunteer firemen, bands and various civic societies participated, followed the exercises.

On the following Fourth of July every house in the city was decorated with flags. The procession, composed of military and civic organizations, the fire department, the employes of the great work shops, the tradesmen and artisans at work, each at his particular vocation, mounted on wagons drawn by richly caprisoned horses, and citizens in carriages and on foot, was one that was surpassed in few cities in the country. The procession, after moving through the principal thoroughfares, halted at a stand erected in a field belonging to the Pennsylvania railroad company, in the eastern part of the city, where the immense concourse of people were suitably and patriotically addressed by Judge John P. Blair, of Indiana county. A violent storm at 3 o'clock p. m. put an end to the gorgeous spectacle.

NOTED EVENTS.

Thomas W. Hurd was the fourth mayor of Altoona. He was elected in February, 1878, as a democrat, defeating William T. Howard, republican, who in turn defeated him two years later. Among the noted events of his administration was the meeting in Altoona of the annual conclave of of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, May 29 and 30, 1878, and the visit of Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader and member of the British parliament. A public meeting was held in the opera house, presided over by Mayor Hurd, Feb. 12, 1880, at which Mr. Parnell made an address. At the time this work is written Mayor Hurd is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

The fifth mayor of Altoona was William T. Howard, who served two terms, from 1880 to 1884. Mr. Howard had been the nominee of his party in 1878, but was defeated by Thomas Hurd, the democratic candidate. At the close of the latter's term he was again put forward as the choice of his party and was defated by Mr. Howard by a majority of nine votes. In 1882 Mr. Howard defeated William C. Galbraith, who had previously served a term as city treasurer. Mr. Howard was born in 1841, was a soldier in the Civil war, and came to the office of mayor at the age of thirty-nine.

WAR AGAINST CRIME.

Mayor Howard was a man of more than ordinary energy and determination, and his administration was noted for the inauguration of a number of needed reforms. It was he who started the policy of punishing petty offenders in police court by the imposition of a fine of $2 or $5 with eighty cents additional for costs, and this earned for him the sobriquet, "Two-eighty Bill Howard." When he assumed the mayoralty, Ninth and Tenth avenues, the thoroughfares which adjoin the Pennsylvania railroad yard, were lined with saloons and low dives

and at night were frequented by low and vicious characters, a body of the most conspicuous rounders being known as the "gut-gang." It was decidedly unsafe for reputable people to walk along either of these thoroughfares during the night. Mayor Howard assumed the task of breaking up the "gut-gang," and closing up the worst resorts, and long before the close of his administration he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Seven of the worst characters were sent to the penitentiary for long terms, others were sent to jail, while many others left the city or mended their ways.

Another practice he broke up was that of a rough element of young men who congregated about church entrances on Sunday evenings and insulting unattended ladies as they came out and passed along the streets. The railroad shops and iron works in adjoining towns had attracted many rather rough characters to the community and the mayor found it difficult to cope with them, having but three patrolmen on his police force. He therefore resolved to appoint a number of special officers for this work, assuming the risk of collecting enough in fines to pay the officers for their services. Eight special officers were accordingly sworn in, a proclamation of warning was issued, and on the first Sunday night thereafter twenty-seven arrests were made. The following week twenty-two arrests were made, the next sixteen, the next twelve, and so on, the number decreasing until the eighth Sunday when no arrests were made. All the offenders were heavily fined, and the practice was effectually broken up.

CLEANING THE CITY.

In those days there was no board of health and Mayor Howard found when he assumed office that the streets and alleys were in a decidedly filthy and unsanitary condition. People threw their refuse over the streets and alleys with impunity and paid no attention to the ordinance prohibiting the practice. Mayor Howard decided that instead of arresting the people for violating the ordinance he would press the teams of the volunteer fire department into the service of hauling the refuse, requiring each resident to place the accumulations of his premises in a vessel or on a pile in the alley. This was done, and soon the city assumed quite a different aspect and from that time on was much cleaner.

Many other administrative reforms were inaugurated during this administration. Mayor Howard had served as a policeman during the administrations of Mayors Kinch and Gilland, and the experience thus gained proved of great value to him. Mr. Howard was again the nominee of his party for mayor in 1886, but was defeated by Mayor S. J. Breth. In 1902 he ran as an independent candidate for the office, but again failed to be elected. The same year he was appointed lieutenant of police by Mayor Hoyer, serving until 1905. Since then he has lived in retirement, taking at all times a keen interest in the affairs of the city.

Charles J. Mann was elected mayor to succeed Mr. Howard at the February election, 1884, and served one term. Mr. Mann had lived in the city from its earliest days, and was a refined and cultured gentleman of the old school. He was succeeded by Samuel J. Breth, a prosperous merchant of the city, who also held the office for one term, the latter being succeeded in 1888 by Edmund H. Turner. During these years the city was growing rapidly and steadily gaining a position of importance in the state and country. The railroad company was steadily increasing the scope of its operations in the city by building new shops and enlarging those already here and the administration of the city's affairs became a matter of greater concern.

With the passage of an act by the assembly of 1889 regulating the government of cities of the third class, the term of the mayor was extended to three years, and he was made ineligible to succeed himself. Theodore Burchfield was the first mayor to

serve for a term of three years, and he was the most vigorous executive the city had had up to that time. Colonel Burchfeld was a veteran of the Civil war, and had all his life been identified with military affairs. His acts in the mayor's chair were characteristic of one used to military methods. He reorganized the police force and vigorously enforced the ordinances as he found them, without fear or favor, showing none of the leniency towards offenders that had characterized some of his predecessors. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Colonel Burchfeld, then in command of the Fifth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, led his command to the scenes of military operations, and upon his return was nominated for mayor by the republican party, 1899, but was defeated by Ellsworth F. Giles. He at present holds a position in the office of the state librarian at Harrisburg.

At the February election, 1893, Samuel M. Hoyer was elected as the successor to Colonel Burchfeld, and became the tenth mayor of the city. Subsequently he has been twice re-elected, being the only mayor to hold the office for three terms. All three of his administrations have been eras of progress. During his first term the paid fire department was created; a sewage filtration plant, including an intercepting sewer, was constructed at a cost of $105,000; the impounding dam with a storage capacity of 360,000,000 gallons of water was built; the present police system, including Gamewell telegraph service and patrol wagon, was instituted, and an ordinance was passed and enforced forbidding the running at large of cattle on the streets of the city. The reform instituted in the police and fire departments, as well as the progress made in providing better water service are referred to under those headings.

As Mayor Hoyer's three terms do not come consecutively, we will anticipate the services of Mayors Barr, Giles and Walker to briefly review his second and third administrations. He was elected for a second term at the February election, 1902. His opponents were John W. Plummer, republican, and William T. Howard, independent republican. Mayor Hoyer had a majority of ninty-three votes over his combined opposition. His second term was one of ceaseless activity in the line of municipal improvements, being especially noted for activity in sewer construction. Considerable street paving was also done during this period, and he started the work of improving sidewalks which was subsequently taken up and pushed with relentless vigor by his successor, Mayor Walker. One of the last of his official acts was the signing of an ordinance creating the board of public works. He also signed an ordinance increasing the salary of the mayor from $1,200 to $1,800 per year.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mayor Hoyer was nominated for the third time by his party for the office of mayor at the primary election in January, 1908, and at the municipal election held on February 18, was elected over George W. Kuebler, republican, by a vote of 3,842 to 3,638. He was chosen for the usual term of three years, but the adoption of a constitutional amendment abolishing spring elections and making the term of the mayor four years will add eight months to his term and he will not go out of office until Dec. 1, 1911. Upon assuming the office for the third time, Mayor Hoyer took up the work of municipal improvements where his predecessor laid it down and during 1908 and 1909 about fifteen additional miles of streets were paved and the work of sidewalk laying was pushed forward with unabated vigor. During his present term legislation has been enacted creating a bureau of electricity and providing for inspection of all electric wiring; regulating the running at large of dogs and taxing these animals; creating the office of sealer of weights and measures; establishing a telephone exchange at city hall, and providing for a semi-monthly pay day for all municipal employes. During his present

term he has in a measure ceased presiding at police court, this work being done by the aldermen sitting as police magistrates, this enabling him to devote all of his time to the larger interests of the municipality.

Harry C. Barr was the eleventh mayor of Altoona. He was a republican, having won the nomination over Colonel Theodore Burchfield, while his opponent at the general election in February, 1896, was William W. Murray, son of William Murray, who was defeated for the same office by David Kinch in 1872. Mr. Barr and Mr. Kinch were blacksmiths and worked in the same department of the Pennsylvania railroad shops, and the fact that they defeated father and son for the office of mayor was regarded as a remarkable coincidence.

Mr. Barr was chosen after a fierce political contest, and like Andrew Jackson of old, when he assumed the office he filled all the subordinate places, including the entire police force, with those who had been his supporters in the campaign. His chief of police was James Foust, who has since achieved great prominence as a political leader in the state and at present holds the office of state dairy and food commissioner. His administration of the police department was vigorous and efficient.

CITY HALL REMODELED.

During Mayor Barr's administration the city hall was remodeled and greatly enlarged. The old structure, built in 1870-71, was used jointly for a city hall and for the Vigilant fire company. Later on its use as a fire station was abandoned and it was used in its entirety for a municipal hall. It was now entirely too small and upon the recommendation of Mayor Barr it was greatly enlarged and built as it stands today at a cost of about $15,000.

Another notable achievement of Mayor Barr was the establishment of the city market. At his recommendation legislation creating a market was passed by councils and George W. Burket became the first market master. It was established as a curb stone market and for a while it was very popular. Eventually private companies erected buildings and the magnificent markets the city now has are the outgrowth of the efforts put forth by Mayor Barr. During his term Washington avenue and other thoroughfares were paved and the affairs of the city were economically and judiciously administered. While he was mayor the tax rate was reduced and when he retired from office there was a surplus of $45,000 in the treasury and the city's finances were in excellent condition.

Ellsworth F. Giles was Altoona's twelfth mayor. He was born in Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, and was educated in the public schools and Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., came to Altoona twelve years prior to his election and was engaged in the stationary and grocery business when nominated by the democratic party as its standard bearer in the campaign of 1899. He was elected by a plurality of 1,713 votes over Theodore Burchfield, his personal popularity among all classes of people being chiefly responsible for this flattering tribute.

Mayor Giles gave the city a clean, judicious administration, instituting many reforms which had a tendency to improve conditions, as for example, the introduction of cleaning the streets by the "white wings." During his term numerous large conventions were held in the city, the most notable of which was the annual conclave of the Knights Templars in the summer of 1899. Mayor Giles, who is a most pleasing orator, cordially welcomed the various organizations to the city.

It was Mayor Giles who took the initiative in the organization of the Pennsylvania League of Cities of the Third Class, the first convention of which was held at York, Pa., during his term. This body has since become a powerful factor in the affairs of the state and much important legislation in the interest of the cities of the third class has been enacted.

Upon his retirement from the mayor's chair, Mayor Giles established the Altoona

Manufacturing company, which manufactures women's garments and has built up a large and growing industry in the city. He has always manifested a deep interest in the affairs of the municipality and usually attends the sessions of the League of Cities of the Third Class, which he was very largely instrumental in forming.

STREET AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Simon H. Walker, the fourteenth mayor of Altoona, began his term on the first Monday of April, 1905, he having been chosen at the preceding election in February over William C. Myton, democrat, by a large majority. During his three years in office he gave the city the most progressive administration of its affairs it has ever had. During the years of its development the city had grown rapidly, but little attention had ever been paid to beautifying it. Many of the leading thoroughfares were unpaved, and no attention had been paid to sidewalk laying, with the result that for miles and miles the streets were lined with dilapidated walks or none worthy of the name. No sooner had he been inducted into office until he took measures for beginning an extensive campaign of street improvements. He exerted his influence to have councils pass legislation authorizing the floating of large loans for the purpose of street paving, and he inaugurated his famous sidewalk crusade. His enthusiasm soon became contagious and throughout his entire term in office the work of improvements went forward, with the result that when he reached the end he had secured the paving of more than twenty miles of streets and the people had laid thirty miles of new sidewalk, either brick or concrete. Simultaneous with the improvements to the streets the people began to make improvements to their properties. Porches, fences and retaining walls were built or improved, yards were made more attractive, and the spirit of civic betterment ran high. It was conservatively estimated that $1,000,000 were expended by the municipality and the people in making these improvements along the thoroughfares during the three years which ended with his term in April, 1908.

In addition, councils, on the recommendation of the mayor, passed an ordinance regulating building operations and creating the office of building inspector. This measure imposed many restrictions on building and great improvement has resulted in the architecture of the city. Martin V. Orner was the first building inspector, serving from April, 1907, until April, 1910, when he was succeeded by Matthew W. Craine. At the beginning of Mayor Walker's term the board of public works was created, this body having control with the city engineer as director of all matters pertaining to the streets. Those who have served on this board since its creation are Andrew Kipple, James C. Hughes, George W. Kuebler, George A. Klesius, J. Blair Andrews and W. M. Craine. Under its operations obsolete methods of street cleaning, repairs and improvements have been abandoned and it has contributed largely towards making the city cleaner and more inviting in appearance.

Mayor Walker also inaugurated the policy of requiring all public service corporations using wires to put such wires in conduits underground. They are given ten years to complete this work, a certain percentage of their total mileage each year, with the result that the unsightly wires and poles are gradually disappearing from the limits of the city.

Mayor Walker established a precedent at the beginning of his term by retaining in office most of the minor employes of the municipality appointed by his predecessor, including the chief of police, John N. Tillard, and the fire chief, Theodore W. Alleman, and in doing so incurred the displeasure of some of the political leaders of his own party. But his action was generally upheld by the public and he retired from office universally esteemed and with a record

of achievement equaled by none of his predecessors. During his term in office he signed an ordinance increasing the salary of the mayor from $1,800 per annum to $2,500.

ALTOONA'S FINANCES.

The financial affairs of the municipality of Altoona have always been judiciously administered, and at no time during its history has its fair name been marred by scandals or imputations of graft. During the past few years much money has been borrowed for making various public improvements, and as a result the city is pretty heavily in debt, a statement of which appears further on, but on the whole, the finances are in good condition and the people are not as heavily taxed as are most municipalities throughout the country.

All appropriations are made by councils and the city treasurer is the custodian of all funds belonging to the city. He also collects the taxes. All municipal taxes are from April to April. The tax duplicate is placed in the hands of the treasurer in June, and 1 per cent rebate is allowed on all taxes paid before July 1. After the 31st of August in each year a penalty of 3 per centum is added to all taxes then remaining unpaid, and on the first day of each month thereafter 1 per centum is added to all outstanding taxes until the same are fully paid. The amounts of such taxes and penalties remaining unpaid November 1 are placed in the hands of collectors by the treasurer, who are vested with authority to collect such taxes and penalties, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels on the premises assessed, belonging to tenants or others, without regard to the date of the assessment of the tax, and to levy upon any personal property of the delinquents that may be found within the county for collection of the tax.

The city controller is the municipal bookkeeper and no money can be paid out by the treasurer except upon warrants countersigned by the controller. Prior to the appropriations to the several departments by councils, the controller is required to submit an estimate of the revenues for the ensuing year and the appropriations are based on this estimate. This official's estimate of revenues for the year 1910-11 was as follows: Cash on hand, $15,000; general licenses, $18,000; liquor licenses, $20,000; building inspector, $1,000; board of health, $1,000; electrical inspections, $1,200; delinquent taxes, $10,000; mayor's office rereipts, $6,000; from county, feeding prisoners, $250; liens of records, $5,000; sewer assessments for which judgments are confessed, $2,000; miscellaneous, $1,000; collections on 1910 tax duplicate, $225,018; water rents, taps, permits and frontages, $115,850; total, $421,418.

The city tax rate is 10 mills, of which 7⅛ is devoted to general purposes and 2⅞ to the sinking fund. The tax duplicate for 1910 shows a total amount of taxes to be collected of $248,909.38, exclusive of the water department, whose accounts are kept separately, an increase of $15,593.50 as compared with the previous year. The total number of taxables in the city is 7,987, an increase of 223 as compared with 1909, when there were 7,764. The total valuation of the property within the city subject to city taxation is $24,890,938, an increase of $1,569,350, as compared with 1909, when the valuation was $23,331,588. Following are the figures for the several wards of the city:

Ward	Taxables	Valuation	Amt. of Tax
First	570	$3,772,555	$37,725.55
Second	824	2,313,507	23,135.07
Third	668	4,405,654	44,056.54
Fourth	658	2,715,478	27,154.78
Fifth	841	1,879,118	18,781.18
Sixth	1,191	2,671,543	26,715.43
Seventh	540	1,520,530	15,205.30
Eighth	794	1,612,520	16,125.20
Ninth	545	1,809,553	18,095.53
Tenth	636	1,164,940	11,649.40
Eleventh	427	494,435	4,844.35
Twelfth	293	531,105	5,311.05

As compared with other years:

Year	Taxables	Valuation	Tax
1894	4,950	$15,051,935	$105,363.58
1895	5,020	15,152,370	113,643.35
1896	5,201	15,570,600	155,706.00

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ALTOONA

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, ALTOONA

12TH AVE. AND MISHLER THEATRE, ALTOONA

CHIMNEY ROCKS, NEAR HOLLIDAYSBURG

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, ALTOONA

CITY HALL, ALTOONA

1897	5,334	16,004,825	160,048.25
1898	5,231	15,741,525	118,061.41
1899	5,280	15,922,195	119,416.09
1900	5,312	16,075,175	120,563.81
1901	5,429	17,832,244	133,744.81
1902	5,618	18,298,292	137,241.94
1903	5,770	18,582,246	185,822.46
1904	5,974	18,701,968	187,019.68
1905	6,417	19,270,625	192,706.25
1906	7,168	20,413,172	204,131.72
1907	7,467	22,565,235	225,652.35
1908	7,549	22,991,640	229,916.40
1909	7,764	23,331,588	233,315.88

The estimated value of real estate and personal property owned by the city of Altoona, and not included in available assets, is as follows:

Kittanning Point reservoirs, pipe line, etc.	$1,700,000
Prospect Hill reservoirs	100,000
High Service reservoirs	100,000
Newly acquired farm lands	100,000
City hall	45,000
Engine house No. 1	12,000
Engine house No. 2	12,000
Engine house No. 3	18,000
Engine house No. 4	7,000
Engine house No. 5	5,000
Engine house No. 6	4,500
Engine house No. 9	5,000
Eight and one-half lots, Gospel Hill	8,500
Burns farm and Cresswell farm, filtration plant	100,000
One road roller	3,000
Electric fire alarm system	10,000
Police patrol and telegraph system	7,000
Department of Public Works — wagons, sprinklers, sweepers, horse carts, etc.	5,000
Four steam fire engines	15,000
Hose wagons and carriages	5,000
Hose	10,000
Fire department horses	5,500
Hook and ladder truck	6,000
Fire department, general	4,500
Department of Public Works, Survey Division	3,000
Department of Public Works, Highways and Sewers, Yards	12,000
Total	$2,303,000

Altoona bonded indebtedness, according to the last annual report of the controller, is $1,229,920.32. Since that time, however, some bonds have been redeemed, so it is probably $50,000 less than that amount.

By act of assembly, approved March 9, 1871, the city of Altoona was authorized to borrow $200,000 at a rate of interest not to exceed 8 per cent to provide a supply of water. The money was borrowed at 7 3/10 per cent. An ordinance approved October 12, 1879, authorized the city to borrow $60,000 for water supply. Under this ordinance $59,000 was borrowed at 6 per cent. An act of assembly approved April 10, 1873, authorized the borrowing of $150,000 for improvements and liquidating of outstanding indebtedness, the rate of interest not to exceed 7 per cent. In July, 1886, the whole sum of $409,000, borrowed as above, was refunded at 4 per cent, the premium obtained being 7/16 of 1 per cent. This refunded debt of $409,000 was known as "funded loan of 1886" and was due July 1, 1901, and payable July 1, 1906, at which time $100,000 was canceled with sinking fund and the balance of $309,000 refunded by issue of "refunding 4's of 1906" due July 1, 1916, and payable July 1, 1936. These bonds were sold to Hayden, Miller and Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, June 21, 1906, at a premium of $2,875.

By an ordinance approved July 6, 1904, the further sum of $220,000 to be known as "water loan of 1894," and 4 per cent was authorized and a premium received at 1½ per cent.

"Improvement bonds of 1895" to the amount of $280,000 were issued by authority of an ordinance approved June 27, 1895, and provided for payment of district sewer judgments, floating indebtedness, etc. This issue was sold September 10, 1895, to E. H. Rollins & Sons, of Boston at their bid of $3,250 premium and accrued interest.

Ordinance No. 1410, approved August 10, 1903, authorized the issuing of $229,000 refunding bonds at 4 per cent, the purpose of which was to take up a like amount of outstanding improvements bonds at 6 per cent, the payment of which was formerly based on assessments to be collected for street paving but for which the city was made liable by decision of supreme court which decided that the ordinances had been passed illegally. These refunding bonds of 1903 were sold to Hayde, Miller & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, December 23, 1903, their bid being $231,762.50, being a premium of $2,762.50, or 1.25 per cent.

Under the authority of ordinance No.

1783, an election was held February 20, 1906, and assent of the electors obtained to borrow $400,000, of which $300,000 was to be used for construction of impounding reservoir, laying pipe lines, etc., which bonds are designated "water bonds of 1906." The balance of $100,000 was authorized to be used in street paving, and the issue of bonds therefor to be designated "improvement bonds of 1906" These bonds were purchased to N. W. Halsey & Co.

Under authority of ordinance No. 2169, the consent of the electors was obtained on February 19, 1907, for the borrowing of an additional $100,000 for street paving. These bonds were sold to A. B. Leach & Co., New York. These bonds are known as "improvement bonds of 1907."

In February, 1908, the consent of the electors was obtained for the borrowing of $400,000, of which $300,000 was to be used for continuing the work on the impounding reservoir, known as Lake Altoona, and $100,000 for street paving.

ORIGINAL NAMES OF STREETS AND AVENUES.

Present Name.	Former Name.
Third Avenue	Sarah Street
Fourth Avenue	Elizabeth Street
Fifth Ave. from 5th to 16th Sts.	High Street
Fifth Ave. west of 16th St.	Rebecca Street
Sixth Ave. from 4th to 16th Sts.	Mulberry Street
Sixth Ave. west of 16th St.	Helen Street
Seventh Ave. from 4th to 16th Sts.	Washington Street
Seventh Ave. west of 16th St.	Adeline Street
Eighth Ave. from 4th to 16th Sts.	Pine Street
Eighth Ave. west of 16th St.	Harriet Street
Ninth Avenue	Branch Street
Tenth Avenue	Railroad and Main Street
Eleventh Avenue	Virginia Street
Twelfth Avenue	Emma Street
Thirteenth Avenue	Claudia Street
Fourteenth Avenue	Maria Street
Chestnut Ave. N. E. of 7th St.	Lombaerdt Street
Washington Avenue	Dry Gap Road
Lexington Ave. N. E. of 5th St.	Chestnut Street
Howard Ave. N. E. of 5th St.	Hickory Street
First St. (7th ward)	North, also Louise Street
Second Street (7th ward)	Mary Street
Third Street (7th ward)	Margaret Street
Fourth Street (7th ward)	Hester Street
Fifth Street	Spruce Street
Sixth Street	Bald Eagle Street
Seventh Street	Logan Street
Eighth Street	Lombart Street
Ninth Street	Allegheny Street
Tenth Street	Grant Street
Eleventh Street	Catherine Street
Eleventh St. N. W. of Lex. Ave.	George Street
Twelfth St. (S. E. side city)	Annie Street
Thirteenth St. (S. E. side city)	Julia Street
Fourteenth St. (S. E. side city)	Caroline Street
Fifteenth St. (S. E. side city)	Clara Street
Sixteenth St. (S. E. side city)	Louden Street
Eighteenth Ave. (11th ward)	Fairview Ave.
Twenty-first Ave. (11th ward)	Oak and Orchard Ave.
Twenty-second Ave. (11th ward)	High Ave.
Twenty-third Ave. (11th ward)	Vine Ave.

NOTE.—Lexington, Chestnut, Green, Howard and Walnut Avenues were formerly called streets.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

Telephone service commenced in Altoona in March, 1880.

The Ninth street bridge was completed in December, 1888.

Electricity was first used for illuminating the streets in 1886.

The paid fire department superseded the volunteers May 1, 1905.

The first city directory was published in 1870 by J. H. Lant. It contained the names of 2,230 people, and Ex-Mayor Howard's records show that 1,445 of this number have since died.

The Logan house was erected in 1855 by the Pennsylvania railroad company.

The Seventh street bridge was completed and accepted by the city February 7, 1887.

In 1856 the lot on which the Brant house now stands was offered for $250 and refused.

The boiler explosion at machine shop boiler house occurred May 14, 1884.

Altoona was chartered as a borough in February, 1854, and as a city in February, 1868.

The "Liberty Bell" passed through Altoona at 5 p. m., January 23, 1885, en route to New Orleans.

The first schoolhouse built in the borough of Altoona, in 1854, was located at the corner of Seventh avenue and Fifteenth street.

The first church near Altoona was the "Pleasant Valley Baptist Church," and its seventeen members met in Union schoolhouse, Union avenue and Sixteenth street.

The first house was erected in Altoona in 1851, on Tenth avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The builder was John B. Westley, who died in this city April 6, 1900.

The Good Will was the first fire company organized in Altoona ,and their first apparatus, the old Good Will hand engine of Philadelphia, was housed October 22, 1859. The first steam fire engine was purchased by the Pennsylvania railroad company in 1867.

The first bank was opened in Altoona in 1853 by Messrs. Bell, Johnson, Jack & Co. In 1858 the firm name was changed to Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., and the business was continued until the panic of 1873, when the firm suspended.

The first hotel in Altoona was the Exchange, on Tenth avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where the Windsor now stands. A tavern where the White Hall hotel now stands was built as early as 1850 by George Huff.

The first newspaper published in Altoona was the Altoona Register, in the spring of 1855. The publication of the Altoona Tribune commenced January 1, 1856. The Daily Tribune was commenced April 14, 1873, but April 14, 1875, was discontinued until January 28, 1878. The Evening Mirror started June 13, 1874. The Deutche Volksfuehrer was started March 28, 1878. The Altoona Times was started May 21, 1884, and the Altoona Gazette April 5, 1892.

Altoona was first laid out in 1849. In that year the Pennsylvania railroad purchased the farm of David Robison, extending from Eleventh to Sixteenth streets and from Fourth to Fourteenth avenues, for $10,000, and on it afterwards in 1850, erected the upper or machine shops, and in 1855 the Logan house. The adjoining farms were owned by William Loudon and Andrew Green, who laid them off in town lots, and, while the original plot laid out on the Robison farm was known as Altoona, that portion lying east of Eleventh street was called Greensburg, and that west of Sixteenth street was called Loudonsville. Afterwards another addition to the eastern end of Greensburg was laid out and called Logantown, and here the new car shops were erected. These distinctive names were retained until 1868, when the city charter was obtained, and these farms, together with land lying beyond them, were brought into the city limits and divided into wards.

The first street railway began carrying passengers July 4, 1882. The motive power was changed to electricity July 4, 1891. The first passengers were carried to Hollidaysburg over the Logan Valley Electric railway June 14, 1893, and to Bellwood July 1, 1894.

The first church was the First Presbyterian, located at the corner of Twelfth avenue and Thirteenth street, where the Murray residence now stands, and was built in 1851. It was destroyed by fire in 1855, and December 3 of that year the ground was sold for $3,000.

The first water works in Altoona were owned and operated by the Altoona Gas and Water company, a private corporation, which began to supply the borough with water, December 15, 1859. Gas then sold for $3 per 1,000 feet. The water works was purchased by the city in 1872.

The first train of cars came into Altoona in 1850 from the east, and September 17, 1850, cars run through to Duncansville; December 10, 1850, the first train went through Altoona to Pittsburg, crossing the mountains over the Allegheny portage. The Hollidaysburg branch was then the main line. The mountain division via Gallitzin was completed in 1854 and was a single track.

The state firemen's convention was held in Altoona in September, 1886.

Altoona derives its name from the Cherokee word "Allatoona," meaning "high lands of great worth." Located at head of Logan valley on main line of Pennsylvania railroad, our city is distant 236.9 miles from Philadelphia, and 116.7 miles from Pittsburg.

DATES OF NOTABLE FIRES.

The Brant house row was burned February 19, 1867.

The P. R. R. freight shops, then located on Branch street (now Ninth avenue), January 21, 1869.

A fire which originated in the stable of George Bruner on the evening of April 15, 1869, and which was known as the "Arcade fire," was the largest in the history of the city to that date.

The P. R. R. planing mill at upper shops, November 16, 1869.

Plack's planing mill, September 7, 1870.

The Logan house fire occurred in the early morning of March 20, 1872. The firemen worked for eight hours in zero weather.

Mountney's paint shop on Eleventh avenue, November 13, 1876.

McCauley's shops, occupied by the Altoona car works, May 23, 1879.

The Altoona brewery, on Thirteenth street, December 17, 1879.

The volunteer department responded to a call for assistance from Hollidaysburg, April 14, 1880. The Empire hook and ladder company records show their truck drawn by two horses covered the distance in forty-one minutes. July 8, 1880, the department was called to a big fire in Tyrone, being in service six hours.

Palmer & Morse's coach factory was burned October 17, 1882, and again October 24, 1889, this time destroying Beegle's grocery store and other surrounding buildings.

The city pest house on Prospect hill was burned August 19, 1883.

The Harris furniture factory burned July 30, 1884.

The furniture store of J. M. Barwis, on Eighth avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets, together with the residences of Mrs. Trotter and R. F. Bankert, were burned August 12, 1884.

The Sunday fire which destroyed nearly half a block on the northwest side of Eleventh avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, started at 4:30 p. m., August 17, 1884, in the Sunday Morning office, and destroyed as well the buildings and stock of Wm. Kepler, confectioner; A. Luebert, tobacconist; James H. Ewing, printer; L. Metz, milliner; A. K. Lackey & Co., queensware; John Stehle, hotel; J. S. Stier, cigars; Harmonica Social club and Dr. Fay's stable. During the progress of this fire a lamp exploded directly across the street in J. H. McCullough's shoe store, damage to stock about $5,000. Total loss about $35,000.

The Love fire, at which three persons were burned to death, occurred January 31, 1885.

Duke's livery stable, including the "White Row" and adjoining property, Ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, February 4, 1885.

The "Green corner fire" occurred February 22, 1885, at 1:20 a. m.

Bitner & Vaughn's carriage works, July 1, 1885.

Mackey's planing mill, September 1, 1885, and again June 6, 1902.

Fries' planing mill, Sunday morning, September 20, 1885.

The Heess bakery fire occurred 2:30 a. m., April 7, 1886, and destroyed as well the Volksfuehrer office, and other buildings.

The P. R. R. flue shop burned in early morning April 13, 1886.

Bunker & Rhine's planing mill, Seventh avenue and Fifth street, burned morning of June 27, 1887.

Hauser's flour mill, August 16, 1888.

Kline's and Booth & Leas' planing mills were burned October 2, 1888.

Haid's brewery, January 10, 1889.

The Mountain City theatre was burned March 5, 1889.

The stables of Contractor Stall were burned October 9, 1889. Chief Molloy thrown from his horse and badly injured.

Geib & Lersch's planing mill (Jonathan Foreman's building), August 7, 1890.

The P. R. R. office building, corner Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, was partially destroyed by fire September 8, 1890.

The Kimmel & Werner brewery stable, February 25, 1891. Max Seigel lost his life.

The Frohsinn hall was burned Sunday morning, August 9, 1891.

The "Columbus Day" fire occurred October 21, 1892, at 1:30 a. m.

The fire which destroyed Duke & Arthur's livery stable and other valuable property where the Quandt & Cherry building now stands, at Green avenue and Ninth street, occurred October 23, 1892, at noon.

The fire patrol house, January 18, 1893.

The World's Museum fire in Arcade occurred January 30, 1893.

Puderbaugh's hotel, January 10, 1894.

The fire at Sixteenth street at which Major Crockett was fatally burned, occurred November 30, 1894.

The "Degenhart corner," Seventh avenue and Seventh street, burned April 14, 1895, and again January 9, 1900.

The first fire of importance under the paid system was the Good building and surrounding property, on Eleventh avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, which occurred May 17, 1895.

Shimer's cabinet works, June 4, 1895.

The Central hotel fire occurred January 5, 1896, at 3:45 a. m. Fireman B. F. Housum killed by falling wall.

The "Morrow fire," which destroyed the Bowman & Morrow corner, at Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, together with surrounding property, December 14, 1896.

Stoke's planing mill was burned March 30, 1897. (This night there were four fires inside of one hour and thirty minutes.) Stoke's mill was previously burned February 6, 1876.

The Mirror office fire occurred November 6, 1899.

Brandt's planing mill was burned July 5, 1900.

Schmidt's slaughter house and stables were burned July 17, 1900.

The Imperial dry goods store was damaged by fire, starting in the cellar, to extent of $40,000, on August 10, 1902, and totally destroyed June 14, 1907.

Four houses on Twenty-first avenue were totally consumed on November 17, 1903.

The Altoona glass works totally destroyed, Sunday morning, January 14, 1906.

The Rothert fire occurred October 19, 1906, at 6 a. m., and included the destruction of Mishler theatre and Elk's Home.

The Wolf building, occupied by Whitman & Artman, was burned January 20, 1907.

The Lyric theatre on site of old Mountain City theatre, was burned February 24, 1907.

Prutzman's wholesale house was destroyed July 22, 1907. (New truck broken.)

EX-OFFICIALS OF ALTOONA.

*Deceased.

Burgesses.

*G. W. Patton	1854 to 1855
*Thomas McCauley	1856
*James Lowther	1857
*Enos M. Jones	1858 to 1859
*W. C. McCormick	1860 to 1861
*John Allison	1862 to 1863
*William Leonard	1864 to 1865
*John Baer	3 months in 1866
*H. C. Dern	Balance of 1866
*Henry Fettinger	1867

Mayors.

*George Potts	1868 to 1872
David Kinch	1872 to 1874
*D. A. Gilland	1874 to 1878
Thomas Hurd	1878 to 1880
W. T. Howard	1880 to 1884
*C. J. Mann	1884 to 1886
*Samuel J. Breth	1886 to 1888
*E. H. Turner	1888 to 1890
Theo. Burchfield	1890 to 1893
S. M. Hoyer	1893 to 1896
H. C. Barr	1896 to 1899
E. F. Giles	1899 to 1902
S. M. Hoyer	1902 to 1905
S. H. Walker	1905 to 1908
S. M. Hoyer	1908 to 1911

City Treasurers.

*James Lowther	1868-9
*Thomas Elway	1870-1
*J. Snyder	1872-3
*John H. Carr	1874-5
*W. C. Galbraith	1876-7
*John C. Sullivan	1878-9
*W. S. Bitner	1880-1
John McNevin	1882-3
W. L. Kennedy	1884-5
*J. E. Winn	1886-9
H. E. Ferguson	1890-8
*Fred Scheffield	1899-1905
Arthur B. Clark	1905——

City Solicitors.

D. J. Neff....1868-70
Neff & Riley....1871
*S. M. Woodcock....1872
D. J. Neff....1873
Alexander & Herr....1874
*H. H. Herr....1875-6
A. V. Dively....1877
Office abolished May 6....1878
*J. G. Flanigan....1879-81
*H. H. Herr....1882
W. M. Beyer....1883-6
A. V. Dively....1886-90
N. P. Mervine....1890-1
N. P. Mervine and E. H. Flick (disputed)....1892-3
W. A. Ambrose....1894-5
*George B. Bowers....1895-1902
T. H. Greevy....1902-5
Thos. C. Hare....1905——

City Controllers.

*C. T. Witherow....1885-6
John B. Cole....1887-9
George Harpham....1890-8
*Jesse B. W. Ickes....1899-1901
J. F. Hammer....1901-5
John P. Stouch....1905——

City Engineers of Fire Department.

*A. A. Smyth....1867
*A. H. Maxwell....1868
*B. F. Rose....1869-70
T. B. Patton....1871
*E. Mountney....1873
T. B. Patton....1875
J. R. Garden....1877-9
*B. F. Rose....1880-1
John Schenk....1882-3
*Gus Klemmert....1884-5
W. S. Arble....1886-7
*Frank P. Molloy....1888-9
Jacob Adams....1890-3
*Frank P. Molloy....1893-5
J. N. Tillard....1895
W. P. Pimlott....1896-1902
T. W. Alleman....1902——

City Engineers.

J. F. Rainey....1868
*B. F. Lytle....1872-3
*William McDonald....1874
J. B. Haupt....1875
*Wm. McDonald, 1879-80. Resigned Oct. 29, 1881.
Thomas Seabrook....Nov. 2, 1881, to April 2, 1883
*Wm. McDonald....April, 1883, to April, 1888
Harvey Linton....April 16, 1888, to Feb. 9, 1907
G. A. McFalls (acting)....Feb.-March, 1907
Frans Engstrom....1907——

Street Commissioners.

*George D. Randolph....1868
*Hugh McCartney....1869
*William Fox....1870-2
*Sampson Taylor....1873-4
*Bernard Kolley....1875
*C. N. Atkinson....1876-9
*John Rocket....1880
*C. N. Atkinson....1881-9
J. F. Smith....1890
*C. N. Atkinson....1891-3
J. F. Smith....1893-5
I. P. Shimer....1896-8
John W. Robeson....1899 to July, 1900
R. B. Vaughn....July, 1900, to July, 1905
Robert McDowell....1905-6
I. P. Shimer....1906-10

EX-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL.
*Deceased.

Select.

*James Turner....1885-8
A. J. Anderson....1889
*J. K. Patterson....1890 to July, 1891
E. A. Zeek....July, 1891, to April, 1892
S. M. Hoyer....1892
John Currie....1893
W. M. C. Craine....1894-5
John Currie....1895-7
S. J. Warner....1898
Edmund Shaw....1899
W. C. Brennecke....1900-1901
G. A. Klesius....1902
Dr. Geo. F. Tate....1903
J. A. Elder....1904
Dr. Geo. F. Tate....1905
H. E. Deshong....1906
Ira J. Shelley....1907
H. E. Deshong....1908
Chas. E. Rhodes....1909
George W. Loudon....1910

Common.

*William Murray....1868-9
*E. M. Jones....1870-1
*R. A. O. Kerr....1872
*John Swartz....1873
Samuel Lloyd....1874
*D. S. Markey....1875
A. G. Sink....1876-7
F. D. Cassanave....1878
*F. P. Molloy....1879-82 and 1892
Joseph Davis....1883
*James Turner....1884
*Thomas I. McKiernan....1885
*C. L. Fettinger....1886
J. H. Kilgore....1887
*E. T. O'Friel....1888-9
Thomas Moore....1890-1
*J. K. Patterson....1893
W. L. Shellenberger....1894-5
John A. Canan....1896
W. M. C. Craine....1897-8
Louis Casey....1899
E. A. Hite....1900
Dr. G. A. Ickes....1901
W. C. Myton....1902
W. M. Kelly....1903
S. H. Walker....1904
H. I. Hare....1905
E. E. Seasoltz....1906
R. C. Wilson....1907
Walter S. Greevy....1908
William B. Manley....1909
David E. North....1910

EX-CLERKS OF COUNCIL.

*Deceased.

Select.

C. N. Swoyer.....1885-6
J. B. Stahl.....1887-93
*Jesse B. W. Ickes.....1894-7
C. B. Adams (resigned March 12, 1901).....1898-1901
Harry J. Davis .....1901——

Common.

J. W. McKinney.....1868-9, portion 1870
T. B. Patton.....Balance 1870-5
*Timothy Brophy 1876
John McNevin 1876-81
H. T. Heinsling.....1882-93
Walter J. Hamor .....1893——

MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCILS.

*Deceased.

List of persons who have served as members of City Councils since the incorporation of the City of Altoona, in 1868, to July, 1908, and their term of service:

Select.

Anderson, A. J. 1887-90
Adams, Jacob 1890-4
Alexander, M. (resigned April, 1894).....1892-3
*Burke, Thomas J. 1889
Brenecke, W. C. 1896-1904
Bancroft, W. B. (resigned Feb. 21, 1901).....1898-1901
Beale, E. M. (resigned July 19, 1903).....1900-1902
Breisacher, George 1904-1908
Crawford, Theodore D. 1892-6
Craine, W. M. C. 1892-6
Cunningham, N. F. 1896-1904
Crain, J. E. 1898-1906
Davis, Jerry .....1887-8 and 1890-1
Deshong, H. E. .....1901-2 and 1906——
(Unexpired term of F. C. Gerhardt.)
Elder, James A. 1901-1906
(Unexpired term of W. B. Bancroft and re-elected.)
Fiske, J. H. 1906-1908
(Seated March 5, 1906, to fill vacancy new ward.)
Fraser, J. R. 1885-6
*Freet, George 1885-6
Gerhardt, Fred (Resigned April 22, 1901).....1898-1901
Harnden, J. B. 1894-7
Hoyer, S. M. (Resigned March 30, 1893).....1887-92
Hughes, T. D. 1887-8
*Hileman, J. M. (Died July 29, 1904).....1897-1904
Hare, H. I. 1908
Ickes, Dr. G. A. 1905-1908
(Unexpired term of J. M. Hileman.)
Klesius, G. A. 1902-1906
*Keller, August (Resigned July 3, 1905).....1902-1905
Koller, C. L. 1908
Lloyd, Samuel 1898-1902
Lynch, T. J. 1908
Loudon, G. W. 1908
*Molloy, Frank P. 1886
*Metcalf, H. Z. 1885-6
Currie, John 1889-97
Morgan, Rodger 1885-6
Myton, W. C. .....1906——
Mitchell, B. M. .....1907——
McAleer, Joseph 1908
Otto, John W. 1893-4, 1897
(Unexpired term of S. M. Hoyer and re-elected.)
Orner, W. W. 1904-1906
(Elected June 7, 1904, to fill vacancy account division of wards.)
*Patterson, John K. (Resigned May 9, 1891).....1890-1
Plummer, John 1885-6
Painter, Harry .....1900 and 1903-1908
(Resigned December 3, 1900.) (Unexpired term of E. M. Beale.)
Rakestraw, J. A. 1887-8
Ramey, Fred (Unexpired term of M. Alexander) 1894-6
Rhodes, C. E. 1908
Sink, A. G. 1892-6
Slayman, G. W. (Resigned May 4, 1891).....1900-1
Smith, C. W. 1889
*Streit, George F. 1887-8
*Scheffield, Fred 1894-8
Schmitt, H. C. .....1906——
Shaw, Edmund 1896-1900
Shelley, Ira J. .....1906——
Stoltz, Martin 1904-1908
*Turner, James 1885-9
Taylor, W. F. 1891
(Unexpired term of J. K Patterson.)
Tate, Dr. George F. 1901-1908
(Unexpired term of Harry Painter and re-elected.)
Ward, W. B. .....1906——
Warner, S. J. 1896-1900
Whiston, Benton 1887-9
*White, James H. 1891-93
(Unexpired term of G. W. Slayman.)
Wigton, Theo. H. 1885-6
Zeek, E. A. 1890-91

Common.

Ake, A. 1876-7
*Akers, George J. 1875-6
*Anderson, H. N. 1870-03
Adams, C. B. 1888
Adams, Jacob C. (8th ward).....1889-91
Adams, Jacob (4th ward).....1887-90
Alloway, Samuel 1894-95
*Alexander, H. D. 1901-1905
(Died in office, February 9, 1905.)
*Ackerman, Charles (Died in office April 24, 1899) 1898
Airhart, Nicholas 1903-5
Andrews, J. B. 1904-1906
(Elected June 7, 1904, to fill vacancy account division of ward.)
*Bartley, William B. 1868, 79-80
*Beegle, J. F. 1873-4
Ball, F. S. 1874-5, 1879-80
*Bowman, John F. 1878-79
Burket, J. B. 1878-79
Brannan, James D. 1880-81
*Bell, Harry 1881-82
Beard, H. 1885-86
Bartley, John 1885-86
Brennecke, W. C. 1885-86
Bankert, R. F. 1887-91
Baer, George A. 1889-90
Barr, H. C. 1889
Barwis, J. M. 1889
Breisacher, George 1890-94
Burket, G. W. (Resigned April 5, 1897).....1894-96
Bennett, W. H. 1890

Bookhammer, J. M. 1895-99
Barclay, N. C. 1895-96
Bell, F. A. 1896-97
Burgart, Joseph 1898-1902
Blair, G. W. 1902-1906
Buchannan, F. M. 1904-1906
(Elected June 7, 1904, to fill vacancy account division of ward.)
Brumbaugh, D. S. ..... 1907——
*Carr, John H. 1869-70
*Curry, J. W. 1872-73
*Capstick, James 1872-73
*Clabaugh, James 1872-73
*Clingerman, John 1873-74
*Crozier, Richard 1873-74
Casanave, F. D. 1875-80
Cunningham, N. F. 1876-77
Cessna, G. W. 1877-78
Calvert, J. L. 1884-86, 1889
Closson, C. H. 1887-89
Canan, J. A. 1887-8, 1894-96
(Unexpired term of H. J. Roberts.)
Counsel, W. S. 1887
Crowl, W. F. 1887
Cully, J. F. 1887
Coll, P. E. 1890-91
Casey, Louis 1895-1901
Craine, W. M. C. 1897-98
Cole, T. W. (Resigned February 6, 1899) 1898
Crawford, J. H. 1901-02
(Unexpired term of M. T. Neylon.)
Cassiday, J. T. ..... 1902-1906 and 1908——
Conrad, R. A. 1906-1908
Coleman, M. F. ..... 1907——
*Delahunt, John 1868-69
*Dern, C. C. 1868-69
*Douglass, W. S. 1871-72
Detwiler, George 1876-77
Decker, William 1876-77
*Davis, F. M. 1882-83
Davis, Joseph 1883-84
Dunn, Matthew 1892-93
Dougherty, James H. 1894-95
Detwiler, J. D. 1895-96
Dougherty, G. B. 1887
Delozier, C. B. 1902-1906
(Term in 8th ward expired April 4, 1904, re-elected June 4, 1904, to fill vacancy in new Tenth ward.)
Davis, Joseph M. ..... 1906——
Elway, Henry 1870-71, 1898-1900
*Endress, Z. 1880-81
Eberle, W. F. 1885-87
Emeigh, C. W. 1890-93
Eustace, J. R. 1891-94
Elway, Albert (Elected but never took his seat) ... 1891
Exline, J. L. ..... 1898-1900-1902 and 1906
*Fadle, Philip 1868
*Flanigan, James G., Jr. 1877-78
*Flanagan, John 1879-80
*Fagan, Lawrence 1882-83
*Fields, C. B. 1883-84
*Fettinger, C. L. 1884-86, 1892-93
Filler, W. M. 1886-89
Fitzpatrick, James 1887-88
*Filer, George 1887-89
Flanagan, James R. 1889-90
*Fagan, James (Died before taking his seat) 1871
Franks, W. J. 1879
Frue, S. J. ..... 1906——
(Seated March 5, 1906, to fill vacancy new ward.)
*Glanding, J. N. 1868
*Green, Robert 1870-71
*Gearhart, Jacob (7th ward) 1875-77
(Killed January 9, 1900.)
*Gearhart, Jacob (4th ward) 1887
Geesey, Harry 1879-82
*Geesey, William 1882-83
*Garland, R. T. 1887
Geiser, James 1888-89
Griffith, S. M. 1882-83
Giles, E. F. 1896-97
Gamber, Valentine 1902-04
Greevy, W. S. ..... 1907 —
Gleichert, J. J. ..... 1908 —
Gamble, H. E. ..... 1908 —
*Heess, A. F. 1874-75
Harkins. James 1875-76
*Houser, Christ 1875-76
Harnden, J. B. 1881-82
Hardman, W. H. 1883-84
*Hight, George 1885-86
*Hirst, J. G. 1885-87
Hindman, John 1885-86
*Heisler, C. C. 1887
Hunt, J. L. 1888
Houseman, W. H. 1888
Harmon, Frank 1889
Hoar, H. J. ..... 1906 —
*Hoelle, Martin 1889
Hoffman, H. A. 1889-91
Hoffman, S. R. 1906-07
(Seated March 5, 1906, to fill vacancy, new ward.)
*Hileman, J. M. 1890
Herr, F. 1889
Harney, J. P. 1891-94
Hawk, Henry 1893-94
Howe, D. K. 1893-99
Hite, E. A. 1897-1907
Haines, E. R. 1900-02
Himstead, H. W. 1900-03
Hare, H. I. 1901-07
Homan, J. H. 1905-07
Herre, Christ 1906-08
Hammond, J. B. ..... 1907 —
Irvin, William 1885
Ickes, Dr. G. A. (Resigned March 23, 1905) ... 1897-1905
Irvin, O. G. ..... 1908 —
*Jaggard, Clement 1870-71
*Johnston, J. M. 1885-86
*Jones, E. M. 1870-71
Jones, Enos M. 1905-07
Kipple, Andrew 1869-70
*Kerr, R. A. O. 1869-72
Koch, David 1875-76
*Kline, John M. 1878-79
*Kendig, H. B. 1878-79, 1894-95
Kerr, A. F. 1879-80, 1885-86
*Keough, Michael 1880-81
Kiefer, Ludwig 1883-84
Kilgore, J. H. 1885-87
*Kimmell, Philip 1887-88, 1892-93
*Kahle, J. P. 1889

Kline, George 1884-85
Klesius, George A. 1896-1902
Kelly, W. M. 1901-1905
Kuebler, George W. 1901-1905
Kabello, Edward 1904-1908
Keefer, J. H. .....1906—
Long, Joseph 1870-71
Lloyd, John 1871-74
Lloyd, Samuel 1873-76
*Lotz, James 1877-78
Line, Rhinehart 1800-84
Lee, John 1881-82
Leas, Theodore 1886
Lyttle, A. C. 1887
Lundy, Jacob 1889
Little, D. A. 1890-92
Leake, Adam 1897-99
*Murray, William 1868-69
*Maxwell, A. H. 1868-69, 1879-82, 1885-86
*Markey, D. S. 1874-75
Metz, George 1875-76, 1885-86
*Molloy, Frank P. 1878-83, 1891-92
*Mateer, C. C. 1878-79
*Morgan, H. S. 1878-79
Miller, Thomas 1880-83
*Metcalf, H. Z. 1881-82, 1888-89
Moore, Thomas 1887-91
Miles, James 1889
Markley, W. H. 1892-93
Manley, J. H. 1893-94
May, W. C. 1889
Myers, Charles S. 1905-07
*McKiernan, T. I. 1868, 1872-3, 1882-8, 1892-93
*McCloskey, J. C. 1871-72
*McDonald, J. Thomas 1872-73
*McCartney, J. C. 1873-75
McCormick, Blain 1876-77, 1904-1906
McGill, Richard (Resigned April 1, 1878).....1877-78
*McCartney, A. L. 1880-81
*McMullin, John 1885-86
*McDonald, J. P. 1885-86
*McTamany, Peter 1885-86
*McCullough, J. H. 1885-87
McCullough, D. G. 1887
McConnell, William 1889
McDowell, Robert 1895-99
McAleer, Peter 1899-1901
Manlove, C. H. 1900-02
Myton, W. C. 1900-04
(Re-elected February, 1904, from Eighth ward, but not seated on account of division of ward making him resident of Tenth ward.)
McAleer, Charles A. 1901-07
Michaels, J. E. 1903-05
McCullough, F. M. 1904-06
Manley, W. B. .....1907—
McGowan, J. B. .....1907—
Neylon, M. T. 1898-99, 1900
(Unexpired term of T. W. Cole. Re-elected February 20, 1900; resigned December 28, 1900.)
*Noffsker, Jacob 1884-85
North, D. E. .....1907—
Nugent, G. H. 1899-1901
*O'Toole, John 1869-70, 1876-77
*Olmes, F. W. 1874-76
*Owers, D. G. 1878-79
*O'Friel, E. T. 1886-89
Orner, M. V. 1894-95
Ott, George M. 1902-04
*Parsons, J. D. (Unexpired term of G. C. Smith)..1873
Pensyl, H. H. 1885-86
Paightel, D. L. 1889-91
Pollock, W. J. 1889
*Patterson, J. K. 1892-93
Parker, H. H. 1900-02
Perry, Albert 1906-08
Plack, B. V. .....1907—
*Rockett, John 1868-69, 1873-74
*Ramey, D. K. 1868, 1871-72, 1888-89
Robeson, John W. 1868-70, 1890
Rhine, George W. 1881-84
Robertson, James 1883-84
*Rickabaugh, J. L. 1885-85, 1888
Reighard, S. S. 1885-86
Rively, C. 1887
Rush, G. W. 1888
Rickabaugh, A. C. 1888
Reigh, M. S. 1889
Rosensteel, M. S. 1880
*Roush, J. K. 1891-92
(Unexpired term of Albert Elway.)
Roberts, H. J. .....1893-94 and 1907—
(Resigned September 24, 1894.)
*Reifsneider, J. L. 1877-78
Reese, E. C. 1890-91
Riley, T. J. 1899-1901
Rogers, J. B. .....1905—
Rhodes, D. F. 1906-08
Root, J. H. .....1908—
Smith, James 1868-69
*Snyder, Jacob H. 1869
(Resigned September 20, 1869.)
*Stewart, G. W. 1869-70
(Unexpired term of Jacob Snyder.)
*Sprankle, Samuel 1871-72
*Smith, G. C. 1873
(Resigned October 2, 1873.)
*Swartz, John 1873-74
Sink, A. G. 1874-77
*Snyder, H. W. 1876-77, 1880-01
*Sharp, Paul 1877-78
Smith, W. W. 1883-84
Slayman, G. W. 1884-85
*Stover, Michael 1886-88
*Shields, R. T. 1887-88, 1891-94
Smith, C. W. 1887
Saupp, W. W. 1887
Shaw, Edmund 1889
Shiffler, M. J. 1890-91
Shellenberger, W. L. 1892-95
Steel, Boyd G. 1894-95
*Stoke, William 1873-75
*Storm, John 1874-75
Stover, H. G. 1896-97
Stoltz, Martin 1897-1901
Smith, W. G. 1896-97
*Seedenberg, E. B. 1898-99
(Resigned April 3, 1899.)
Stouch, John P. 1899-1903
Shute, J. E. 1899-1901
Spahr, J. I. 1900-02
Schmitt, Henry C. 1902-04

Seasoltz, E. E. 1904-08
Stewart, J. E. 1906-08
Sell, J. C. ..... 1908—
Schofield, William ..... 1908—
Snyder, S. R. ..... 1908—
*Taylor, Sampson 1877-82
*Turner, James 1883-84
Taylor, H. S. ..... 1907—
*Tompkins, W. B. 1887
Thompson, J. D. 1896-97
Walker, David 1873-74
*Work, L. P. 1884-85
*Wagner, Jacob 1885-86
*White, James H. 1885-88
Wolff, W. H. 1888
Ward, W. B. 1892-95
Will, Jacob A. 1895-96
Wilson, H. L. 1896-97
Walker, S. H. 1899-1905
Wilson, R. C. ..... 1905—
Westfall, J. V. 1905-07
Winn, Thomas 1905-07
Weidley, George 1907-08
Yon, W. W. 1882-83
*Young, Frank M. 1898-99
Zeek, E. A. 1889

ALTOONA'S POPULATION.

1860—United States Decennial Census..... 3,591
1870—United States Decennial Census..... 10,610
1880—United States Decennial Census..... 19,710
1890—United States Decennial Census..... 30,260

1900—First Ward 3,575
Second Ward 5,285
Third Ward 3,296
Fourth Ward 3,716
Fifth Ward 3,954
Sixth Ward 6,625
Seventh Ward 2,778
Eighth Ward 7,278
Ninth Ward 2,466
——38,973

Polk's Directory, census 1902, Altoona and suburbs 57,916
Estimated Population 1908, within City limits.... 55,000
Population of Blair County, 1900..... 85,099
Estimated Population of Blair County, 1908.....110,000

CHAPTER XXI.

ALTOONA—PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENTS.

The Police, Fire and Water Departments—Street Railways—Post Office—Cemeteries.

ALTOONA'S POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Altoona has had for a number of years a very efficient police department, but this was not always true. There are still a number of people living in the city who can remember when High Constable Joe Ely was the sole guardian of the peace in the borough of Altoona. Joe was a little man, but a terror to law breakers for all that. In its early days there was more of free and easy conduct permitted in the town than would be tolerated now, and the doughty constable had his hands full on pay days and holidays, especially in the vicinity of what was called "Whisky row" on Tenth avenue, while a number of resorts on Ninth avenue were also centers of more or less violent disturbances. Years ago the miners from Gallitzin, Lloydsville and other places on the mountain made Altoona their target every Saturday, while the Tuckahoe boys were in the habit of coming into the town with their trowsers stuffed into their boots, their hats cocked to one side and a general air of toughness and trouble hunting. These elements would come into the city in droves, fill up on bad whiskey and then raise regular riots on the streets, fighting, cutting and doing almost anything that was lawless. Their conduct would often try the grit and speed of the "force," but Joe was always on the job and was usually able to suppress all riots without serious casualties.

When the borough was made a city in 1868, Ely still retained his badge of office, while Jacob Whitmer and Arthur Storm were made patrolmen. For the next decade, they and their successors had some pretty rough sledding, but the citizens were not critical, and as long as the street brawls were not too frequent, the "cop" was thought to be doing his duty in preserving the peace.

Service on the police force has always been regarded as a political emolument pure and simple, and as a result the city has had many policemen, but few of the chiefs of the department ever serving more than one term, no matter how efficient they may have been. In 1870 Henry Foreman was on the job and there followed his successors about as follows: G. W. Hazzard, William Robison, J. K. Ely, J. A. Westbrook, Benjamin Burley, Theodore Doll, John J. Cooke, William T. Howard, J. M. Lantz, George D. Randolph, T. S. Riley, W. W. Smith, Jacob Holtzman, John Coho, Charles W. Whittle, Abraham Myers, H. E. Fettinger, James Allen, John Kimmel, C. A. Dotzler and Anton Schittlekoph. Not all of these men were appointed chief, but they were members of the force of two and acted in that capacity at one time or another when the head of the department was absent. Their chief province was to arrest drunken or disorderly persons, and they were not expected to do much else, the apprehending of thieves or other felons not being recognized as an essential part of their work.

And indeed, for the next decade, but little more was expected and the burglar, safe blower, strong arm man and all around crook had a pretty easy time when he came to town, for the two or three men holding office for two year terms did not feel it incumbent upon them to take many risks in conserving the peace and protecting property. During the ten years following 1880 there were not so many changes, James Powell, Daniel B. Kinch, Silas A. McGough, William W. Cherry and George B. Daugherty filling the position of chief of police until 1890, when the new charter went into effect and the term of Mayor Theodore Burchfield was extended to three years. During his term, Thomas Weir and Silas McGough each served a portion of the time, the force under them having grown to sixteen men before the end of the term and some sort of systematic patrol work was established, the men being assigned to regular beats with a sergeant to see that they stuck to them with some sort of regularity.

However, there was no telegraph system or patrol wagon provided and the man on the beat could do pretty much as he pleased, with but little check upon his movements, and it was not until the term beginning in 1893, when Samuel M. Hoyer was mayor and John N. Tillard chief of police, that the present system was established, and the members of the department held responsible for the suppression of crime in all its branches. The high efficiency the department has attained dates from that time. Chief Tillard during his first year with the department was one of twenty-five or thirty similar officials in other cities who organized the international association of chiefs of police, an organization through which the departments of the various cities are brought in touch with each other and are enabled to cooperate with each other in apprehending criminals who escape from one place to another. At the end of his second year in the position Chief Tillard was appointed as the first chief of the paid fire department, and the position was held during the remainder of Mayor Hoyer's term by A. A. Cherry.

Mayor Barr, when he assumed office in 1896, appointed James Foust chief of police. As usual, this appointment was made purely on political grounds and Mr. Foust was without experience in the police business, but he was a man of great energy, ability and determination, and he maintained the standard that had been set by his immediate predecessors and increased the efficiency of the force. Mayor Barr was succeeded by Mayor Giles, and he appointed Emanuel B. Seedenberg, who held the office for three years, from 1899 to 1902. He, too, was without experience in the business, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits, but he gave painstaking and conscientious service to the city and the standard set by his predecessors was maintained.

When Mayor Hoyer was called to the executive chair for the second term in 1902, he departed from the usual custom and appointed his chief of police on the merits of the man, calling to the post for the second time John N. Tillard. During four or five years previous Mr. Tillard had been engaged in detective work for one of the largest agencies in the country and had acquired a knowledge and gained an experience, which, with his previous service as chief of police, fitted him exceptionally well for the post. He held the office for six consecutive years, Mayor Walker reappointing him at the expiration of Mayor Hoyer's term in 1905. During this period the department was raised to its present high standard of efficiency. The number of patrolmen was increased to thirty-six, photographs and records of criminals were kept and the Bertillon system of measuring them was adopted. Many criminals were apprehended and brought to justice through the application of these methods and the force kept in excellent discipline.

Upon his assumption of the office of

mayor for the third time in 1908, Mayor Hoyer appointed Bernard J. Clark chief of police. While this appointment was doubtless prompted by political reasons, Mr. Clark had had experience in a subordinate position and came to the post well equipped to discharge the duties. He has maintained strict discipline among the officers, and it can be said without disparagement to his predecessors that the department has reached its highest state of efficiency during his term. Mayor Walker and Mayor Hoyer have retained in the service officers who have demonstrated their efficiency and this has given the heads of the department the services of experienced men. During his term Chief Clark has kept up a ceaseless warfare against gambling joints and houses of ill-repute, with the result that these places have been practically eliminated.

Among the officers worthy of special mention by reason of their long and faithful service to the city are John M. Bradley, who has served as a plain clothes man during the past three administrations; W. W. Cherry, who has been on the force for twenty years, longer than any other man; A. A. Cherry, who has served for upwards of twenty years; Michael Morning, a typical Irish policeman of the old type; Peter Harlow, who served under four mayors and was never reprimanded or suspended; T. Lloyd Vaughn, who has slaughtered more mad dogs than all others combined; Charles M. Wertz, William Young, Thomas Story and Hezekiah Beard.

The department has made an average of a little more than 2,000 arrests per year during the past ten years, the record year being 1905, when 2,456 persons were taken in custody. The department is maintained at a cost of a little over $6,000 per annum.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The question of protection from the all-devouring element, fire, is one that early engaged the attention of the residents of Altoona. As early as 1854 the borough authorities took the subject into consideration. At a meeting of council, September 7, 1854, on motion, the chief burgess was requested to call a town-meeting to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a fire company, and securing the necessary supply of water. In 1858 the burgess was instructed to procure three sets of hooks and ladders for the use of the borough. Nothing definite was accomplished, however, until April, 1859, when a fire company was organized. The prime movers in this company were A. H. Maxwell, Alexander A. Smyth and A. C. Vauclain. A subscription was circulated, and with the money raised a hand-engine was purchased of the Good Will fire company of Philadelphia, and the organization here adopted the same name. The engine arrived in Altoona October 22, 1859. At this time there was no water-supply for the place. Two months later water was introduced into the borough, and the people felt secure in their possession of a fire engine, water to supply it, and a company to man it. On the eventful day that water and gas were first introduced into Altoona, December 15, 1859, celebrated by a grand parade, the Good Will made their first appearance in public, equipped in dark trousers, white shirts, black belts and glazed caps.

The original members of this pioneer fire company were as follows: A. A. Smyth, A. H. Maxwell, J. L. Ickes, William W. Smith, J. K. Russell, C. R. Hostetter, Andrew Kipple, William Renor, F. Shillinger, Jacob Szink, C. R. McCrea, William H. Nicholas, John Dasher, John Eirhart, William Boyden, William Bartley, H. Oster, George Powell, James Maxwell, Joseph Noel and D. Travers. Several of the foregoing are still living and W. W. Smith is at present the secretary of the Volunteer Firemen's association, engrossed in the work of preparing for the annual state convention of the organization, which will be held in Altoona in the fall of 1910. The first officers were

C. R. Hostetter, president; A. A. Smyth, vice-president; W. W. Smith, secretary; J. K. Russell, assistant secretary; Andrew Kipple, F. Shillinger, A. A. Smyth, J. K. Russell A. H. Maxwell, investigating committee; Andrew Kipple, A. A. Smyth, J. K. Russell, A. H. Maxwell, C. R. McCrea, F. Shillinger, W. W. Smith, W. H. Nicholas and William Bartley, the board of directors.

The Good Will fire company was incorporated in May, 1867. In 1868 its old engine was replaced by a steamer. When this company was organized, the Pennsylvania railroad company erected a building on their land, corner Ninth avenue and Twelfth street, for the occupancy of the Good Will until they could secure other quarters.

Upon the removal of No. 1 company to another house, the railroad company occupied this building with one of their hose carriages. A building was then erected for the Good Will company at the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street at a cost of $8,000. This building is still standing, although it has been enlarged and improved, and is known as No. 2 station in the city paid fire department.

The second company organized was the Empire hook and ladder company, September 14, 1866. Its outfit of truck, hooks, ladders, etc., were purchased from the Empire company of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. It was incorporated in April, 1867. In 1871-72 an engine house was erected at a cost of $10,500 on Tenth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, the present site of the No. 1 company of the city department.

In 1867 the borough council created the offices of a chief and assistant engineers; Alexander A. Smyth was chosen to the former, and A. H. Maxwell and B. F. Rose to the latter positions. During the same year the Pennsylvania railroad company ordered from the Amoskeag manufacturing company, of Manchester, N. H., a steamer, which arrived in Altoona June 4, and was given in charge of W. A. Adams and A. Moss, members of the Altoona steam fire engine company. This steamer and a hose carriage, kept in a building at the lower car shops, were not connected with the city fire department, but during the volunteer days usually responded to alarms.

On the 12th of February, 1868, the legislature passed an act empowering the burgess and council of the borough of Altoona to levy and collect a special tax of 12 mills on the dollar for three years, for the purpose of purchasing steam fire engines. The council having decided to purchase two Amoskeag steamers, one for the Good Will company, on the east side, and the other for the west side of town, it was deemed necessary to organize another fire company. Accordingly a number of prominent young men formed themselves into a company, March 26, 1868, under the name of the Vigilant steam fire engine company. The two steamers were contracted for by A. H. Maxwell, chief engineer and chairman of the fire committee in council. On the 4th of July, 1868, the engines were placed in charge of the Good Will and Vigilant companies. These engines are still in the service of the city, being in good condition. In 1870-71 was erected the Vigilant building, corner of Thirteenth avenue and Twelfth street, at a cost of over $17,000, which was used for a number of years in connection with city hall. This building, remodeled and greatly enlarged, is to this day the city hall. At one time it was the finest structure in Altoona.

In 1869 the Excelsior hose company was organized, and took the number three as a part of its distinctive appellation. This company was reorganized in 1879. In 1880 they put up a building for their use on Tenth street, between Chestnut and Lexington avenues, at a cost of $1,000. On February 15, 1891, a number of enterprising citizens in the eastern section of the city organized the Hope fire company. It was incorporated on June 15, and a building was

erected near the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street. Its original equipment consisted of a hand hose carriage, which was procured from the Phoenix company, which had a short lease of life some time prior to the organization of the Hope company. A pull to one fire sufficed with the hand carriage and a horse was procured. After the company took possession of the new building, a second hand Clapp & Jones engine was purchased in Philadelphia, the same engine that had won the medal at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876. This served until 1893, when the city purchased a modern engine and hose carriage for the company, which are now used at No. 3 station into which the Hope company was merged on the establishment of the paid department.

The Phoenix company, of which mention has already been made, was formed in 1882, its station being located at Seventh avenue and Fourth street. After a precarious existence of about a year it gave up the struggle and the hose carriage was stored until the organization of the Hope company. Two other companies, the Friendship and the Logan, existed during the volunteer days. The Friendship was located in the Sixth ward and became No. 5 station of the paid department, while the Logan was in the Second ward, and went out of existence with the formation of the paid department. There was also a company known as the Good Will Junior, in existence for several years.

The following persons served as chief engineers of the volunteer fire department; A. A. Smyth, 1867; A. H. Maxwell, 1868; B. F. Rose, 1869-70; T. Blair Patton, 1871; E. Mountney, 1873; T. B. Patton, 1875; John R. Garden, 1877-79; B. F. Rose, 1880-81; John Schenk, 1882-83; Gus Klemmert, 1884-85; W. S. Arble, 1886-87; Frank P. Molloy, 1888-89; Jacob Adams, 1890-93; Frank P. Molloy, 1893-95.

The volunteer department was succeeded by a paid department on May 1, 1895. The agitation which resulted in the change was of brief duration and resulted from the refusal of the Logan hose company to attend a fire, this action being the result of some difficulty over the use of the horses for other purposes. The volunteers made a strenuous effort to defeat the legislation presented in councils for the creation of the paid department, but it was adopted by a large majority and signed by Mayor Hoyer, who appointed John N. Tillard, then chief of police, as the first chief of the paid department. Mr. Tillard at once set himself to the task of organizing the department and soon had it on an excellent working basis.

Since the creation of the paid department three additional stations have been erected, as follows: No. 4, on Eighth street, between Green and Chestnut avenues, May, 1901, $6,403; No. 6, Fourteenth avenue and Twentieth street, September, 1901, $5,404, and No. 3, Fifth avenue and Third street, October, 1905, $13,256. Upon the annexation of the suburb of Fairview, making it the Eleventh ward of the city, the city acquired the fire station there, located at Ninth street and Twenty-third avenue, and it is now known as No. 9 company.

Much valuable apparatus has been added to the equipment since the establishment of the paid department, as the following resume of purchases will show: No. 5 hose wagon, January, 1900; No. 4 hose wagon, September, 1901; No. 3 hose wagon, August, 1904; No. 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon, August, 1905; A truck, December, 1905; No. 2 combination chemical engine and hose wagon, November, 1907; No. 1 steam fire engine, June, 1908; No. 6 hose wagon, October, 1908; Nos. 4 and 5 engines rebuilt and new boiler, 1906; No. 3 engine rebuilt, 1907.

Much of the efficiency to which the department has attained has been due to the men who have served in the office of chief. Mr. Tillard served from May 1, 1895 to April 1, 1896, when he resigned and was

succeeded by W. P. Pimlott, who served six years or until April 2, 1902. Theodore W. Allemann was then appointed and has served ever since. The efficient assistant chief for a number of years has been H. C. Graybill. Both Messrs. Allemann and Graybill have been identified with the department for many years. The department is not legally under civil service regulations, but incoming mayors have never made any changes either in the heads or among the rank and file. The best of discipline has always been maintained, and the department is regarded as a model of efficiency throughout the state. There are at the present time seventy-three men connected with the department and thirty-two horses. The regular men receive from $55 to $79.20 per month and the call men receive $18.15 per month. The cost of maintaining the department is about $60,000 a year. During the year 1909 the losses sustained by fires amounted to $19,509. The insurance carried on the property endangered was $180,350 and the amount paid was $18,383.

The Pennsylvania railroad company maintains two fire stations in its shop yards, both equipped with first class apparatus. William Irwin is the chief of this department. His predecessor for many years was Andrew Kipple, until his retirement general foreman of the car shops. The city and company departments help each other in cases of emergency.

The first fire of importance under the paid system was the Good building and surrounding property, on Eleventh avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, which occurred May 17, 1895. Since then the most important fires have been the following:

The Central hotel fire, January 5, 1896, at 3:45 a. m. Fireman B. F. Housum killed by falling wall.

The Morrow fire, which destroyed the Bowman & Morrow corner at Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, together with surrounding property, December 14, 1896.

Stoke's planing-mill, March 30, 1897. Brandt's planing-mill, July 5, 1900.

The Imperial dry goods store was damaged to extent of $40,000, on August 10, 1902 and totally destroyed June 14, 1907. This was the Eleventh avenue opera house block.

The Altoona glass works totally destroyed, Sunday morning, January 14, 1906.

The most destructive fire in the history of the city was that which destroyed the Rothert furniture store, the Mishler theatre and the new Elks' home, October 19, 1906, entailing a loss of upwards of $500,000.

The Wold building, occupied by Whitman & Artman, was burned January 20, 1907.

The Lyric theatre was burned February 24, 1907. This building stood on the site of the Mountain City theatre, which was burned March 5, 1889. It will be noticed that within a period of less than a year three theatres in the city were destroyed.

Prutzman's wholesale house was destroyed July 22, 1907.

THE ALTOONA WATER DEPARTMENT.

In the summer of 1859, a corporation was formed by William Wilson and others to furnish the borough of Altoona with gas and water. This company was known as The Altoona Gas and Water company. They procured water from Pottsgrove, where they and the Pennsylvania railroad company had two small reservoirs, the supply being brought to the borough through an eight-inch line to a distributing reservoir located on what is now known as Fifteenth avenue and Twelfth street. These reservoirs and pipe line were used in common by the railroad company and the Altoona Gas and Water company.

The distributing system of this company's plant consisted of mains from one to eight inches in size, through which water was distributed to consumers along the various thoroughfares. The system contained about eighteen fire hydrants of the Stillman pattern,

which was the first hydrant put upon the market by any manufacturer. The gradually increasing population demanded a greater supply of water than an eight-inch main would carry, and to meet this demand the Pennsylvania railroad company laid a twelve-inch main from Pottsgrove to the borough, completing it in the summer of 1867.

In 1868, the borough obtained a city charter and the additions known as Greensburg, Logantown and Loudonsville were brought into the city limits and divided into wards. In 1870 the city council decided by legislation to construct a water plant for the city, and to operate it independent of the company supplying the city with water at that time. A loan was secured, and a committee, known as the water committee, was appointed to have control of the new water department. This committee purchased from Nancy J. Wolf a tract of land situated at Kittanning point, where the erection of a storage reservoir was contemplated. On this tract of land, in June, 1871, Campbell Bros., contractors, built a small reservoir which was afterwards called "the frog pond."

Simultaneous with this work, Donoghue Brothers, contractors, constructed a distributing reservoir on Prospect hill, known now as the southern portion of the Fourth ward, and in the fall of the same year a twelve-inch line of pipe was laid from Kittanning point to Helen street (Sixth avenue) and Clara (Fifteenth) street. This pipe was not extended to the reservoir on Prospect hill until the following spring, but through the courtesy of the Altoona Gas and Water company, the city was permitted to connect their main with that of the water company at that point, the company supplying the city with water until early in 1872, when the purchase of the water portion of the gas and water company's plant was consummated, the consideration being $20,000. The water committee then appointed a superintendent in the person of Mr. John A. Baer, who also served in the capacity of secretary and clerk in the department.

In 1881, a loan of $60,000 was made to build Kittanning point reservoir. Messrs. Dhrew & Bell were awarded the contract for this work at $43,000, Thomas Seabrook being the engineer in charge of the work which began in the summer of that year and continued up until the fall of 1882, when the loan of $60,000 was exhausted, part of the money having been used in making roadways at the point and in laying distributing mains in the city. The reservoir remained in an unfinished condition until July, 1883, when the work was given to the contracting firm of J. M. Campbell & Co., on the percentage basis. This firm constructed a temporary spillway, closed up the main embankment and connected the twelve-inch main to this reservoir, the cost of this work amounting to nearly $16,000.

In the spring of 1885 the city council adopted the Wallace law, under the provisions of which a board of water commissioners was elected to assume control of the affairs of the water department. The first board of commissioners was composed of Messrs. M. H. Mackey, T. Y. Myers, Daniel Laughman and William Murray, Sr., the latter being the chairman. This board appointed a secretary, thus relieving the superintendent of that branch of the work.

A loan of $100,000 was secured from the Pennsylvania railroad company in 1887, for the purpose of completing Kittanning point reservoir as it now stands and to extend therefrom a sixteen-inch line of pipe to the city. The work of completing this reservoir was done by Campbell Bros., who also repaired Prospect hill reservoir in the city, by lining it with six inches of concrete, over which brick was laid in cement. The line of sixteen-inch pipe was placed in the ground by the water department, the trenching alone being contracted for.

On April 14, 1891, city councils enacted and approved an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the increase of the indebtedness of the city of Altoona in an amount not exceeding $220,000 for the purpose of securing and furnishing an additional supply of pure water to its citizens and institutions of said

city." A special election was held on the 22d day of May, 1891, which resulted in a majority of the equalified voters of the city signifying their consent to such loan and increase of indebtedness.

A special committee was appointed by councils to inquire into and recommend the most feasible plan for obtaining such additional supply of water. This committee, after a careful investigation of the matter intrusted to them, recommended Kittanning point site as the best plan for obtaining such additional supply. Their report was adopted by select and common council, who instructed the board of water commissioners to have prepared and to furnish to councils the necessary plans and specifications for the construction of a large impounding reservoir of the minimum capacity of 300,000,000 gallons of water and the necessary adjuncts for the perfect completion thereof. Also to employ a competent hydraulic engineer to prepare the plans. Mr. C. W. Knight, of the Stanwiz Engineering company, located at Rome, N. Y., was secured to furnish the same.

On December 15, 1892, bids were received and the contract for the contemplated work was awarded to the Continental Construction company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Councils failing to approve the action of the board in this case, the matter was delayed for several months. Bids were then asked again and on November 18, 1893, with the approval of councils, the water board awarded the contract to Messrs. Collins & Martin, who concluded their work in August, 1896. During the construction of the impounding dam and the flood water channel around the same, an ordinance was passed by councils authorizing the construction of a flood-water channel leading from a point at west end of flood channel now provided for the new reservoir, to a point at the upper end of the old reservoir, a distance of about 2,770 feet, and the location and construction of a new settling basin at the west end of the old reservoir in place of the settling basin provided for in the new reservoir and abolish the latter. This contract was awarded to the Jutte & Foley company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who completed the work during the ensuing year. The concrete bottom in this portion of the flood channel was not sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure brought to bear upon it, when heavy freshets occurred. This was demonstrated forcibly in September, 1896, when during a storm, the bottom of the channel was torn out in several places by the action of the water passing over it. This proved conclusively that the only fit bottom for the channel would be one composed of cut stone. In the summer and fall of 1897, W. G. Stall & Sons completed the task of placing such a bottom in this portion of the channel, making it similar in every respect to the portion built by Collins & Martin.

Following the completion of the impounding dam, numerous improvements were made to the water system. These consisted in the main of the construction of new lines of supply to increase the reservoir capacity of the system and to stave off a threatened shortage which had resulted from drouths. In 1904 a high service reservoir, or rather two reservoirs in one, was built on the hill west of the city for distribution purposes.

In the meantime it became apparent that the city would be obliged to further increase its water supply and early in 1906 it was decided to construct an immense storage basin below the impounding dam, to be known as Lake Altoona. At the February election of that year a proposal for a loan of $300,000 to begin work was submitted to the voters and was adopted. The contract was awarded to Daniel F. O'Rourke, who started the work the same year, completing his part of the contract in February, 1909. In the latter year another loan of $300,000 was secured to continue the work, and a contract for the same was awarded to the Carothers Contracting company, the principal item in this contract

being 360,000 cubic yards of embankment and about 21,000 cubic yards of rubble concrete, which will insure a storage capacity in the new basin of five or six hundred million gallons of water. When completed Lake Altoona will cover a ground surface of 153 acres and will hold 1,600,000,000 gallons, or about four times the present capacity of the two present reservoirs. The approximate cost of completing this storage basin, with an auxiliary reservoir, and settling basin on Scotch Knob stream flood-water channel, and all appurtenances, was estimated at about $900,000. C. W. Knight of the Stanwix Engineering company is also in charge of the construction of this reservoir.

During the past few years the water department has pursued a policy of acquiring the land adjacent to the reservoirs and embracing the water shed and now owns upwards of 500 acres, from which all buildings have been removed and over which careful inspection is made with a view of assuring the purity of the water-supply. In addition to the half dozen small streams which feed the reservoirs, the department has acquired the rights of Sugar run and Reigel's Gap run, which flow several miles away, and pipe lines are being gradually extended towards these streams. During the prolonged drouths of 1908 and 1909, a temporary line was laid to Sugar run, a pumping station was installed and a supply sufficient to tide the city over secured. The purity of Altoona's water, flowing from springs in the Allegheny mountains, is unrivaled in the country, and when Lake Altoona, with its immense storage capacity is completed, the city will have a supply of water ample for a city double its present population.

The water department is under the supervision of a board of water commissioners, consisting of three freeholders, one of whom is elected annually by councils for a term of three years. The board is at present composed of Messrs. H. K. McCauley, H. H. Riggin and J. A. Elder. Since the creation of the office of superintendent, three men have held the position, John A Baer, 1872-1885; John Robeson, 1885-1886, and Samuel A. Gailey, 1886-1910. The office of secretary was created in 1885, since when three men have held the position, David Miller, 1885-1888; Charles A. Martin, 1888-1900, and Cornelius B. Campbell, 1900-1910.

Up to date the cost of construction of the reservoirs and flood-water channels located at Kittanning point has been $1,021,335, and it will require $300,000 to complete Lake Altoona. It can, however, be utilized with the completion of the contract now under way by the Carothers Contracting company.

THE ALTOONA POST-OFFICE.

The Altoona post-office was originally known as Collinsville post-office and was located at that time in Huntingdon county. It was established November 11, 1817, and Robert McNamara was appointed postmaster the same day. There is no record of any change until August 3, 1830, at which time David Y. Hileman was appointed postmaster. He appears to have served but two months and on October 3, 1830, Robert McNamara was again appointed postmaster who was succeeded by the following persons on the dates named: Esther Denlenger, March 18, 1834; Michael Hileman, April 25, 1835; Robert H. McCormick, March 21, 1845; Benjamin Figart, March 24, 1846; George Boozel, December 21, 1848.

On November 1, 1850, the name of the office was changed and removed to Altoona, Blair county, and George C. Ferree appointed postmaster, who served until June 29, 1852, when Thomas Elway was appointed.

The post-office was located for at least a part of the time in Mr. Elway's residence which stood at the corner of Twelfth avenue and Fourteenth street; the office be-

ing a one-story addition, which stood at about No. 1402 Twelfth avenue.

Henry A. Sellers was appointed postmaster May 21, 1853, and the post-office was removed to his store room, in the building occupied by Jerry Davis as a butcher shop, second door from the First Lutheran church, on Eleventh avenue.

John Shoemaker was next appointed September 20, 1856, and the post-office was removed to what was then known as the Masonic Temple building on Twelfth street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

On January 7, 1861, the office was made a presidential post-office. Previous to that time the postmaster had been appointed by the first assistant postmaster general, but the business of the office had now increased to the extent that it came under the list of presidential appointments, and John Shoemaker was appointed by the president January 7, 1861.

On May 6, 1861, George W. Patton was appointed postmaster and soon after, owing to the necessity of finding larger quarters, the post-office was removed to Mr. Patton's building, which stood where the store room of William F. Gable & Co., has since been erected. Sometime after this the post-office was again removed back to the old Masonic Temple, this location having been found much more central than the previous one.

Frank B. Stewart was appointed postmaster April 5, 1869, and continued in office until February 8, 1877, at which time Theodore B. Patton was appointed postmaster, who served until his resignation in May, 1891.

Albert P. McDonald was appointed postmaster in May, 1891, and served until his death November 22, 1895, when his assistant postmaster, Reamer Hoke, was appointed acting postmaster, November 23, 1895, which he held until January 31, 1896.

Hambleton P. Wilson was appointed postmaster February 1, 1896, and served to March 2, 1901, reappointed March 2, 1901, and served to March 31, 1905.

George Fox, the present postmaster was appointed March 1, 1905, took charge of the office April 1, 1905, reappointed March 2, 1909.

Owing to the continued increase in business during the term of H. P. Wilson it became necessary to again secure larger quarters and during the year 1893 Hon. Josiah D. Hicks, then congressman, introduced a bill into congress providing for a public building for Altoona, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hicks maintained a steadfast effort to have the bill passed and finally succeeded in 1899. The location of a site took another year, but the present location, Chestnut avenue and Eleventh street, was chosen after a long fight and numerous visits to Washington by persons interested in the various sites under consideration by the department. The land was finally purchased by the government in 1901. The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Harry A. Knerr of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Actual work was started on March 7, 1901, under the directions of Superintendent of Construction Robert A. Greenfield, and in the afternoon of that day at 4 o'clock, H. P. Wilson, then postmaster, turned the first sod in the work of excavating for the foundation.

On Friday, June 14, 1901, the corner stone was laid, the ceremonies being in charge of Logan lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., assisted by the officers of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania. In the corner stone when it was laid were deposited papers of that date, a history of the building, a number of pictures and documents.

Work on the building continued rapidly, and owing to some changes decided on by the department at Washington, would have been completed within the contract time, September 1, 1902. However, the removal of post-office quarters was made on September 30, 1902, and the new Federal building occupied.

The building is a two-story structure constructed of marble, terra cotta and brick, and was built for use as a court house and post-office. The first floor is given over entirely for post-office purposes. The second floor is arranged for the use of the post-office inspector, internal revenue collector, special pension examiner, and a court room.

The building is under the care and custody of George Fox, postmaster, who is designated custodian of the same for the treasury department who owns and controls the building.

The Altoona post-office with its thirteen numbered stations and Juniata station, ranks third in the state in the transaction of money order business, the gross postal receipts nearing $100,000. A total of twenty-five clerks, thirty-eight carriers, special delivery messenger, transfer clerk, and thirteen clerks in charge of stations with postmaster and assistant, making a total of eighty employees, constitutes the personnel of the Altoona post-office.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The present magnificent network of trolley lines reaching into every section of the city and extending out through the county had its inception at a meeting held at the Logan house on February 18, 1882, when a number of men assembled for the purpose of forming a company to construct and operate a street railway, the cars to be operated by horse-power. The meeting was attended by John P. Levan, David K. Ramey, William Murray, Frederick N. Holmes, Clement Jaggard, Samuel S. Blair, George A. McCormick, Theodore H. Wigton, D. D. Wood, H. S. Frank, Andrew Kipple, W. K. Beaty, David Koch, H. C. Dern and A. J. Anderson.

D. K. Ramey was chosen to preside over the meeting, and Theodore H. Wigton was appointed secretary. At the request of the president, J. P. Levan stated the object of the meeting. It was resolved by the meeting to employ counsel and have all necessary papers prepared without delay. At the same meeting the following committee was appointed and instructed to employ counsel: John P. Levan, chairman; D. K. Ramey, William Murray, F. W. Olmes and C. Jaggard.

This committee caused to be prepared a proper paper to be subscribed by those who wished to become members of the proposed company. This paper was promptly signed by the parties interested, each party subscribing his name and the number of shares of the capital stock each party agreed to take in the proposed company.

At a meeting of the parties interested, held on April 5, 1882, at the Altoona bank, John P. Levan, chairman of the committee, made report to the meeting that all the capital stock of the proposed company had been subscribed, and accompanying the report with the subscription paper. At this same meeting the stockholders elected John P. Levan, president of the company, and the following directors: John E. Levan, William Murray, Frederick W. Olmes, D. K. Ramey, S. S. Blair, H. S. Frank, C. Jaggard, C. F. Benview and Max Liveright. Subsequently L. B. Reifsneider was chosen secretary; T. H. Wigton, treasurer; Andrew J. Riley, solicitor, and C. H. Buch, superintendent. The meeting by resolution continued the committee with instructions to obtain a charter.

Proper articles of association were prepared by Andrew J. Riley, Esq., in conformity with the provisions of an act of assembly, and the governor, on the 10th of March, 1882, issued his letters patent creating the persons who so subscribed the articles of incorporation a corporation by the name, style and title of the City Passenger Railway company of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

At the first meeting of the board of directors, held at the office of the company, it was ordered that the president invite proposals for the furnishing of all material in the construction of the street railway of the com-

pany. In answer to the advertisements in the newspapers a large number of responsible parties furnished bids. Messrs. Campbell Brothers, of Altoona, railroad contractors, were the successful bidders, and accordingly the board of directors, at a meeting the 22d day of April, awarded this firm the contract for furnishing all the material, and for the construction of the road.

The company was capitalized at $40,000, there being 800 shares at $50 per share. On the 31st of March, 1882, the council of Altoona passed an ordinance granting the consent of the city of Altoona to the company to construct its lines over certain streets and avenues. This ordinance was subsequently amended, April 3, so that the gauge of the railway should be five feet three inches instead of five feet, as provided originally. The cost of the construction of the road was $35,000 and the equipment, consisting of six passenger cars and thirty horses, $10,000. The length of the road as first completed was three miles. The average rate of speed adopted by passenger cars, including stops, was five miles per hour; number of trips each day, 104, each horse traveling about twenty miles daily. The average time consumed by cars in passing over the road, round trip, was one hour.

The road was opened on the 4th of July 1882, with a notable demonstration. The line extended from First street to Eleventh avenue, to Bridge street, to Seventeenth street, to Eighth avenue, to Fourth street where the cars were turned on a turn-table and went back over the same route. Soon afterward a branch was constructed from the corner of Eighth avenue and Seventeenth street to Seventh avenue, to Twenty-fifth street. In 1889 and 1890 a line was constructed from the corner of Eleventh avenue and Bridge street to Eighteenth street, to Union avenue, to Broad avenue and along Broad avenue to the city line at Twenty-seventh street, and subsequently to Thirtieth street. The line was also extended from Fourth street and Eighth avenue, to Sixth avenue, to Lloyd street, below First street.

In 1891 electricity took the place of horses and a power-house was erected on Nineteenth street between Ninth and Margaret avenues. In 1892 the Altoona and Logan Valley Electrical Railway company was formed and the same year it began the construction of a line to Hollidaysburg, six miles long. The same year work was started on a new power-house at Sixth avenue and Thirty-first street, where the power by which all the lines of the company are operated is produced. Here also, are located the great car barns of the company, where ninety cars can be stored, and the workshops of the company. A large addition to the power-house was built in 1901. The capacity of the power-house is 2,100 horse-power in engines and boilers, and 1,500 kilo-watts in electric power. A feature of the plant is a large concrete cooling tower to cool water for condensing purposes. All of the buildings at the power plant are constructed of brick, concrete and iron and are absolutely fire-proof. As a further protection against fire a sprinkling system has been installed in all of the buildings. A well organized fire brigade is drilled every week.

Early in 1894 the Logan Valley company built a line to Bellwood, seven miles, and in 1901 this line was extended to Tyrone, six miles further. At Tyrone in 1908 there was erected an auxiliary power plant, equipped with the most modern machinery, its product furnishing power to operate cars and to furnish light, heat and power to Tyrone borough and for commercial purposes. The power for the Blair lighting company at Bellwood, an auxiliary company, is furnished by the Logan Valley company.

The Logan valley, soon after its completion, secured a controlling interest in the City Passenger, and the two roads were operated practically as one, under one superintendent. In 1901 the American Street Railways company, a corporation owned

largely by Philadelphia capitalists, acquired both companies and have since operated them. The officers of the company are as follows: President, J. J. Sullivan; vice-president, H. J. Crowley; secretary and treasurer, C. L. T. Tingley; controller, F. J. Pryor, Jr., all of Philadelphia; superintendent, Scott S. Crane; superintendent of transportation, Lee T. Shannon, both of Altoona.

During the past few years many extensions to the lines have been made, including branches to South Altoona and Eldorado, to Juniata and East Altoona, Fairview, Second and Third avenues and to Rose Hill cemetery, about two miles east of the city. The Logan Valley line has been double tracked to Hollidaysburg, and an extension built by means of which the cars enter the city on both sides of the railroad. In the city cars run six minutes apart, and on the Logan Valley to and from Hollidaysburg, on the west side, every fifteen minutes, and from the east side, every half hour. From 11 o'clock in the evening until 6 in the morning cars leave Altoona for Hollidaysburg every hour. Two cars are operated on the Tyrone and Bellwood division. Thirty-seven cars are operated in the regular service, thirty-five of which center in Altoona, while two run on a local line in Tyrone.

Fares in the city, including a transfer if desired, over any of the City Passenger lines, are but 5 cents, and the same charge is made to Lakemont park or Llyswen, and 10 cents to Hollidaysburg. To Juniata, the fare is 5 cents and to Tyrone 20 cents additional. No transfers are given between the City Passenger and the Logan Valley. The company gives employment to over 300 men and the monthly payroll exceeds $20,000.

LAKEMONT PARK.

Simultaneous with the construction of the Logan Valley line, the company in 1892 laid out and beautified a fine park with a large artificial lake at a point midway between Altoona and Hollidaysburg which they called Lakemont. The park is laid out in a spot which nature tried to hide by surrounding it on all sides with rugged hills and mountains, but the skill and good taste of the architect and landscape artist have transformed it into a wonderfully beautiful woodland garden, with grateful shade, pleasant walks, a handsome theatre, a splendid structure known as the Casino, a merry carousel, figure-eight, miniature railroad, shute-the-shutes, and other amusement features, and a wealth of floral adornments, with a shimmering lake to mirror and multiply all this magnificence; and thus it happens that the fame of this once unheard of and neglected backwoods hollow has traveled far and wide until Lakemont is now a familiar word all over the state. Every summer the pretty park is the objective point of many excursions from neighboring cities and towns, while the citizens of Altoona and Hollidaysburg resort to it naturally and unanimously as one of the few breathing spots in the county where there is room for all, and where every necessity and comfort and every rational entertainment and amusement is provided.

The park consists of 113 acres, of which thirteen are covered by the lake. Besides several springs that come to the surface in the park, fresh spring water is piped from Brush mountain, near by, and distributed through the grounds. The Casino stands on the side of the lake and may be approached by boat, a landing being provided for that purpose. Here band concerts are given daily during the summer season. When illuminated at night the Casino can be seen from nearly every part of the grounds and across the lake, and resembles some enchanted fairy castle. In front of the Casino is a beautiful fountain. Theatrical companies give choice entertainment twice daily throughout the summer in the theatre. One hundred arc lights illuminate the park at night. They are suspended at intervals where most needed all over the grounds, the effect of the lights among the

heavily foliaged trees and on the smooth surface of the lake being indescribably beautiful. The park is always sufficiently policed, day and evening, but the restraint of an officer is seldom required, the patronage of the park being remarkably free from rowdyism. Boating is one of the most popular diversions, particularly in the evening when the sun has spent his force; and on big occasions, such as excursion days or special celebrations, the keeper of the boats is one of the most important officials on the grounds. During the winter, when the lake is converted into a glitter of ice, skating is a popular diversion with the thousands who enjoy this exhilerating sport.

CITIES OF THE DEAD.

Altoona is a beautiful and healthful place in which to live, but its inhabitants are not immune from the ravages of the Grim Reaper, so ample provision has been made for burying the dead, and few more beautiful cities of the dead can be found anywhere than those which have been provided by the residents of Altoona. They are all laid out on the adjoining hillsides, and almost all of them disprove the statement that a city of the dead cannot grow into great beauty without having great age. From their location on the hillsides, all of them are dry and all of them are kept in first-class condition by their managers.

Fairview Cemetery.—This solemn city of the dead covers an area of eighteen or twenty acres of elevated ground, on the northern suburbs of Altoona. The land was purchased from John Kough and James Trees. On March 3, 1857, an association was formed, which on October 28, same year, procured a charter. Rev. Henry Baker was made the first president; Rev. A. B. Clarke and George R. Everson, vice-presidents; Theodore A. Stecker, secretary; J. B. Hileman, treasurer; G. W. Patton, M. Clabaugh, C. C. Mason, A. A. Smith, M. T. Dill, A. C. Vauclain, Austin McGraw and John Hamilton, trustees. Changes in its management, of course, have occurred from time to time.

Since the cemetery was laid out improvements have been constantly made. The money derived from the sale of lots instead of being applied as dividends to stockholders, or projectors, has been expended in rendering the grounds attractive. In 1875 water pipes were laid for conveying water to the premises at no little expense and labor to the association, for the benefit of lot-holders. The grounds and improvements have been fully paid for, and, consequently, no incumbrances exist on the property. A receiving vault has been constructed on the grounds to supply the urgent necessities of those who may not be prepared for permanent interment.

Andrew McFarran, an elderly gentleman, became the first inhabitant of this city of the dead. He was buried on March 17, 1857, since which time over 9,000 have followed him to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Altoona being for many years without parks or pleasure grounds, Fairview cemetery was long a place of resort, during spring and summer, not only for those who thronged thither to view the graves of their friends, but for those who sought temporary relief from the harassing cares and vexations of business. Fairview cemetery has the honor of having the only soldiers' monument in the city. This was unveiled July 4, 1867. It cost $4,000, and it is on record that the money to pay for it was raised in Altoona, then with only about 10,000 inhabitants, in four days. The monument is erected on the apex of the hill, and it is an object of attraction, more on account of the patriotic memories which cluster around it and its prominent location, than any intrinsic merit exhibited in the emblazonment of its shaft. Fine exhibitions of sculpture are visible on every hand and neat iron railings surround many of the lots.

The present officers of the association are as follows: President, S. M. Griffith; vice-

presidents, J. C. Hughes and M. H. Canan; secretary, D. S. Keith; treasurer, W. F. Eberle; trustees, Thomas M. Goodfellow, David A. Little, D. H. Crawford, H. C. Dern, H. K. McCauley, J. W. Smith, Alton Clabaugh, and T. Blair Patton; superintendent, A. M. Yingling.

Oak Ridge Cemetery.—In 1878 a number of citizens of Altoona, believing that a necessity existed for the establishment of another cemetery, determined to form themselves into an association for that purpose. There were several reasons for this, the principal one of which was that a general desire existed to have, for convenience, a cemetery on the east side of the city. The best location and the most suitable grounds were found to be on the farm of G. T. Bell, of whom nine acres were bought and enclosed with a substantial fence. The ground is beautifully situated, with a southeastern exposure, overlooking Pleasant valley, and presenting romantic views of mountain scenery The soil is of a fertile sandy loam, perfectly dry, sloping gently to the southeast, making the drainage perfect, and being well adapted to the rapid growth of trees, shrubbery and flowers.

The association was incorporated on December 16, 1878, under the name and title of Oak Ridge Cemetery association, and is conducted by a board of managers, who are not allowed any compensation for their services. By the terms of the charter all money derived from the sale of lots must be used in paying for the ground and in improving and beautifying it. After this has been done the moneys received shall be invested in good securities, and the interest accruing shall constitute a perpetual fund for keeping the cemetery in good order.

Oak Ridge became a popular burying ground from the start and it is now a beautiful place. Beautiful trees border the main driveway on both sides and the handiwork of the sculptor is in evidence on every side. A few years ago, in 1904, a large addition was made to the cemetery, the lots in the original plot having been practically all sold. The original officers were as follows: President, Joseph Dysart; secretary, H. B. Kendig; treasurer, Theo. H. Wigton; managers, Joseph Dysart, George S. Eaby, John W. Cherry, Jonathan Foreman, John Boynes, G. T. Bell and Richard J. Crozier.

The following persons were the incorporators of the association: Joseph Dysart, Theo. H. Wigton, William B. Bartley, S. M. Sellers, H. B. Kendig, G. S. Eaby, John W. Cherry, Walter Bell, Wm. M. Findley, Louis Walton, M. H. Mackey, John W. Hooper, Robert M. Bartley, C. W. Mason, W. J. D. Graham, Joseph C. Metzgar, J. Cain, Joseph Davis, J. W. Gardner, Charles J. Mann, Charles Cavender, Jonathan Foreman, R. J. Crozier, John Dailey, S. I. Fries, John R. Garden, John Boynes, Jesse Smith, R. L. Gamble, G. T. Bell, J. Chester Wilson and J. S. Leisenring.

The officers of the association in 1910 are as follows: President, E. F. Amick; secretary, Fred A. Bell; treasurer, A. P. Rupert; managers, R. A. Houck, A. A. Johnson, C. M. Piper, John W. Plummer, A. H. Stump and S. M. Irwin; auditors, S. M. Sellers and D. L. Potter; superintendent, M. L. Wolf.

Greenwood Cemetery.—Greenwood Cemetery association was formed on October 26, 1895, the incorporators being John Loudon, W. S. Lee, A. C. Shand, L. G. Lamade, Dr. S. L. McCarthy, John Orr, G. W. Fasic, John D. Bloomhardt. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, John Loudon; secretary, J. D. Bloomhardt; treasurer, George D. Bechtel; solicitor, John K. Patterson; engineer, A. C. Shand.

Greenwood cemtery is located on a hill near the village of Greenwood, about two miles east of the city. The location was selected after a very careful investigation by Mr. Shand, who is an engineer of national fame, at present holding the position of chief engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad company. The ground is underlaid with limestone and is thus absolutely dry. The popularity of the cemetery has steadily grown and between 500 and

600 bodies now repose in it. Many improvements have been made during recent years and it contains some of the most beautiful monuments to be found in the county.

The present officers are as follows: President, C. A. Wood; vice president, W. S. Lee; secretary, J. D. Bloomhardt; treasurer, W. W. Miller; solicitor, Thomas C. Hare; engineer, A. C. Shand.

Rose Hill Cemetery.—The most recent addition to Altoona's cities of the dead and the one which is rapidly becoming the most beautiful, is the Rose Hill cemetery, organized October 28, 1904, and chartered November 26, 1904. It is situated back of Kettle street and Pottsgrove avenue, East End, and embraces an ideal tract of land. The grounds were laid off and improvements begun in the fall of 1904. The cemetery can be reached from all parts of the city by the City Passenger street cars, the Third avenue line carrying passengers at present to within a short distance, and on the completion of the extension of the street car line will go direct to the gates of the cemetery.

Rose Hill cemetery is a modern burying ground in every particular, presenting more the aspect of a park than a cemetery. Macadam driveways of easy grade have been carefully constructed to afford easy access to all parts of the grounds. The lawns have been cultivated; the old shade trees preserved and many new trees planted, giving the cemetery the appearance of a beautiful, well-cared for park. No chains or railings are allowed to mar the appearance of the lawns, and the lot boundaries, marked by marble and granite posts, are even with the surface of the ground.

A sightly but unobtrusive office building, with wide porches, has been erected in the center of the cemetery. In it is the office of the cemetery and also many conveniences for visitors. From this building a commanding view of the surrounding country is afforded. The affairs of the cemetery are looked after by men of experience and ability, who are fully aware of the responsibility and trust they have assumed. The natural advantages and improvements are supplemented by faithful and intelligent management.

The popularity of this cemetery among the people of the city and surrounding country is apparent when it is stated that in the six years since its organization, there have been 850 burials. At the organization the officers were as follows: President, Charles Baltzell; vice-president, Dr. M. J. Buck; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Baltzell; with these gentlemen as directors. Charles Baltzell died in 1908 and the officers are now as follows: President, Dr. M. J. Buck; vice-president, T. A. Sharbaugh; secretary and treasurer, J. T. Baltzell, these gentlemen constituting the board of directors.

St. John's and Calvary Cemeteries.—The first purchase of ground for a Catholic cemetery was made in 1857, being a lot of ground lying in the Second ward. Before the second body was laid to rest in the new cemetery it was seen that the location was not desirable, and also that the grounds were too limited to meet the wants of a large Catholic community. It was concluded, therefore, to make a second purchase. In 1858 the ground which constitutes the present St. John's cemetery, situated on the east side of the city, between Tenth and Twelfth streets and east of First avenue, was secured at a cost of about $4,000.

For more than twenty years St. John's was the only Catholic cemetery in the community and it filled up rapidly. By the year 1889 the lots were all disposed of and the church authorities began to look around for ground for another cemetery. They finally selected a tract located in Pleasant valley, about a mile and a half east of the city and a cemetery was laid out and consecrated, since known as Calvary cemetery. The two are under one management, it being known as the St. John's & Calvary cemetery association. William McGarvey is president; William Hughes, secretary; James P. Wy-

rough, treasurer; James Morgan, superintendent; Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, Rev. N. J. O'Reilly, Rev. Thomas P. Smith, Patrick Ryan and James Stephens, directors and John Johns, sexton.

Since St. John's cemetery can no longer be used except by those who previously owned lots, Calvary cemetery is being taken up rapidly and upwards of 600 burials have been made in it. The road leading to it has been macadamized and the cemetery greatly beautified during the past year or two by the authorities.

Among those whose remains repose in St. John's cemetery is the late Bishop John Tuigg, to whose memory a beautiful monument has been erected in the cemetery.

St. Mary's Cemetry.—In 1879 the German Catholic congregation bought ground lying close by St. John's cemetery, for about $2,000, where they have since been laying their dead to rest. The location of this cemetery is excellent, sloping to the east and it has received the painstaking care and attention characteristic of the German people.

Eastern Light Cemetery.—About the year 1865, John Ferguson, George Hooper and John Alexander purchased a lot of ground, fronting on Tenth street, adjoining Oak Ridge cemetery, for $94.60, to be used as a burial place for the colored people of the city, regardless of religious sect. Added to the cost of the ground, the improvements swelled the amount to about $300. The first stockholders consisted of the projectors already named and George W. Jackson, Henry Johnson, George Payne and Allan Hurley. About 400 persons have been buried in this cemetery. Little care has been taken of it and it generally presents the aspect of a wilderness.

The first cemetery in Altoona was laid out adjoining the old Union church at Union avenue and Sixteenth street. It was in existence before the town was conceived and when Altoona was laid out and began to grow, the bodies were removed and buildings were erected on the ground. Another old cemetery in which repose the bodies of some of the old time residents of the community is located at the suburb of Collinsville. It is now seldom used.

Other cemeteries in the vicinity are Mt. Sinai cemetery, the burying ground of the Hebrews; Grandview cemetery, which was quite recently laid out on the farm of D. D. Coleman, northeast of the city; Hutchison's cemetery, on the Hutchison farm, where anyone is privileged to bury free of charge; Asbury cemetery, between Riggle's and Homer's gaps, where a Methodist church was erected in 1840, and where many old-time residents were buried; Maurer's cemetery, in Juniata Gap; Hutchinson's cemetery, near Eldorado and Carson valley cemetery, at Cross Keys.

CHAPTER XXII.

ALTOONA'S INDUSTRIES.

The Railroad Shops—Machine Shops—Car Shops—The Juniata Shops—East Altoona Engine House—South Altoona Foundries—The Strike of 1877—Altoona's General Industries—The Car Works—Iron Company—Silk Mill, etc.—The Gas Works—Electric Lighting—Altoona Theatres—Hotels—Breweries.

THE RAILROAD SHOPS.

The city of Altoona is a creation of the Pennsylvania railroad company. The yard and shop sites and offices and residence lots were laid out in 1849. The erection of the shops was begun early in the year 1850. They were composed of a two-thirds round house, containing eight tracks, to be used for storage of locomotives. One portion of this round house was partitioned off for a paint shop, and another for the making of freight car repairs. There was also a machine shop, a car shop and a locomotive repair shop in a long one-story building, with a wing at its west end devoted to foundry purposes. These were all the shops at Altoona when the road was opened through between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, February 15, 1854.

The reason for placing the shops at this point was that here the character of the traffic changed, owing to the necessity of heavy gradients crossing the mountains, thus making Altoona a natural terminal point where trains from the east were either broken up or where the additional pushing or helping locomotives required to handle the unbroken trains were put on. As a consequence of the large equipment terminating at this point, it naturally followed that the shops should be extensively developed as a point for general repairs and, subsequently, for the construction of new equipment, so that at the present time all new rolling equipment, other than a small portion purchased from builders, is constructed in the shops in and near Altoona.

While none of the original buildings exist, the shops have been continually added to, until now they comprise, taken together, the largest railroad shops in America. The annual capacity of the present shops is 300 new and 1,800 repaired locomotives, 300 new passenger equipment cars, and 3,600 new freight equipment cars. The total number of employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Altoona shops, offices and yards is 13,032.

The Altoona shops embrace five general departments, as follows: Altoona Machine shops, Altoona car shops, Juniata shops, East Altoona engine house and South Altoona foundries. They cover a yard area of 242.39 acres and embrace a floor area of 2,089,463 square feet, or 48.03 acres.

Altoona Machine Shops.—The Altoona machine shops comprise all that body of buildings extending from below Twelfth street to Sixteenth street. Here are located buildings having an aggregate frontage of more than three miles, all constructed of stone or brick, and occupied by the best machinery for locomotive building and repairing that modern ingenuity can devise. The machine shops include thirty-six de-

partments, the total floor area being 689,961 square feet, or 15.83 acres, while the area of the shop yard is 23.8 acres. The number of men employed in all the departments is 4,153.

Master Mechanic I. B. Thomas, subject to direction from the superintendent of motive power, is in charge of the machine shops. This position was held for many years prior to 1904 by George W. Strattan, now retired. W. B. Norris is the general foreman and Fred A. Bell the chief shop clerk. The buildings in which are located the thirty-six departments, with their dimensions and area are as follows:

	feet	sq. feet
Bunk house	20x 83	1,660
Locomotive testing plant	48x155	7,440
Oil house	30x75 & 15x 50	3,000
Gas producer building	25x 95	2,375
Sand shed	24x 95	2,280
Lead lining room	37x138	5,106
Brass foundry	59x149	11,202
Hammer shop	99x250	39.770
Bolt shop	75x140	10,500
Miscellaneous shop	75x140	10,500
Storage building (2 stories)	50x100	9,107
Engine house, diameter 296 ft.	.....	.....
Locos. handled daily 155	.....	69,434
Coal wharf	78x133	10,480
Blacksmith shop	68x225	14,739
Frame shop (4 stories)	60x342	82,080
Spring shop	50x107	4,964
Boiler house No. 2	68x 70	4,387
Power plant	70x103	6,761
Tank shop (3 stories)	64x266	40,491
Wheel shop	70x277	20,251
Flange shop	66x128	7,953
Boiler shop	84x263	22,092
Flue shop	44x171	7,524
Boiler house No. 1	44x119	5,236
Machine shop (2 stories)	60x320	38,400
Machine shop (2 stories)	70x260	36,400
Machine shop (4 stories)	70x202	56,560
Erecting shop No. 1	66x350	23,100
Erecting shop No. 2	66x399	26,334
Erecting shop No. 3	94x404	37,976
Storehouse and office (4 stories)	40x135	19,536
Laboratory and test room (4 stories)	40x70	10,906
Fire engine house (2 stories)	41x 62	4,522
Paint shop	37x435	16,095
Cab and pilot shop (2 stories)	70x131	18,340
Locker and wash room	30x 82	2,460

Altoona Car Shops.—On the west side of of the railroad tracks, in the southern section of the city, is located the yard enclosing the immense round house and the construction and repair car shops. They cover an area of 65.64 acres, while the floor area of the buildings is 738,495 square feet, or 16.9 acres. There are thirty departments giving employment to 3,974 men. Here are manufactured and repaired passenger, mail, parlor and sleeping cars. Like the Altoona machine shops, it is a giant plant, one of the largest of the kind in the world, but their magnitude cannot be comprehended by this statement. It is necessary to see them running at their full capacity to realize their extent and capabilities. During the past decade great changes have taken place in this department. Wooden cars, both freight and passenger, are rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and this has greatly changed the character of the work in the car shops. Instead of carpenters and wood carvers, there are now steel workers, machinists and blacksmiths employed here.

W. F. Eberle has been general foreman of the shops since November, 1904.

Among those who have served as foremen in the various departments of these shops are Andrew Kipple, freight car shop; Levi Geesey, passenger car shop; John L. Burley, cabinet shop; James Sharp, machine shop; C. C. Mason, trimming shop; Harry A. Folk, smith shop; Walter K. Beatty and George L. Freet, planing mill; Fred S. Ball and Simon H. Walker, paint shop; Daniel Houseman and William E. McKee, outside laborers; Colonel John Piper, Alexander Smith, Andrew Vauclain, George Hawksworth and Thomas Myers. Colonel Piper was the first general foreman, and was succeeded by Mr. Levan, the position being thus filled by but three men.

The buildings in which are located the thirty departments, with their dimensions and area are as follows:

	feet	sq. feet
Paint stock room	50x 74	3,337
Passenger car paint shop	134x465	62,284
Elec. transfer table and pit	77x380	29,260
Buffing-room	40x 90	3,219
Planing-mill No. 1	91x314	28,574
Bolt shop	40x300	12,187
Storage building	54x388	20,952
Freight car paint shop	109x512	55,808
Power plant	74x120	8,880

Boiler house	63x 76	4,410
Boiler house	63x 76	4,788
Planing-mill No. 2	74x365	25,310
Shed for finished lumber	50x 75	3,750
Blacksmith shop	74x492	35,505
Machine shop	74x138	10,212
Cabinet shop	74x455	33,670
Upholstering and trimming shop	74x363	51,017
Office and storeroom (2 stories)	40x170	12,291
Passenger car shop	134x278	37,252
Fire engine house	33x 73	2,409
Freight car shop, diameter 433 ft.	.....	145,626
Truck shop	58x254	14,732
Oil house	34x 46	1,978
Shed for finished lumber	50x351	17,550
Steel car shop	90x550	47,598
Crossarm building	57x115	6,555
Undried lumber shed	50x100 & 100x260	31,000
Dry kilns (2 stories)	70x 90	12,600
Dried lumber shed	50x75 & 100x120	15,750
Lumber yard	.....	.....

The Juniata Shops.—The Juniata locomotive shops are located a short distance from the eastern boundary of the city of Altoona and were erected in 1889 and 1890. Their total floor area is 281,273 acres, or 6.45 acres, and the number of men employed about 1,600. These men are employed solely on the production of engines, steam and electric, for the Pennsylvania railroad. Originally built with an estimated capacity of 150 new engines per year, more than double that number can now be turned out. The first engine turned out of these shops was a class R, the date being July 27, 1891.

Beginning at the western end of the shops, the paint shop and the paint store house are the first buildings. The paint shop is 68x150 feet, with three tracks for the accommodation of tenders and engines. It has a floor space of 10,895 square feet. David A. Little is the foreman of this shop. The department paints all the work turned out in the shops.

The electric and hydraulic building is probably one of the most interesting buildings on the list of the shops. It is a one-story building, well lighted, and contains electric light and power machinery, hydraulic pumping machinery for furnishing power to the boiler shop, air compressors and fire service pumps. H. H. Riggin is in charge of the engines, boilers, etc., throughout the plant. The building is 45x105 feet in dimensions.

The boiler house, containing stationary boilers for furnishing steam throughout the plant, is a separate building, 45x151 feet. In the winter all the shops are heated by steam, on the Studevant system. All the boilers are fitted with self-feeding and self-cleaning machinery, thus doing away with the drudgery attending a fireman's work.

There are two blacksmith shops, known as No. 1 and No. 2. The floor space of No. 1 is 42,520 square feet, the dimensions of the building being 80x514 feet. No. 2 shop covers an area of 15,977 square feet and is 80x210 feet in dimensions. In this department William Cook is foreman, his assistant being Harry E. Gamble. The number of men employed in this department is about 500, these men being divided into six classes: Smiths, helpers, foremen, heaters, hammermen and hammerboys.

A number of giant hammers are used in this department. There are two 6,000 pound hammers, one 3,000, two 1,600, four 1,100, one 600, and other smaller ones. In the forging department gas furnaces are used, but in the bolt department oil furnaces are used. There are five furnaces in the forging department and two in the bolt department. An enormous pair of shears, worked by hydraulic power, is a special feature of this shop.

The Juniata blacksmith shop is brilliantly lighted by large windows and the ventilation is about as perfect as possible, there being a total absence of all the unpleasant smoke usually noticed in such shops. The system of lighting by means of arc lights is such that on the darkest night the shop is as bright if not brighter than in daylight.

The machine shop is a two-story building, the outer walls of which are apparently all windows. The effect of these windows is noticed very readily on entering the shop every portion of the building being well lighted. The building is 75x578 feet in di-

mensions and covers an area of 84,125 square feet. In this department is also a brass department in which is made all the brass work required in constructing locomotives. The headquarters for what is known as the tool department is also located here, and in this department all of the tools, gauges, etc., required throughout the shops are made. In addition this department takes care of repairs of tools and machinery throughout the plant. Arthur Timm was for a number of years foreman of this shop, and was later succeeded by John Gorrity, who had been foreman of the vise department. About 500 men are employed.

The erecting shop is 70x578 feet in dimensions and embraces an area of 38,797 square feet. In this shop engines have been erected at the rate of one a day. W. H. Bennett, now master mechanic of all the Juniata shops, was originally foreman of this shop, which is now in charge of William T.McConnell.

The boiler shops is 80 by 722 feet in dimensions, with an area of 58,255 square feet. It contains four departments, viz.: the boiler, tank, tin and flue shops. Thomas McKerihan is foreman over the whole.

Other buildings embraced in the Juniata shop department are as follows: Office and storeroom, two stories, 52x72 feet, 6,703 square feet; store room, 45x151 feet, 6,220 square feet; carpenter shop, 45x90 feet, 4,325 square feet; scale shop, 45x73 feet, 2,922 square feet.

The first master mechanic of the Juniata shops was T. R. Brown and the position is now filled by W. H. Bennett. No repair work is done in these shops, only the erection of new engines to be used on the Pennsylvania lines. Within recent years a number of the giant electric locomotives, used in the tunnels about New York, have been erected here. Some of the finest mechanics in the world are employed in the various departments of these shops.

East Altoona Engine House.—Coincident with the construction of the immense east- and west-bound classification yards at East Altoona in 1902-03, the company erected a roundhouse with accompanying buildings at this point. It is used exclusively for housing and taking care of the freight engines of the middle and Pittsburg divisions. Upon its completion the old middle division roundhouse which stood in the machine shop yard at Twelfth street in Altoona, was torn down, and the Pittsburg division roundhouse was used for the passenger engines for the two divisions.

The East Altoona roundhouse is one of the largest structures of the kind in the world, and is said to have cost a million dollars. The structure is 395 feet in dimaeter and has an area of 124,606 square feet. In addition to the roundhouse there are two inspection pits, four ash pits, coal wharf, toilet and locker rooms, machine shop, smith shop, office building, storehouse, fan house, oil house, and power plant. There is a turntable seventy-five feet in diameter, with an area of 4,418 square feet. The total area of all the shops of the department is 183,899 square feet, or 4.22 acres, while the area of the shop yard is 33.65 acres. William D. McKelvey is foreman of the department and he has under him about 750 men. An everage of 300 locomotives are handled per day of twenty-four hours.

South Altoona Foundries.—The latest addition to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's plant in Altoona are the South Altoona foundries. Prior to 1904 the foundries were included in the machine shop department, but the buildings were entirely inadequate, and as there was not sufficient ground for the purpose at that location, the company acquired a large tract of land about a mile south of the city, along the line of the Hollidaysburg branch railroad and in 1903 began the erection of what is now probably the largest and best equipped wheel foundry in the world. The shops and yards cover a tract of eighty-four acres of ground, and the total floor area of the buildings is 325,649 square feet, or 7.5 acres. Here are manufactured all the wheels used in the various departments of the loco-

motive and car shops, the operations giving employment to 954 men. Edward McClain is the foreman of the department. Following are the buildings comprising the department, with their respective areas and dimensions:

	feet	sq. feet
Pattern storehouse (3 stories)	193x 91	50,193
Pattern shop	192x 91	17,714
Boiler room	43x161	6,360
Engine room	47x161	6,926
Scale houses (3)	20x 18	824
Wheel foundry	602x188	87,386
Annealing pits (2)	145x 45	11,928
Wheel breakers (3)	16x 9	322
Material building and storehouse	146x 60	8,760
Iron foundry	564x163	91,925
Core rooms	180x 60	16,748
Cupola rooms (3)	45x 40	10,575
Office building (2 stories)	50x 40	6,727
Coke trestle	216x 23	4,968
Machine and smith shop	99x 60	5,940

THE STRIKE OF 1877.

One of the most memorable events in the history of Altoona was the railroad strike in 1877. On July 19, the city was thrown into a furore of excitement by the announcement that the freight conductors and brakemen on the Pennsylvania railroad had struck at Pittsburg—that they not only refused to go out with their trains when the latter were ready, but that they would not let the trains go out. When the strike was inaugurated in the morning, none but freight conductors and brakemen were concerned in it, but at night the freight engineers and firemen joined them.

A few days previously Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburg division, had issued an order that thirty-six cars should be run to a train, a pusher from Conemaugh to Altoona. In those days a single freight train was a locomotive and eighteen cars. The crew comprised an engineer, fireman, conductor and three brakemen. Mr. Pitcairn's order did not provide for an increase in the crew in proportion to the increase in the size of the train. The men thought that a reduction on the first of June previous of ten per cent. and then an increase of one hundred per cent. in the labor required of them was more than they could bear. Previous to the order, the custom had been to employ four men besides the engineer and fireman in moving a single train of eighteen cars. If the order had gone into effect an ordinary crew would have had to take charge of a train twice the usual size. This would have been equivalent to the discharge of every other man, and those retained would have had to perform double work. It was the increase in the amount of labor, the uncertainty as to who would be discharged and who retained, combined with dissatisfaction created by the June reduction in pay that caused the strike.

Early in the morning of July 21, three train loads of soldiers, enroute to Pittsburg, passed through Altoona. As they entered the depot at this point they were received by a few of the railroad employes there collected with expressions of disapproval. Four large boxes of cartridges were put on board the train in Altoona. As the trains left the depot here the coupling pins of the engines were pulled five different times. One soldier was knocked down for an alleged insult. About 200 railroaders were gathered at the depot. A stone was thrown just as the last train went out, which struck the side of the last engine, and a link was thrown which struck a car.

About 10:35 the same morning about fifty brakemen assembled in the yard of the railroad company, stopped two trains laden with stone, and refused to allow the other engines prepared to take the trains on to go out of the gate of the round house. They also sent all the shifting engines in but one for passenger use. They allowed all passenger trains to pass, but refused passage to freights.

At 2:50 p. m., as the Hollidaysburg branch train was hauling out of the depot with some freight cars attached, the strikers cut the train and would not allow the engine to proceed until the freight cars were placed on a siding. At 5:20 p. m., a train of eight cars, containing about 400 soldiers, under command of Col. H. Rodgers, passed through the city, taking supper here. Engineer Philips came out on engine No. 924, and at the request of the strikers stepped down, and Jacob Russell, foreman of the roundhouse, took the engine. Engineer

James Westfall refused to come down from engine No. 136. One striker attempted to uncouple the engines from the train and was pierced through the arm by a bayonet in the hands of a soldier. A guard was thrown out around the engines, and when the trains started several of the guard were pulled off by the strikers. One man was pulled down and severely beaten, but they all managed to get on. After this the train was fired upon and stoned by the strikers around the depot, but nevertheless succeeded in threading its way out of the city en route to Pittsburg.

In the afternoon, previous to this occurrence, Sheriff James M. Stiffler issued a proclamation, verbally, in the depot, requesting the assembled multitude to disperse and quietly return to their homes; not to trespass on any of the railroad company's property; preserve the peace; leave all trains pass, and not molest or stop engineers or engines from work, or to molest, in any manner, men in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Mayor David A. Gilland also issued a proclamation cautioning the citizens and others against any unlawful assemblies. He also requested all landlords to close their bars until the excitement subsides. These proclamations had the desired effect for the time being.

In the evening of the same day a large number of citizens assembled at the Brant house. Col. David Jones presided and addresses were made by Col. James F. Milliken, who had been colonel of the Fifth regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, and at that time was district attorney of Blair county, Frank P. Tierney, Esq., Thomas H. Greevy Esq., and Colonel Jones. The speakers all expressed their sympathy for the men but cautioned them not to disturb the peace or violate the law.

During the evening and night the Latta guard patrolled the streets for the protection of private property and the maintenance of law and order. The streets were thronged with an excited crowd. The latter portion of the night passed quietly, however, no freight trains running east or west to demand the attention of the strikers.

Sunday, July 22, was characterized by the shriek of the fife, the rattle and roll of the drum, the marching of armed troops through the city, the rapid movements and cheering of men, the scream of the locomotive whistle, all strangely intermingled with the solemn tones of the church bells.

About 9 o'clock in the morning ten carloads of troops, aggregating about 500, composed of parts of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth regiments, under the command of General James A. Beaver, arrived in the city, and immediately pulled up to the upper end of the yard. Here breakfast was served to them, and their engine was backed into the upper round house. The strikers then closed the gates of the roundhouse yard and refused to allow any engine to go out to take the troops to Pittsburg. A detachment of Company B, Twelfth regiment, of Williamsport, Robert M. Foresman, captain, under the command of Colonel Stead, was detailed to take an engine from the roundhouse. They marched up to the roundhouse gate, where they faced and were surrounded by about a hundred cool and determined strikers. They were compelled to halt within six feet of the gate, and about a half dozen of the railroad men stepped into the ranks and laid hold of muskets in the hands of the soldiers, who quietly and not unwillingly yielded their arms. Fearing the utter demoralization of his command, Captain Foresman faced the crowd and attempted to drive back the more venturesome at the point of his sword, when a huge stone was thrown which struck him back of the right ear, prostrating him. Sergeant Osborne Gifford received two cuts on the head from stones. For awhile the affair looked serious. The strikers, on learning that more troops had been detailed to secure an engine, and were marching towards the roundhouse, rushed into the yard and disabled three engines, by taking off driving-rods, drawing the sand, water and fire, letting the steam escape and soaping the boxes. The troops started to march to the gates, but, concluding that it would be useless to attempt to get an engine, and that even if

they did, no engineer could be found to take it out, marched back to their train. From the engine the body of troops, with the exception of a guard at the train, marched to the depot and stacked arms. The soldiers and strikers then commingled in friendly intercourse. Though not allowed to go west, the soldiers were permitted to return to their homes in the east if they chose. Company G, of Philadelphia, and squads of other companies, took advantage of that and left for home in the evening.

On Monday morning, July 23, a meeting of the railroad men was held, and it was unanimously agreed to protect both private and public property at all hazards. A committee of workingmen also waited on George W. Stratton, master mechanic of the machine shops and requested him to close the shops, which he did. The car shops were also closed.

The same morning, by the advice of prominent citizens, placards, signed by Mayor Gilland, were posted in every conspicuous place in the city calling a meeting of all the citizens at the Opera House, to be held at 3 o'clock p. m. Before the appointed hour arrived the house was crowded. The mayor opened the meeting by announcing his purpose in calling it. He said a great burden had been laid on his shoulders, and that he wanted to do right by all, both the workingmen and the company, and if he failed it would not be his fault. He concluded: "I want you to act as men and good citizens, and not as roughs and rioters. I have sworn in a number of policemen and I want you to stand by them. I called this meeting through a pure motive and trust it will be so regarded."

David K. Ramey was made president, and Samuel S. Goodman and Hon. J. W. Curry, vice presidents. A. F. Kerr, G. S. Hamlin and N. C. Barclay, were elected secretaries.

Addresses were then made by Henry H. Herr, Esq., Hon. J. W. Curry, George J. Akers, Major Richard J. Crozier, William B. Blake, Simon Hawk and the presiding officer. All expressed the hope that the difficulties might speedily be adjusted. It was voted that the mayor be authorized to swear in 500 temporary policemen, and these were put under the control of Andrew Kipple and Thomas I. McKierman.

In the evening of the same day a meeting of the shop men was held in the Opera House. Some 300 persons were present. Captain J. W. Dougherty was elected president, and Captain E. M. Warren, secretary. A series of resolutions was adopted, expressing the desire of the men that the wage scale in force prior to June 1, 1877 might be restored and that no discharge or suspensions occur to any one who participated in the present difficulty.

A motion was made that the chairman appoint a committee of three to present the resolution to General Superintendent G. Clinton Gardner, which was carried, and M. J. McCoy, W. B. Blake and J. B. Harkins were appointed such committee.

The following morning another meeting was held, with William Fortenbaugh in the chair and M. J. McCoy, chairman of the committee previously appointed to wait on Mr. Gardner presented a report of the interview. Mr. Gardner expressed himself as a consistent friend of the workingmen, which he had shown all through the panic in scouring the whole country to get work to be done here in the shops. He had done for them all that was in his power. He further said that he could not, at this short notice, give the men a definite answer; he could not negotiate between the workmen and high officials, and all that he could do was to obey orders. Under such circumstances he could not assure the men anything. He would forward their resolutions, with remarks of his own. He expressed solicitation for the property of the company, and the committee assured him that it would be protected. The committee further expressed their entire confidence in Mr. Gardner, and their belief that he would do all in his power to bring about a satisfactory solution.

Governor Hartranft, accompanied by his secretary, Matthew S. Quay, afterwards United States senator, arrived in Altoona on the morning of July 25. He made a brief ad-

dress at the station, in which he said he would endeavor to render exact justice to all and that he would execute the laws of the state, protecting all citizens, as well as public and private property.

The main body of soldiers was encamped near Haggerty's woods, in passenger cars, their places of rendezvous being styled Camp Beaver, while a considerable number made their headquarters on Tenth avenue, opposite the roundhouse.

On the morning of the 27th four engines were fired up to take freight trains out, but after some forty engineers and the same number of firemen had been asked to go out and refused, the fires were withdrawn and the engines returned to the upper roundhouse. On the 27th, ten soldiers, under a lieutenant, marched through the depot, clearing everything before them, allowing nobody to remain. All freight trains in the yard were moved east that morning. The strike terminated on Monday, July 30. By that time, freight trains, both east and west, including Hollidaysburg branch, were running the same as before. Workmen returned to their places in the shops that morning. The curling smoke of industry again wafted skyward, and the buzz of the machinery was again heard in and about the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

ALTOONA'S GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

Altoona's chief industrial reliance has always been the Pennsylvania railroad company, whose shops have given employment to most of the people. Efforts have been made from time to time to launch other industries, but with a few exceptions they either did not materialize or ended disastrously. Thus a number of years ago a number of local business men formed a company and erected a plant for the manufacture of glass, which they operated for about two years at a financial loss, and the establishment was destroyed by fire Jan. 14, 1906. In 1899, through the instrumentality of the board of trade, the Altoona Machine and Foundry company was formed and a plant erected at Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street. It also proved a failure, and the building has been standing idle for a number of years.

ALTOONA CAR WORKS.

Greater success, however, has crowned several other ventures. In 1868 shops were erected along Broad avenue in what is now the Ninth ward, by the Altoona Manufacturing company. A fire which occurred on May 23, 1879, destroyed the buildings. New and better structures were then reared, filled with improved machinery and such other appliances as enabled the management to execute better work, more promptly and at lower prices. The name was later changed to the Altoona car works, and, as the title of the establishment indicates, the principal industry was the manufacture of railroad cars, coal-pit wagons, castings of every description, and general machine work. The works gave employment to several hundred men up until 1890, when business was suspended and the plant dismantled. S. C. Baker was the president of the company and N. A. Green the superintendent.

ALTOONA IRON COMPANY.

The Altoona Iron company was formed in 1872, for the purpose of manufacturing merchant bar iron, and was chartered July 10, 1873. The construction of the rolling mill was commenced July 24, 1872, and it was put in operation April 16, 1873, with a capacity of 3,000 tons manufacturing iron annually. Since 1874 extensive improvements have been made to the plant, and the annual product reaches into the hundred thousands. Dr. S. C. Baker was the president of the company for a number of years, and later John P. Levan held this position. H. K. McCauley has been the secretary and superintendent in charge of the plant for a number of years. About 150 men are regularly employed. The plant is located at Thirtieth street, between the

Hollidaysburg branch railroad and the line of the Logan Valley railway company.

THE SILK MILL.

Next to the railroad shops, the most immost important industry the city has ever had is the silk mill. This industry was projected in 1888, and during that year and in 1889 a fine building was erected between Eighth and Ninth avenues between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets. A large annex was built a few years later, and in 1897 a still larger addition was built, until now the plant covers almost two solid squares, it being the largest, with two or three exceptions, in the United States engaged in the manufacture of silk. It employs about 1,000 operatives, mostly females, and the finest finished fabric are turned out. Panics have never affected this industry, it being kept steadily in operation during the periods of depression following the panics of 1893 and 1907. Schwarzenbaugh, Huber & Co., of New York city, are the owners of the plant.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Besides these larger industries, there are numerous smaller establishments which give employment to more or less labor, viz.: three ice plants, the Pennsylvania, the Citizens' and the Standard, two brick yards, a dozen planing mills, one overall factory, brush, broom, soap, mattress and churn factories; three soft drink establishments; three marble and granite works; steam dye works; one flouring-mill; two chop and feed mills; three cabinet shops; several cigar factories, ice cream manufactories; merchant tailors and shoe makers, wagonmakers, harnessmakers, bakers, book binders, etc.

THE GAS WORKS.

The gas works of the Altoona Gas company are the largest between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The company was chartered in 1857 and for many years the plant was at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Ninth street, but the present plant at Seventh avenue and First street was put into operation in February, 1892, shortly after which the old works were demolished and the ground is now occupied by a freight shed and tracks of the railroad company.

When the company was first formed it was for the double purpose of supplying water and gas to the people of the city, and it was known as the Altoona Gas and Water company. It was incorporated April 9, 1859. Its first officers were W. H. Wilson, president; William M. Lloyd, treasurer; B. F. Rose, secretary; John Shoemaker, Enos M. Jones, Charles J. Mann, Rev. A. B. Clarke, and George D. Cramer, managers, and Thomas S. Francis superintendent. On May 9, 1871, the name was changed to Altoona Gas company, and Sept. 10, 1872, the water-pipes were sold to the city authorities. Gas was first introduced into the pipes on Dec. 15, 1859. The capacity of the gas works when first started was 30,000 feet per day, and the first price of gas was $3 per thousand feet.

The local stockholders of the Altoona Gas company have long since disposed of their interests in the company, which is controlled by an eastern syndicate. George H. Harper was the superintendent for many years, and was succeeded in 1906 by D. W. Perkins, who was succeeded in 1910 by E. L. Dustin. As this work is written legislation is being enacted by the city councils granting a franchise to the People's Natural Gas company of Pittsburg, and the present plan is to have the Altoona Gas company become the distributor of natural gas brought from the West Virginia fields by the People's company. The announcement is made that the city will be furnished with natural gas before the end of the year.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Edison Electric Illuminating company was organized in 1887, by John Loudon, A. J. Anderson and others, who established a plant on Tenth avenue between

Tenth and Eleventh streets, which was occupied until April, 1896, when the large and thoroughly equipped plant at Union avenue and Nineteenth street was completed and put in operation. The capital stock, at first held largely by local business men, was later largely held by eastern capitalists. E. B. Greene was the superintendent of the plant throughout the existence of the company.

The Citizens' Electric Light, Heat and Power company was formed by Altoona business men in 1901, and a plant established at Ninth avenue and Twentieth street. S. S. Reighard was the first president of the company, a position later held by Karl Olmes, and still later by W. S. Aaron. On Feb. 22, 1910, the Edison and Citizens' companies were consolidated, the Edison company being absorbed by the Citizens,' since when they have been conducted under one management under the name of the Penn Central Electric Light and Power company. The officers chosen at the consolidation were as follows: President, Richard Wain Meirs; vice president, D. A. Pearson; secretary and treasurer, John E. Zimmerman; directors, Messrs. Meirs, Pearson and Zimmerman and George C. Kelchner, Dr. John M. Sheedy, H. Laussat Ceyelin, G. W. Tidd and J. B. Mayer. E. T. Penrose is superintendent and local manager, and E. B. Greene chief of plant and technical manager.

Altoona has been singularly unfortunate with its thespian temples. Four times it has been called upon to mourn over the ashes of beautiful and costly structures, ruthlessly destroyed by the fire fiend, but in spite of all this the city today has two of the most beautiful temples of amusement in the state, and several smaller ones which are a credit to the city. The first one destroyed was the Mountain City theatre, which was burned March 5, 1889. On Oct. 19, 1906, the Mishler theatre, which had been dedicated less than a year before, was destroyed by the fire which also laid low the Rothert building and the Elks' home. On Feb. 24, 1907, the Lyric theatre, which stood on the site of the old Mountain City theatre, was burned, and on June 14, 1907, the Eleventh Avenue opera house was destroyed.

It was not until 1887 that Altoona had a theatre worthy of the name, and the people of the city were given the privilege of seeing high class attractions. The first theatre of which there is any account, was opened up about the close of the Civil war, in a building on Tenth avenue, near Fourteenth street. It was conducted by William A. Rouse and his wife, both of whom were actors of some ability, and assumed the chief roles in the plays that were presented. The theatre was little more than an auxiliary to a saloon, through which the patrons were obliged to pass to get to the rooms where the plays were presented.

In the building which stood on the site of the present Morrow block at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, there was a hall on the second floor, which was frequently engaged for presenting theatrical performances. It was conducted by Lowther & Bare. Performances were also given on the second floor of the fire station at the eastern end of the Twelfth street bridge. As there was but one entrance to the hall, and as the actors did not wish to enter in view of the audience, ladders were provided for them and they entered through the windows behind the curtain. This was used for a number of years for various entertainments.

The Eleventh Avenue opera house, for many years the leading playhouse of the city, was built in the early days of the city, in 1868, for a market house. Prior to the remodeling in 1888, when it was made into a modern theatre, the second floor was used for theatrical purposes. It was built by a stock company of Altoona business men, and in 1874 it was purchased by William T. Marriott, who retained possession until 1888, when he sold it to William W. Rouse. Mr. Marriott managed the market house hall during the entire period of his owner-

ship, and frequently fairly good entertainments were provided. The room was a large one with cane-seated chairs, and a gallery. Upon acquiring the property Mr. Rouse on April 23, 1888, practically rebuilt the structure, making it four stories high, the upper portion being devoted to theatrical purposes. Baltzell Bros., and later the Imperial dry goods company, occupied the lower floors. The latter company eventually acquired the building. E. D. Griswold was the first manager of the Eleventh Avenue opera house, which was opened on Monday evening, Oct. 1, 1888, the attraction being Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence in "The Almighty Dollar." The remodeling of the building was done at an expense of $35,000. Mr. Griswold was succeeded in the management of the theatre by Isaac C. Mishler and Charles S. Myers, under the firm name of Mishler & Myers. After two or three years Mr. Mishler assumed the management himself and thus continued until shortly before the destruction of the building by fire on June 14, 1907. Many of the most noted actors in the country appeared in this house. A few months prior to its destruction a law was passed by the state legislature prohibiting the use of any part of a building for theatrical purposes except the ground floor. This necessitated the discontinuance of the use of the building as a theatre.

The Mountain City theatre, which occupied the cite of the present Orpheum theatre, on Eleventh street, was erected by Louis Plack, one of the city's oldest and wealthiest residents, in 1887, and opened up in February, 1888, by the Emma Abbott opera company. Mr. Plack personally managed the theatre, which had a successful but brief career, being destroyed by fire on March 5, 1889. In rebuilding on the site, Mr. Plack erected a business building, which was known as the Phoenix block. In 1906 the Phoenix block was remodeled and converted into a theatre, being opened up in the fall as the Lyric theatre, and conducted by the Keith vaudeville company. Its existence was brief, the building being destroyed by fire on Feb. 24, 1907. Out of the ruins of the Lyric grew the present beautiful Orpheum theatre, conducted by Wilmer & Vincent, and under the management of Harry B. Hearn. This house is devoted exclusively to vaudeville performances.

The Eden musee, which included a menagerie, a curio hall and theatorium, located at Green avenue and Eleventh street, was opened up to the public on Sept. 5, 1892, by Harry Davis, manager of the Fifth avenue museum in Pittsburg. Edwin Young was the manager of the house and it continued in operation for about three years.

The home of the Frohsinn singing society is generally known as the East Side theatre, because it was formerly used for theatrical purposes. The building was erected in 1891, and the hall is on the second floor. It has a seating capacity of about 1,000 people, and during the first few years was regularly conducted as a theatre with Cloyd W. Kerlin as the manager and Fred Schneider as manager of home theatricals. The building is located on Ninth avenue below Twelfth street, and it has not been used for theatrical purposes for fifteen years or more, the hall being used for dances and for holding public meetings.

The World's museum, located in the Woodcock arcade, was conducted for several years, beginning in 1891.

The name that will always stand out most conspicuous in the theatrical history of the city is that of I. C. Mishler, whose name is already mentioned in connection with the management of the Eleventh avenue opera house. Being identified with the business for a number of years in Altoona, Johnstown, Pa., and Trenton, N. J., he had an ambition to provide the people of Altoona with a fine theatre, in which only high-class productions would be presented. He accordingly acquired ground on Twelfth avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets,

and erected a building embodying all the latest ideas in modern theatre construction. It was formally opened on Feb. 15, 1906, by Miss Eleanor Robson in "Merely Mary Ann." Mayor S. H. Walker delivered the dedicatory address. On October 19 of the same year the building was destroyed by fire, which originated in the building of the Rothert furniture company adjoining. Mr. Mishler immediately begun the work of rebuilding, and in an incredibly short time a new theatre, finer and better than the one destroyed, stood in its place, the present Mishler theatre. It was dedicated on Jan. 21, 1907, at which time addresses were made by Judge Martin Bell and Mayor S. H. Walker, while Wright Lorimer presented "The Shepherd King." Mishler is one of the finest playhouses in the country, a monument to the persevering energy of the owner and a credit to the city. It cost in the neighborhood of $150,000, and was built by P. W. Finn.

At the present time there are several moving picture houses in the city, the chief of which, the Pastime theatre, is conducted by Silverman Bros. The others include the Grand theatre, Keith's theatre, and the Casino. A summer theatre is conducted at Lakemont park by the Lakemont Park Amusement company, performances being given daily during the summer months.

ALTOONA HOTELS.

Altoona is well supplied with good hotels. During recent years many fine structures have been built, giving the city an ample number of commodious, well-appointed and well-conducted hostelries, where both those who sojourn here for a brief time and those who abide permanently, may be sheltered and supplied with the comforts of life. With the exception of a brief period, in 1873, the hotels have been had the privilege of selling liquor, except at such times as some of them may have been refused a license by the court. In 1873, under the provisions of a local option law, the town was voted "dry," and thus remained for a year.

The first tavern in this vicinity was located upon the site of the White Hall hotel, on the Dry Gap road, now Sixteenth street, and kept before the town was founded. It was built by George Huff. The Red Lion hotel was built about 1849 or 1850, and the Mansion House by Dougherty about the same time. James Kearney conducted the Red Lion hotel.

The Windsor.—The first hotel after Altoona became a country village was the Exchange, on Railroad street, now Tenth avenue, now the Windsor. It was built by John Stahl, and sold to Richard McClain. It was conducted by John F. Bowman. It was a frame building and was destroyed by fire in September, 1866. Upon the ruins was erected the present three-story brick building by Johnson & Gibbs, and after it was completed it was conducted for a number of years by Colonel John Woods. It has frequently changed hands and is now owned by the Second National bank. At the present time it is closed.

The Logan House.—The construction of the Logan House, for more than half a century the leading hotel of Altoona, was started by the Pennsylvania Railroad company in 1853 and rushed to completion for the opening of the through service on the railroad early the following year. Jacob Alleman quarried the stone used in its construction on Bell's farm, east of the city, William Bell having contracted to furnish the stone. A pond, where boys went swimming, occupied the site. When completed, the Logan House was a marvel in the wilderness, being out of all proportion to the size of the town. It was intended, however, as a summer resort, and as the town grew rapidly use was found for its ample facilities, and it has long been recognized as one of the best hotels in the United States. Large and spacious, elegantly furnished throughout and occupying almost an entire square, it has always been well conducted and patronized extensively. It was here that the governors of the loyal northern states assembled in September, 1862, to devise ways and means of co-

operating with the national government to suppress the rebellion, and from that day to this it has been the camp-ground of all those who wish to assemble at a central point from all parts of the commonwealth. J. D. McClelland, W. D. Tyler, W. R. Dunham and J. P. McWilliams have been the successive superintendents during the past forty years or more. The Mechanics' library was for many years located on the first floor of the east wing of the building, and this space, together with the second floor in the same wing, is now used for office purposes by the railroad company. Between the building and Twelfth street there is a spacious lawn, known as Logan House park.

The Colonial.—Recognizing the need of another first-class hotel, P. L. Morrison, who had successfully conducted the Aldine, projected the Colonial, which was built and opened up on Oct. 6, 1906. The Colonial is a fine five-story structure, furnished throughout in fine style, and has helped very materially to give the city the reputation it enjoys of having fine hotel accommodations. It is located on Twelfth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, two squares from the station.

The Altamont.—The Altamont is located at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Eleventh street, occupying the site of the Central hotel, which was destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 5, 1896, when Fireman B. F. Housum was killed by a falling wall. The Central was the property of A. G. Sink, who then built the Altamont as it now stands. The hotel has changed hands several times, being conducted successively by D. P. Ray, William C. Walters and the present owner, Thomas Weir, who purchased it in 1909.

The Brant House.—The Brant House is located at the corner of Tenth avenue and Twelfth street, being the first hotel east of the railroad station. It has been conducted for many years by John Schenk, than whom a more competent hotel manager is not to be found anywhere, and whose success in this calling has been uninterrupted. The Brant House was first opened May 1, 1868, and was successfully conducted in the original house until 1888, when it became necessary to remodel and enlarge it, and in 1892 an additional story was added to it, making it a handsome four-story brick structure. On the first floor are located the officers of the Western Union Telegraph company, a cigar store and a barber shop.

The Schmitt House.—The Schmitt House is one of the old landmarks of the city, being located on Thirteenth street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. It was built about 1858 by John Schmitt, from whom it took the name which it still retains, and who conducted it very successfully for a number of years. He was succeeded by various other proprietors until 1889 when Emil Thieme secured the property and has since successfully conducted the hotel. Some years ago Mr. Thieme built a large five-story addition to the hotel, making it one of the largest in the city. Mr. Thieme as a landlord and citizen is recognized as among one of Altoona's best and the house which he has conducted so long has an enviable popularity.

The Lafayette Hotel.—The Lafayette hotel, located at the corner of Eighth avenue and Ninth street, was opened by Clarence D. Beegle on April 30, 1893, and conducted by him, except for a period of three years when he was sheriff of Blair county, until his death, in 1908. Since then it has been in charge of his sons. It is one of the best hotels on the east side of the city, being carefully managed at all times.

The Hotel Royal.—This hotel was built by Richard McClain in 1867. It is located at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street, opposite the station. The site had been occupied by a frame building which was destroyed by fire in 1866, and Mr. McClain erected the present large four-story brick building. It was at first known as the St. Charles hotel, then as the Globe and a few years ago was christened the Hotel Royal. Charles E. Wensel has conducted the Royal for a number of years.

The Leroy.—This hotel was built by D. B.

Dougherty in 1907. It is located at Chestnut avenue and Eleventh street, opposite the federal building, and has been conducted since its establishment by Walter B. Glenn. It is a fine-appearing building, well furnished and efficiently managed.

The Brunswick.—Believing that the east side of the city was entitled to and would support a high-class hotel properly conducted, James Condrin, who had conducted the Schilling House for a number of years, projected and built the Brunswick at Eighth avenue and Tenth street, opening it up in June, 1906. It is a beautiful building, finely furnished and equipped, and the venture has proved a success to Mr. Condrin.

The Hotel Franklin.—This hotel occupies the site of one of the oldest hotels in the city at Ninth avenue and Seventeenth street. The old original Franklin was built back in the fifties and was conducted for many years by F. P. Molloy. It was a small frame building and was replaced by the present handsome structure in 1894. Mr. Molloy did not live long after its completion, and since his death it has been conducted by his son, Frank J. Molloy.

The Gilbert.—Louis Plack, one of the city pioneer business men, who amassed a fortune, built for himself a beautiful residence at 914 Chestnut avenue. Later on it became the home of the Juniata club and in 1906 a large addition was built to it and it was converted into the Hotel Gilbert. It is now owned by Thomas Weir, and until recently was conducted by L. G. Clark.

Following is a list of the other hotels in the city: Aldine, 1202-04 Eleventh street; Altoona House, 1001-03 Bridge street; American, 907 Seventeenth street; Bavarian Hof, 1600 Second avenue; Behm, 1312 Tenth avenue; Belmar, 1501 Fourth avenue; Blair, 1804 Fourth avenue; Bolton, 1000-04 Bridge street; Carlton, Eleventh avenue and Ninth street; Christopher Columbus, 605-7 Ninth avenue; Columbia, 622-24 Eighth avenue; Columbian, 300-02 Fourth avenue; Commercial, 912 Eighth avenue; Commonwealth, 1010-12 Bridge street; Duquesne, 1316-18 Tenth avenue; East End, 601-3 Fourth avenue; Eighth Ward, 600-2 Seventh avenue; European, 1408 Tenth avenue; Exchange, 2316 Union avenue; Fair City, east Altoona; Fifth ward, 1011 Bridges street; Jacob Fusco, 605-7 Ninth avenue; Grand, 228-30 Sixth avenue; Hotel Austria, south Altoona; Clarendon, 1628-30 Eleventh avenue; Elwood, 1118 Tenth avenue; Eureka, 1328-30 Tenth avenue; Bingham House, 1012 Twelfth street; Juniata, Juniata; Norman, 1719-21 Eleventh avenue; Rayburg, Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street; Rome, 937 Ninth avenue; Savoy, Juniata; Senate, Ninth street and Chestnut avenue; Walton, 1608-10 Eleventh avenue; Keystone, 2201 Eleventh avenue; LaPierre, 2515 Sixth avenue; Leonard, 1110 Tenth avenue; McClain, Ninth avenue and Ninth street; Magee's 1023-29 Green avenue; Marriott, 901 Ninth avenue; Merchants, 1322 Tenth avenue; Mountain City, 1315 Sixteenth street; National, 2400 Eighth avenue; Penn Traffic, 1903 Ninth avenue; Red Lion, 1126 Tenth avenue; Rising Sun, 1310 Tenth avenue; St. James, 925-27 Seventeenth street; St. Lawrence, 1012 Fourteenth street; Sixth ward, 714 Seventeenth street; Union, 1313 Twelfth avenue; Valley Home, 601 Eighth avenue; Waldorf, 1119 Eighth avenue; West End, 1432 Tenth avenue; Wurttemberger Hof, 505-07 Fourth avenue.

BREWERIES.

Altoona has three breweries, the Germania, at Ninth avenue and Nineteenth street, the American, at Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street, and the Altoona, at Fourteenth avenue and Thirteenth street.

Shortly after the city of Altoona had its beginning, in the year 1852, George Enzbrenner came here from Hollidaysburg and securing a plot of ground on Thirteenth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, erected a building in which he engaged in the manufacture of beer in a small way. Upon the death of the founder of the business, the management was assumed by

his son, Conrad, who conducted it for about three years, and at his death the control passed into the hands of the remaining son, John M. Enzbrenner. In 1893 the site of the present Germania brewery was purchased for $16,000. A building was erected at a cost of $20,000, and machinery and furnishings installed, making the total cost about $50,000. After a few years the property was purchased by William Shultz, who in turn sold it out to John Kazmaier, the present owner, who has made many costly additions to the plant and trebled its original output of 20,000 barrels annually.

The American brewery was originally known as the Eagle brewery. Although established many years ago and long enjoying a good custom, it was not until 1872 that the late Gust Klemmert became its owner and during his life time it was made one of the best properties of the kind in this section. Upon the death of Mr. Klemmert in July, 1891, his widow assumed charge and conducted it for a number of years, then sold out to George A. W. Arnholdt, who conducted it for a few years, when it was purchased by V. A. Oswald, the present owner. The entire plant occupies fully half a square of ground, which is well situated for the purpose. Many additions have been made to the plant by Mr. Oswald, and the latest and most approved makes of machinery installed.

The Altoona brewery was started in 1857 by William Myers. Martin Hoelle came here in 1865 and took charge of the brewery, and then the capacity was from ten to twelve hundred barrels a year. Under the management of Mr. Hoelle, assisted by George Wilhelm, this brewery was a pronounced success. On Dec. 17, 1879, the plant was totally destroyed by fire. It was promptly rebuilt, however, and each year improvements and additions have been made until now it is one of the largest and finest in this section. The brewery is now conducted by Wilhelm, Schimminger & Ramsey, Mr. Hoelle having retired from business some time before his death a few years ago.

Several other breweries existed for a while in years long gone by. Charles Haid had a large plant on Fourth avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth street, the buildings at the present time being used for a laundry. There were also several distilleries in the earlier days, one of which, conducted by Joseph Stehle, was located at Eighth avenue and Seventh street, the present site of the Columbia hotel.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ALTOONA—ITS LEADING SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Mechanics' Library—Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association—Young Women's Christian Association of Altoona—Women's Christian Temperance Union.

MECHANICS' LIBRARY.

Blair county has but one public library, the Mechanics' library, in Altoona. But what it lacks in numbers, is made up in the superior excellence of the one existing. While not to be compared with many others in size, in some respects it is the superior of any other institution of the kind in the entire country, its shelves containing volumes of incomparable value not to be found anywhere else, and frequently bringing to its treasures men engaged in researches of various kinds from all sections of the country.

The year 1910 marks the fiftieth year of its existence. A half century ago, when Altoona was a very small place, there were not lacking residents who were as deeply interested in the intellectual development of the village as they were in its material advancement. With the building of the Pennsylvania railroad and the establishment of repair shops at this point, there came gentlemen of culture from larger centers, who were evidently desirous that the new and growing community with which they had cast their fortune should not be without the advantages that come from access to the world's literature. Some of these men afterwards achieved large places in the industrial history of the country. Among them were Thomas A. Scott, Robert Pitcairn and Andrew Carnegie.

On Aug. 7, 1858, the following gentlemen met in the office of Thomas Burchinel, then foreman of carpenters in the Pennsylvania railroad shops, for the purpose of considering the establishment of a library and place of lectures: Thomas Sergeant, David Galbraith, G. W. Sparks, A. A. Smythe, B. F. Custer, L. C. Brastow, F. Rosenberg, C. P. Hostetter and Robert Pitcairn. They effected a temporary organization by the election of Thomas Burchinel as president and Robert Pitcairn secretary. A committee on by-laws was appointed, consisting of Sargent, Brastow, Custer, Hostetter and Pitcairn.

Another meeting was held on September 13 of the same year, when a permanent organization was effected by the election of Thomas Burchinel president (Thomas A. Scott was also nominated but his name was withdrawn); Rev. A. B. Clark, vice president; B. F. Rose, secretary; D. T. Caldwell, treasurer, and C. V. B. Kennedy, librarian. The following board of directors was also elected: Thomas B. Sargeant, C. P. Hostetter, Charles R. McCrea, Louis C. Brastow, Clement Jaggard and Dr. D. R. Good.

These pioneers of things social and intellectual in the community were men of action, and the new project grew apace in their hands. The minutes recorded by a hand long since moulded into dust does not make very clear how many books they had collected, but on Saturday evening, Nov. 13, 1858, the library was formally opened in the

old Pennsylvania railroad buildings across the tracks from the present ticket office at Thirteenth street, that was used as offices for the master mechanic, shop clerk and others. Whether they had accumulated any books or not, they had evidently made arrangements for lectures, as upon this occasion the Rev. A. B. Clark, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, the building which is now used as a home for the library, delivered a lecture on "The Study of History." The Rev. Dr. Clark was a very gifted gentleman, and did much for the institutions of the village.

The new library became the intellectual center of the community, and a room over the old ticket office at Thirteenth street was secured and it was established there. By 1860 its officers thought it worth while to secure a charter of incorporation. The charter, signed by Thomas Baldrige, clerk of the Blair county courts, was granted May 3, 1860, with the following incorporators: Thomas Sargent, B. F. Custer, C. R. McRea, D. F. Caldwell, D. Galbraith, A. D. Cherry, C. B. Kennedy, Ambrose Ward, William C. McCormick, Charles J. Mann and Richard Gill.

Among those active in the formation of the library whose name does not appear in the roster of officers or incorporators, is James B. Bowman, who has been associated with it from the beginning to the present time. It is said that he first made the suggestion for the starting of the library. He found a box in the attic of the office in which he worked containing some books and he and Richard Gill, taking the matter in hand, found in the office of Ambrose Ward, general car inspector, an old book case, into which they placed the books, and from this the library had its beginning. He, however, took no active part in its organization.

For twenty-five years the library had its home in the room above the ticket office, and there were to be found on its shelves all the English classics in literature and almost any work on practical mechanics or railroading then in existence. The library was established and sustained largely by the generosity of the railroad company and its officials, but was open and is to this day, to any one in the community who would pay the small annual fee and there are many men today who have attained considerable mental development, who owe it all to the books that were made accessible to them because of its existence. To the boy or girl in the community forty years ago, who had any desire to dip into the sea of knowledge as recorded in printed books, the library was a godsend. It opened to them the avenues of life and widened the vistas of imagination that made their narrow environment a different world, and numbers of them have always felt that they owed an everlasting debt of gratitude to the men who brought it into existence.

But forty years have wondrously developed the library. In the making of books there is no end, and the library authorities have kept pace with the times. When Miss Elizabeth L. Snyder, the present efficient librarian, entered upon her duties, some twenty years ago, there were but 8,000 volumes on its shelves. Now there are 50,000. Its quarters were moved to the Logan house in 1885, when the old ticket office was torn away, and on June 9, 1900, it was moved into the building abandoned by the First Presbyterian congregation, when the new edifice was erected. The building, a large, two-story structure, was remodeled to suit the purposes of the library.

In some respects it is a unique collection of books. The Pennsylvania railroad company has always borne a large part of its maintenance and naturally it has been a center for the collection of publications having to do with railroad construction, maintenance and history of all departments, and as a matter of fact, there is no other library in the country, if in the world that can compare with it in this respect. Railroad experts desiring special information, fre-

quently come to Altoona to secure from the shelves of the Mechanics' library matter that can be obtained nowhere else. Besides the tremendous advantage given to local railroad men in having at hand any text book that they may need, as a general library embracing the best of the world's literature, this admirable institution has few superiors, and the young people of the community are singularly fortunate in having it at hand. Special membership rates are given school children and apprentices, so that its treasures are accessible for a nominal sum.

The present membership of the library, including honorary members, shareholders, Pennsylvania railroad pensioners and school children, is about 1,500. The receipts during the past year amounted to $3,570.37, and over 2,000 new books were added to the shelves. The records show that each member on the average draws from the library thirty-eight volumes per year, and the librarians handle approximately 350 volumes per day average. The periodical list, which numbers over 200 publications, is well chosen and of a very high class, including the very best published, of both general and scientific literature.

The officers for 1909-10 are as follows: President, George W. Creighton, general superintendent Pennsylvania railroad; vice president, Dr. E. D. Nelson; secretary, W. C. Leet; treasurer, Frank Hastings; auditors, G. M. Ellsworth, W. C. Stearns and W. O. Dunbar; directors, Dr. C. B. Dudley, W. T. Miller, A. C. Davis, Dr. W. S. Ross, Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, LL. D., J. S. Leisenring, Esq., and H. H. Baish, superintendent of the Altoona schools. Mr. Leet has held the position of secretary for more than thirty years, and the institution owes much to his indefatigueable efforts in its beha'f.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting having for its object the organization of the christian railroad men of Altoona into an association was held in the basement of the First Lutheran church on the evening of Feb. 24, 1876, and was presided over by Mr. Lang Sheaff, who had visited Altoona in September, 1875, as representative of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association for the purpose of holding a religious meeting in the interest of railroad employes. Leading to this meeting a series of Sunday afternoon meetings had been held, beginning with Oct. 10, 1875, in the Methodist chapel at Seventh avenue and Twenty-fourth street, concluding with one in the city opera house on Feb. 20, 1875, when, after due consideration, the consensus of opinion was that it would be advisable to effect an organization, into which as many of the railroad employes as had been reached through the Sunday meetings and otherwise might be banded together in Christian fellowship, believing that such an organization in addition to the work of their own churches, would strengthen them spiritually and would open to them an avenue for usefulness which they might not otherwise obtain. Engineer Simon Hawk of the middle division was the leader of the first meeting held in the Methodist chapel.

John L. Williams of the railroad company storehouse, was secretary of the organization meeting held on February 24. After discussing the advisability of forming an association and as to the best manner of organizing the same, it was decided to postpone action until later. The next meeting was held in the same place on February 27, and the vote relative to the form of organization was as follows: For becoming a railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian association of Altoona, 395; for uniting with the said association, 26; for a separate organization, 164; total number of votes, 583.

The next meeting was Feb. 28, 1876, and was held in the basement of the First Baptist church, and was for the purpose of adopting the constitution and by-laws and the election

of officers. Edmund Murphy presided. It was decided that, inasmuch as it was necessary to have the approval of the Young Men's Christian association of Altoona to become a branch of their association, until such approval was granted, the association would be known as the Railroad Men's Christian association of Altoona. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. It might be added here that the idea of becoming a branch of the Young Men's Christian association was never carried out.

The following officers were chosen for the first year: President, George F. Jones; vice presidents, Flemon Trout, Simon Hawk, John H. Carr; treasurer, W. A. Adams; recording secretary, John L. Williams; corresponding secretary, T. B. Patton; chairman of committee on rooms, C. N. Pimlott; on entertainments, Thomas W. Cole; on library and lectures, J. A. Rakestraw; visitation of sick, E. J. Skelly; finance, W. A. Shuster; membership, H. J. Aukerman; reception, Joseph Carl; devotional, Edmund Murphy; churches, H. D. Whitmer.

The committee appointed to secure rooms reported that the room on the second story of Mr. Jaggard's building, at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Thirteenth street, had been secured. They were authorized to have the room properly furnished and ready for use as soon as possible. A meeting of the executive committee was held in Jaggard's hall March 6, 1876, followed by another on March 9th, at which the lease for the renting of the room was read and approved. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Young Men's Christian association of Altoona and advise them that the railroad men had perfected their organization, and that they requested that they might be recognized as a branch of the said association. The committee on rooms were authorized to purchase certain furniture and fixtures, the property of the lodge of Red Men who had previously occupied the hall rented by the association.

At a meeting held March 11th, action was taken toward the dedication of the rooms, and the secretary instructed to extend an invitation to the ministers of the city to be present. It was ordered that a janitor be employed for the rooms. The dedication of the rooms occurred on the evening of March 16, 1876, and was opened by a voluntary by the choir of the First Lutheran church under the direction of Mr. H. L. Delo. This was followed by the singing of the hymn, "What Shall the Harvest Be?" prayer by J. L. Williams, and the reading of the 84th Psalm by the Rev. Henry Baker, pastor of the First Lutheran church.

Letters were read by the corresponding secretary from A. J. Cassatt, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad; James A. McCrea, superintendent Middle division; Robert Pitcairn, superintendent Pittsburg division; Lang Sheaff and Henry W. Stager, of Cleveland, Ohio; O. R. Stockwell, of Erie, and Rev. James Curns, of this city, expressing their regrets at not being able to be present. Mr. Delo then sang the "Ninety and Nine." Addresses were made by President Jones, Richard Woods, John L. Williams, Flemon Trout, Charles E. Hoover, D. G. Weidle, H. D. Whitmer, H. L. Delo and others, after which the exercises were closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Henry Baker.

On Jan. 15, 1881, a committee of three was appointed to confer with General Superintendent Charles E. Pugh of the Pennsylvania railroad, relative to securing an increase of appropriation with a view of employing a general secretary. A conference was held on Feb. 8, 1882, the association realizing that the work could not be successfully prosecuted for a longer period without having such an officer. Mr. Pugh gave assurance that the company would be willing to pay a reasonable amount towards such an object, and on Feb. 18, 1882, H. J. Aukerman, who had been identified with the association since its organization, an employe of the passenger car shop, was unanimously elected general secretary. He assumed the duties of the office on March 1, 1882, and has held that position continuously, up to the present time. To Mr. Aukerman's indefatigable efforts is due much of the success that has crowned the efforts of the association among the railroad men of the city. In January.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, ALTOONA

FIRE STATION NO. 5, ALTOONA

MECHANICS' LIBRARY, ALTOONA

EAGLE HOME, ALTOONA

ORPHEUM THEATRE, ALTOONA

ELKS' BUILDING, ALTOONA

1887, application was made by Messrs. Neff & Hicks, attorneys at law, on behalf of the association, to the court of Blair county, praying for a charter of incorporation for the association, which was shortly afterwards granted by Hon. John Dean, president judge of Blair county.

In 1902 the owners of the Jaggard building, which has always been the home of the association, remodeled the structure and much larger quarters were provided, it occupying the entire second floor. The larger quarters enabled the association to establish a gymnasium which has been well equipped with the most modern apparatus. A. Russell Aukerman, son of the general secretary, has been physical director of the gymnasium since its establishment in 1902.

The activities of the association cover a wide field. Meetings of a religious character are constantly held, while lectures and practical talks of instruction and interest to aid men in becoming better qualified to fill positions of trust in railroad service, and educational classes in mechanical drawing, telegraphy and other branches are conducted throughout the winter season. In the quarters is a large reading room supplied with daily papers, weekly and monthly, scientific, secular and religious periodicals. The library contains over 1,500 volumes. The aim of the association is to stimulate a taste for reading and lead the members to become connected with the great mechanics' library in the city. In the line of social work, receptions, entertainments and socials of a high order are held frequently during the winter months. The association maintains a branch at South Altoona where there is a well-equipped reading room, and the Juniata association was established as a branch of the Altoona association. The present membership is approximately 800. The receipts during the past year were $4,644.12, while the expenses were $3,947.45. In connection with the association there is a ladies' auxiliary, the members of which assist in the religious and social work.

The present roster of officers is as follows: President, E. M. Dougherty; vice president, George W. Lynn; recording secretary, C. O. Lundegren; assistant recording secretary, H. H. Brashears; treasurer, J. R. Bingaman; general secretary H. J. Aukerman; trustees, W. D. McKelvey, chairman; M. J. Davis, G. M. Steward, F. A. Bell, A. T. Heintzelman and J. R. Bingaman; directors, E. M. Dougherty, J. R. Bingaman, E. R. Hunter, John H. Gray, A. T. Leffard, S. W. Attig, W. J. Dunmire, C. O. Lundegren, G. W. Lynn, Calvin Stouch, A. H. Stackhouse, H. H. Brashears, J. B. Krider, H. E. Ressler and John W. Hess.

The following have served as presidents of the association since its organization: George F. Jones, W. T. Miller, William W. Burbank, George W. Arthur, G. N. Anderson, T. Blair Patton, W. P. Moore, A. C. Shand, M. G. Hammel, W. P. Moore, John S. Hoover, R. O. Baird, M. J. Davis, E. G. White, M. G. Fleck, A. C. Lucas, J. W. Walker and E. M. Dougherty.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF ALTOONA.

This association was organized April 5, 1906, and incorporated the following September. The organization meeting was held in the Christ Reformed church and was presided over by Miss Batty, territorial secretary, through whose untiring efforts the association became possible. The first board of managers consisted of the following persons: Mrs. M. W. Thomson, Mrs. R. J. Hillis, Mrs. Heaton Baker, Mrs. D. K. Ramey, Mrs. S. M. Sellers, Mrs. Edwin M. Amies, Mrs. W. Brooke Moore, Mrs. S. P. Smith and Mrs. N. A. Stine, and Misses Anna McCauley, Henrietta Leisenring, Margaret Ross, Clair Shomberg, Cora Bowers and Elizabeth Bunker. From these the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. W. Thomson; first vice president, Mrs. Heaton Baker; second vice president, Miss Cora Bowers; third vice president, Miss Margaret Ross; fourth vice president, Miss Anna McCauley; recording secretary, Miss Henrietta Leisenring, treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Bunker.

The association's first quarters were two rooms in the Christy block, at Eleventh avenue and Thirteenth street, and they were opened on May 10, 1906, with Miss Leona MacGeorge, general secretary in charge. These rooms soon proved to be too small and in the following September were vacated and possession taken of the large and well appointed fourth floor of the Mateer building. Here rooms were provided for office, gymnasium, kitchen, lunch room, library, reception room, in addition to class rooms for Bible study, English, French, German, Shakespeare, millinery, dressmaking, plain sewing and domestic science. The association from the start was welcomed by the community and made rapid advance along all lines, until Jan. 14, 1908, when by a disastrous fire, it lost everything in the way of furnishings and records, except a part of the membership enrollment. Appalled but not disheartened, temporary quarters were at once secured in the Central Trust company's building, which were occupied until the following September when the fourth floor of the Mateer building was again ready for occupancy. Owing to the fire and the business depression there was a considerable decrease in membership, but the association is now on a firm footing, with a faithful and growing membership. It is the earnest desire of those who are closely connected with the work of the association, that before long they may have a home of their own. A very important part of the work done has been that conducted at the Altoona silk mill, which at the end of three years and a half practically amounts to a branch association.

The officers for 1908-09 are as follows: President, Mrs. S. M. Sellers; first vice president, Mrs. John Kemmerling; second vice president, Mrs. William Hahman; third vice president, Miss Margaret Ross; fourth vice president, Mrs. Charles H. Ewing; secretary, Miss Cora Bowers; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Bunker; general secretary, Miss Pearl S. Candell; physical director, Miss Dorris M. Thornley.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Blair county union was organized at Tipton in September, 1884, with Miss Sallie Dysart of Tipton as the first president. The county organization is composed of delegates representing eight local unions existing in as many different towns of the county, including that of Altoona. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Harvey E. Ressler; vice president, Mrs. H. E. Betz; recording secretary, Mrs. M. J. Elder; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Hartzell; treasurer, Mrs. Annie Flanagan.

The Altoona union was organized in the First Lutheran church in the fall of 1880 by Mrs. Annie Whittenmeyer of Philadelphia. The officers were as follows: Mrs. Martha A. Dysart; Mrs. N. J. Walker, now of Seattle, Wash.; secretary, Mrs. Mary Kitt, now deceased, and treasurer, Mrs. George W. Kessler, deceased. The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Sarah Bradley; vice president, Mrs. Anna Kerr; recording secretary, Mrs. Blanche Sadler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Annie Flanagan; treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Betz.

This earnest body of women has accomplished many things in the way of the enforcement of laws having in view the betterment of the conditions of women and children. They have caused seats to be placed in stores for use of clerks when not engaged, as required by law; they have secured the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools and the enforcement of the laws with reference to the use of endorsed textbooks on this subject; they have secured public drinking fountains and have presented them to the city of Altoona; they were instrumental in securing the passing of a curfew ordinance, and they have at all times worked energetically for all needed reforms in the city.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FRATERNAL ORDERS OF ALTOONA.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Red Men, Maccabees and Other Secret Societies—The G. A. R. —Sons of Veterans—Labor Organizations—Gun Clubs—Musical Societies, Etc.

THE MASONS.

Altoona is pre-eminently a city of fraternal orders. Almost every organization of this kind has one or more lodges in the city and more are being added each year. With few exceptions the membership is large and all are in a flourishing financial condition. Many of them, including the Masons, Shriners, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Moose and Order of Owls, own their own homes, embracing some of the finest buildings in the city. Those which do not own homes have commodious quarters in the best buildings. In Altoona the lodge takes the place of the social club found in other cities and the spirit of fraternity, nurtured by the various organizations, is strong among the people of the city.

Masonry is represented here by three blue lodges, a chapter, council and commandery. Mountain lodge No. 281 was constituted Dec. 8, 1853, and has now a membership of 280, the present officers being as follows: W. M., Henry H. Baish; S. W., William J. Smith; J. W., Frank A. Hersh; treasurer, David S. Keith; secretary, Timothy Davis; representative, Boyd G. Steel; S. D., Charles W. Wood; J. D., Guy L. Freet; chaplain, Herman L. Delo; S. M. C., William E. Corman; J. M. C., D. Lloyd Glaycomb; pursuivant, David G. Hurley; tyler, Harry W. Swoope; trustees, Moses H. Canan, William F. Eberle, George W. Kuebler; charity committee, David S. Keith, William E. McKee, George H. Wray; stewards, Homer M. Singiser, Joseph M. Howe; furniture committee, John C. Peightal, Paul C. Moore, Harry M. Steckman.

Logan lodge was constituted May 1, 1871, and has now a membership of 298, the present officers being as follows: W. M., Stephen K. Harkness; S. W., Harry E. Gamble; J. W., George B. Koch; treasurer, Clarence J. Keifer; secretary, Samuel B. Trees; representative, Wilson Turner; trustees, James White, George A. Houser, William W. Blake; S. D., Alonza D. Houck; J. D., John J. McMurray; chaplain, Thomas W. Hurd; S. M. C., Henry H. Detrick; J. M. C., Henry H. Langdon; pursuivant, Harry R Cozzens; tyler, Harry W. Swoope.

Hiram lodge was constituted June 22, 1898, and now has a membership of 129. The officers are as follows: W. M., Harry A. Brenaman; S. W., Harry J. Markey; J. W., Harry M. Wharton; treasurer, John M. Skyles; secretary, Raymond H. Hughes; chaplain, Lester C. Smith; S. D., Harry Osman; J. D., Frank G. McKillip; S. M. C., Joseph Slutzker; J. M. C., Charles W. Gross; pursuivant, Harry L. Dyer; tyler, Harry W. Swoope; representative, Oscar G. Irvin; trustees, William D. Canan,

Harry Slutzker, Harry E. Long; stewards, George Russell, L. Banks Selmer.

Mountain Royal Arch Chapter No. 189 was constituted Sept. 28, 1858, with a membership of seventeen, and it now has a membership of 352. Edmund H. Turner, a former mayor of the city, was the first high priest. The roster of officers for 1910 is as follows: High priest, John B. Wilson; king, John C. Nugent; scribe, George J. Carnill; treasurer, Robert C. Wilson; secretary, Timothy Davis; chaplain, David S. Keith; C. of H., Samuel C. Walker; P. S., Joseph S. Wakefield; R. A. C., John C. Peightal; M. of 3V, Harry M. Steckman; M. of 2V, Andrew W. McNeal; M. of 1V, Walter L. Oswald; S. M. C., Frank A. Hersh; J. M. C., John J. McMurray; pursuivant, Charles C. Bange; tyler, Harry W. Swoope; organist, Herman L. Delo; guide, William J. Smith; trustees, M. H. Canan, Wilson A. Turner, John Dowling; stewards, John C. Peightal, D. Howard Crawford.

Mountain Council No. 9, Royal and Select Master Masons was instituted Dec. 16, 1857, and has a membership of 206. The roster of officers for 1910 follows: Thrice illustrious grand master, Homer F. Hanson; D. I. M., Joseph M. Howe; P. C. of W., John C. Peightal; treasurer, Robert C. Wilson; recorder, Timothy Davis; rep. to G. C., George B. Koch; C. of G., Lynn D. Talbot; chaplain, Robert D. Steel; marshal, Jacob Segmiller; pursuivant, Samuel C. Walker; sentinel, Harry W. Swoope; trustees, D. Howard Crawford, John H. Fiske, Plymouth W. Snyder; stewards, John C. Peightal, Joseph M. Howe.

Mountain Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, was instituted Sept. 20, 1855, and has a membership of 376. Officers are: Eminent Commander, John B. Anderson; generalissimo, John Dowling; captain general, Chas. F. Breisacher; treasurer, D. Howard Crawford; recorder, Wilson A. Turner; prelate, Samuel B. Beattie; assistant prelate, Herman L. Delo; senior warden, John C. Peightal; junior warden, C. Calvin Nugent; standard bearer, Harry A. Jacobs; sword bearer, Samuel C. Walker; warden, Samuel A. Martin; captain of the guard, Joseph M. Howe; third guard, Joseph S. Wakefield; second guard, William J. Smith; first guard, Robert B. McCune; sentinel, S. Grant Steel; quartermaster, John C. Schomberg; trustees, Andrew S. Stayer, James G. Humer, Samuel B. Beattie.

The Free Masons' Mutual Benefit association, with offices in the Masonic temple, has a membership of 311. Its officers are as follows. President, William S. Lingenfelter; vice president, W. E. Rodkey; treasurer, J. D. Levan; secretary, Samuel B. Trees; directors, T. Davis, A. P. Kready, H. R. Hughes, J. C. Peightal, P. C. Moore.

The Masonic temple, the home of the various organizations, was erected in 1889-90, and was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in the latter year. An excellent library has been established and is maintained in the temple. It is open every day except Sunday from 7 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. The officers are, president, George W. Kuebler; treasurer, M. H. Canan; secretary, Wilson A. Turner. The school of instruction which meets every Monday evening, except first Monday, has the following officers: President, Boyd C. Steel; vice president, John H. Fiske; secretary, Samuel B. Trees.

Outside of Altoona there are four other Masonic lodges and one chapter in Blair county, as follows. Portage lodge No. 220, and Juniata lodge No. 282, at Hollidaysburg; Tyrone lodge No. 494, at Tyrone, and Woodbury lodge No. 539 at Roaring Spring and Mount Moriah Chapter No. 166, at Hollidaysburg.

Purity lodge is probably the oldest fraternal organization in the county, having been organized at Hollidaysburg Sept. 7, 1846, the same year the county was created. Its officers are as follows: W. M., Christopher B. Heverly; S. W., J. Alton Heller; J. W., C. Roy Isenberg; treasurer, John W. Cliber; secretary, Isaac M. Irwin; S. D., John G.

Sellers; J. D., Harvey N. Hyle; S. M. of C., Mark E. Lykens; J. M. of C., George B. Miller; pursuivant, Charles C. Mong; chaplain, George R. Curtis; tyler, John W. Rohrback; representative, James S. Mundorff; trustees, Jacob R. Fink, Thomas A. Nokes, George R. Curtis.

Juniata lodge No. 282 was constituted Dec. 8, 1853, and its roster of officers follows: Worshipful master, George W. Williams; S. W., Blair B. Young; J. W., J. Alpheus Martz; treasurer, Harry A. Jacobs; secretary, Plymouth W. Snyder; S. D., Charles W. Bosler; J. D., A. Jesse Nicodemus; S. M. of C., Morris D. Pryor; J. M of C., Thomas B. McFarland; pursuivant, John M. Bobb; chaplain, James R. Humes; tyler, John W. Rohrback; representative, Harry A. Jacobs; trustees, Harry M. Henshey, Jonathan T. Leet, Marion D. Patterson.

Tyrone lodge No. 494 was constituted July 10, 1871, and has a membership of 224. Its officers are as follows: Worshipful master, D. Hayes Burnham; S. W., Elmer Crawford; J. W., James C. Wray; treasurer, D. S. Kloss; secretary, William M. Reed; S. D., Edgar L. Gates; J. D., Milton D. Hoffman; S. M. C., Clyde M. Cameron; J. M. C., Harry M. Widney; pursuivant, Walter Trimble; chaplain, Thaddeus Stine; tyler, Aaron L. Koons; representative Masonic home, Conrad J. Kegel; representative to G. L., Frank K. Matters; district deputy, Boyd G. Steel; trustees, John K. Ray, Adie Mingle, William F. Wise; stewards, G. C. Boecking, William G. Scott.

Woodbury lodge No. 539 at Roaring Spring, was constituted at Woodbury, Pa., Aug. 19, 1875, and moved to Roaring Spring Dec. 27, 1887. It has a membership of 108, the present roster of officers being as follows: Worshipful master, Dr. William M. Bolger; S. W., E. S. Kagarise; J. W., Lawrence P. Swoope; treasurer, George E. Harker; secretary, Isaac S. Mock; rep. grand lodge, Frank M. Bobb; S. D., H. Norman Fox; J. D., J. Wayne Lingenfelter; chaplain, Roland Smallwood; S. M. C., Gerald B. Hair; J. M. C., L. Oder Burket; pursuivant, John D. Hagey; tyler, Levi L. Biddle; stewards, Jacob P. Martin, J. Edward Gorsuch; trustees, Dr. W. Albert Nason, Dr. Frank B. Herkheimer, Prof. E. S. Kegarise.

The roster of officers of Mount Moriah Chapter No. 166, Royal Arch Masons of Hollidaysburg, is as follows; High priest, Homer C. McKillip; king, Wayland R. Palmer; scribe, Charles W. Bosler; treasurer, Harry A. Jacobs; secretary, Harry M. Henshey; C. of H., James R. Humes; P. S., Plymouth W. Snyder; R. A. C., Samuel McCurdy; M. of 3V., J. King Henry; M. of 2V., C. B. Heverly; M. of 1V., J. Rudy Fink; S. M. C., H. M. Hull; J. M. C., Blair B. Young; chaplain, G. R. Curtis; pursuivant, A. J. Nicodemus; tyler, John W. Rohrback; trustees, J. R. Humes, Samuel McCurdy, J. W. Stitzel.

ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellowship is represented in Altoona by six lodges, as follows Altoona lodge No. 473; Archie Maxwell lodge No. 145; B. S. Davis lodge No. 1069; Logan lodge No. 1059; Mountain City lodge No. 287, and Veranda lodge No. 532. B. S. Davis lodge and Logan lodge own their own homes, the first being located at Seventh avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and the second at Sixth avenue and Fourth street. The auxiliary organizations are Altoona Canton No. 24; Altoona Encampment No. 129; Alti Encampment No. 89; Eleanor lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, and Rudora lodge, Daughters of Rebekah.

Mountain City lodge was instituted April 22, 1874; Veranda lodge, Feb. 21, 1857; Altoona lodge, Aug. 25, 1852, Davis lodge, June 30, 1893, while Maxwell lodge is of comparatively recent formation. The Eleanor lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized Dec. 29, 1869, and Eudora lodge in April, 1875.

BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Altoona lodge No. 102, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, was organized Oct.

22, 1888, and has now a membership of 472, being the strongest and most influential social organization in the city. Its home for many years was in the Nicholson building, Eleventh avenue and Fifteenth street, and the present beautiful temple, devoted exclusively to the use of the order, at Twelfth street, near Thirteenth avenue, was erected in 1906. While it was in course of erection, on Oct. 19, 1906, it was almost totally destroyed in the fire which burned the Mishler theatre and the Rothert building. Only the walls were left standing, but it was completed and dedicated the following year.

ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.

Mystic castle No. 27, instituted June 5, 1872, Fidelity assembly No. 4, Degree of Naomi, meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in Grand Army hall; Mrs. L. May Gearhart, secretary, Miss Mary S. Major, treasurer.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, division No. 1, meets on the third Sunday of each month in the McHale block; P. J. Reilly, president; J. T. Doran, R. S.; A. J. Bradley, P. S.; Michael McDonald, treasurer.

Division No. 2 meets on the third Saturday of each month and first Sunday in the Hibernian hall; M. J. Gilmartin, president; E. J. Dunphy, F. S.; J. P. Horning, treasurer.

ARTISANS' ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION.

Mountain Assembly No. 29 meets in the Eagle hall, William Robertson, recorder; Charles Clare, cashier.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Jerry C. Burley division, No. 287, meets in Stehle block; W. B. Stahl, I and J.

Mrs. S. J. Cover division, No. 64, auxiliary to B. of L. E.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

Altoona lodge, No. 287. Homer B. Saylor, Sec.

Mountain city lodge, No. 91. Ladies's Socity, B. of L. F.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN.

United lodge, No. 174. G. A. McGregor, secretary.

Pride lodge, No. 174. Ladies' auxiliary to B. of R. R. T.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA.

Chosen council, No. 30. Mrs. Jennie Daugherty, secretary.

Independence council, No. 8. Mrs. Lizzie Mallory, R. S.

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.

Nettie Viola Kepple, council No. 113, Mrs. Clara Walters, R. S., Mrs. Theresa Harmon, treasurer.

DAUGHTERS OF MALTA.

Agnes Sisterhood, No. 3. Jessie Weaver, K. of A.

Olive Sisterhood, No. 2, Mrs. Lizzie Hazlett, Q.; Mrs. Ella L. Jones, K. of A.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Altoona Aerie, No. 286, organized 1901, own home at Eleventh street and Twelfth avenue; F. L. Schoonover, worthy president; Clyde E. Brown, secretary; William K. Garrity, treasurer.

IMPROVED ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS.

Altoona Conclave, No. 132, instituted August, 1878. Organized September, 1886; Charles A. Greer, secretary; E. F. Amick, treasurer.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

There are four tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men, who joined in the purchase of a home at Thirteenth avenue and Eleventh street. They are Chickalacamoose tribe, No. 364; Orinoco tribe, No. 424; Winnebago tribe, No. 35 and Wopsononock tribe, No. 356. The auxiliary organizations are Powhattan council, No. 59, Degree of Pocahontas, Silver Arrow council, No. 146, Degree of Pocahontas, and Haymaker Degree, No. 364½.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Mountain city court, No. 1879. Organized June, 1895; H. A. Heverly, R. S.; D. H. Slick, treasurer.

Court Elkhurst, No. 4056. Organized April 21, 1899; J. G. Klein, R. S.; W. J. Russell, treasurer.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Cresson council, No. 108, organized Sept. 21, 1870, with forty-seven charter members. A. J. Filler, R. S.; John Harlan, treasurer.

Pride of Mountain city council, No. 472, organized as Mountain city council No. 198, March 22, 1869. T. C. Lower, recording secretary; D. H. Plitt, treasurer.

Juniata council, No. 372. John Noggle, R. S.; J. O. Keagy, F. S.; J. L. Haffley, treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Altoona council, No. 551. Thomas B. Wehrle, grand knight; Thomas J. Lynch, deputy grand knight; Joseph C. O'Donnell, recording secretary; F. P. Barron, financial secretary; Owen Kelly, treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Elmo castle, No. 54; Altoona castle, No. 145; Centennial castle, No. 204, and Mountain temple, No. 5, Ladies of the Golden Eagle.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Excelsior commandery, No. 66, Mt. Horeb commandery, No. 141, and Triune commandery, No. 201.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTE.

Loyal Orange institute, No. 237, and True Blues ladies' auxiliary, to L. O. I., No. 237.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

There are three lodges of the Knights of Pythias and together they own a fine temple at Eighth avenue and Eleventh street, erected in 1908.

White Cross lodge No. 354 was organized March 28, 1872, being chartered and instituted on May 3, 1872, by Grand Chancellor James MacIntosh of Philadelphia, and Grand Vice Chancellor James Bains of Pittsburg. The first name chosen for the lodge was St. John, but finding there was one already by that name in the state the change was made to White Cross.

Logan lodge No. 79, was instituted May 19, 1868. The other lodge is Blair lodge, No. 281. The auxiliary organizations are Altoona division No. 26, Uniform rank, and Mountain city assembly, No. 4, Pythian sisterhood.

MACCABEES.

Altoona tent No. 407, and Altoona hive No. 198, L. O. T. M.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

The Modern Woodmen of America was organized in Altoona, March 20, 1900.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

Mountain city lodge, No. 172, and Lakemont division, No. 88, ladies' auxiliary to O. R. C.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Washington camp No. 31, Washington camp No. 54 and Washington camp No. 60.

ORDER OF OWLS.

Order of Owls, No. 149. Organized 1908.

PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE.

Goodwin council, No. 434.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Altoona council, No. 580.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Columbus council, No. 120. There were originally four councils, but they consolidated in 1902.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.

The Loyal Order of Moose was organized in Altoona in 1908 and the lodge now has a membership of about 1,000 and owns a home at Eighth avenue and Twelfth street.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

There are two posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Altoona, both instituted shortly after the organization was formed

in the country at large. They are Stephen C. Potts post No. 62, which meets every Thursday evening in the Hare building, Chestnut avenue and Ninth street, and Fred C. Ward post No. 468, which meets every Saturday evening at 801 Eighth avenue.

Each post has a ladies' auxiliary, Ladies' Circle No. 8 of S. C. Potts post, and Ladies' Circle No. 16 of Fred C. Ward post.

There is also a camp of the Union Veteran Legion, known as Union Veteran Legion No. 17, which meets the third Thursday of each month at Ninth avenue and Twelfth street, and there is an organization of all war veterans known as the War Veterans' association of Blair county. The veterans of the Philippine and Chinese wars also maintain an organization, and those who as members of the Fifth regiment participated in the Spanish-American war, belong to an association of the survivors of that organization.

The Sons of Veterans have one camp, Lieutenant S. C. Potts camp No. 12, which meets every Friday evening in the rooms of Post 62.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

Altoona Athletic association, Central Trust building, grounds at Columbia park, Fifth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Organized January, 1902. Member of Tri-State league. President, W. H. McEldowney; secretary and treasurer, G. L. Taylor; manager, Henry Ramsey.

Altoona Board of Underwriters, M. R. Keesey, president; W. G. Creighton, secretary.

Altoona Cricket club, organized 1878 by officers and employes of the Pennsylvania railroad company, with club house just east of city limits, built in 1903. George W. Creighton, president; J. W. Nelson, secretary.

Altoona Division No. 133, Trackmen of America. Harry Hamley, president; Charles Crimminger, secretary.

Altoona Lodge No. 10, Brotherhood of Car Inspectors, Car Builders and Railway Mechanics of America. C. E. Detrow, president; W. H. S. Bahn, secretary.

American Typographical union No. 240. All but one of the city's newspapers maintain open shop.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Machinists No. 582. George Hargreaves, secretary.

American Federation of Labor, Altoona lodge No. 9905. C. P. Weston, recording secretary; C. Brakebill, financial secretary; John Evans, treasurer.

Beacon Light club, a Jewish social organization, organized in 1888. S. Bendheim, president; Ferd Bendheim, vice president; E. E. Engle, secretary; H. Slutzker, treasurer; A. Scheeline, financial secretary; S. Bendheim, Samuel March and J. E. Bechhoefer, board of trustees.

Belvidere club, organized 1888, disbanded 1909.

Blair County Medical society, organized 1848.

Branch No. 101, National Association of Letter Carriers. G. A. Hahn, president; W. C. Walker, secretary.

Branch No. 159, United National Association of Postoffice Clerks. G. H. Richison, secretary.

Brotherhood of Freight and Baggagemen of America. Edward Peters, president; M. J. Gill, secretary.

Car Builders' lodge No. 12, Brotherhood of Car Inspectors, Car Builders and Railway Mechanics of America. W. W. Orner, president; J. Fred Creeger, secretary.

Central Labor council. Louis Casey, president; John W. Barnhart, recording secretary; W. C. Hamakaer, corresponding secretary.

Christopher Columbus society, organized in 1904. Lawrence de Barber, president; Joseph Fusco, vice president; A. Faticante, secretary; Benjamin de Barber, treasurer.

Crawford Gun club, club house corner Kettle street and Fifth avenue. Frank Wright, secretary.

Deutscher Unterstuetzungsbund, District 45, Leonard Geig, secretary.

Electrical Workers' union No. 2711. F. T. Kleffman, secretary.

Fire Department Relief association. Theodore W. Alleman, president; Walter Brown, secretary; Fred Klink, treasurer.

German Beneficial union No. 45. Leonard Geig, secretary.

Juniata Rod and Gun club, chartered June 18, 1900. C. H. Brooks, president; J. I. Collins, secretary and treasurer.

International Association of Machinists No. 333. Charles W. Conrad, secretary.

International Bartenders' league No. 449. C. H. Rhodes, secretary.

International Order of Railway Telegraphers. J. W. McCoy, president; R. A. Myers, secretary.

The Kelsey Gun club, club house and grounds Cherry avenue and Lloyd street. F. E. Cherry, secretary; J. F. Nugent, treasurer.

Liveryman's Association of Altoona, Pa. Organized July 1, 1900.

Local Union No. 229 Plumbers' United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers. Walter Goodman, secretary.

Mountain City lodge No. 1, Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America. D. C. Brubaker, president; John Harlan, secretary.

Mountain City lodge No. 41, Railway Carmen of America. T. M. Buchanan, secretary.

Pennsylvania Railroad Beneficial and Dividend association. Phillip McGarvey, president.

Philharmonic Orchestral society. Organized March, 1896. Fred Ball, secretary; Benjamin Dreyfus, treasurer; F. P. M. Gipprich, musical director.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. R. L. Wolf, secretary.

Universal Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit association, Branch 53. William Butz, secretary; Anton Steyer, treasurer.

University club. Organized 1904; owns home at 1222 Twelfth avenue. W. H. Hahman, president; H. S. VanSceyoc, secretary.

Volunteer Firemen's association. Organized 1895. Richard Smith, president; W. W. Smith, secretary.

Altoona Merchants' association and Chamber of Commerce. H. K. McCauley, president; C. H. Brown, secretary; H. W. Culp, solicitor.

Moses Montefiore lodge No. 308 of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'rith, organized Nov. 17, 1878.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Altoona City band was organized in 1854 and has been in existence ever since. The director and manager for thirty years has been Julian A. Neff. The present officers are: President, P. M. Canty; secretary, J. K. Weiser; treasurer, S. J. Zolner; trustees, George Lehman and W. Reed. This band long had an enviable reputation and fills many important engagements on notable occasions.

Other bands in existence at the present time are the Juniata, formerly the Logan band, the Central Pennsylvania and the St. Donato bands. The following have long since ceased to exist: The Mountain City band, organized Sept. 10, 1875; Junior Greys' band, organized Sept. 1, 1877; Citizens' cornet band, incorporated January, 1878; German Social Cornet band, organized in September, 1878, and the Emerald band.

The Frohsinn Singing society was organized Jan. 8, 1870. Their hall, known as the East Side theatre, was erected in 1891.

The Concordia Singing society was organized January 8, 1870. The founders were George Koelle, Sr., George Koelle, Jr., Fred

Koelle, Balzer Koelle, Fred Ehredt, Sr., and Gottlub Hauser. Jacob Sauder was the first president.

Gipprich's orchestra, F. P. M. Gipprich, leader.

Leman Brothers' orchestra, George M. Leman, leader.

Blose-Lingenfelter orchestra, Mrs. Marie Blose-Lingenfelter, leader.

Mishler's theatre orchestra.

Russell's Harp orchestra.

Vallade's orchestra, Julia Vallade, leader.

Hoover's orchestra, Cora M. Hoover, leader.

Colonial orchestra, J. Mahlon Duganne, leader.

High School orchestra.

Central Grammar School orchestra.

CHAPTER XXV.

ALTOONA CHURCHES.

History of the Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic, United Evangelical, Church of Christ, Hebrew, and Other Religious Organizations in Altoona.

Altoona is pre-eminently a city of churches and of church-going people. It is doubtful if there is another city in the country of equal size having so many beautiful church edifices and in which the work of Christianity is so well sustained as in Altoona. During the past ten years more than a score of magnificent structures have been erected by various denominations, at a cost ranging from $25,000 to $100,000 and several are now in process of building. The people have always displayed a most liberal spirit in their support of the churches and the various lines of work in which they are engaged; quite a number of the congregations support missionaries in the foreign fields, and innumerable young men have gone out to labor in other parts of the Lord's vineyard.

LUTHERAN.

First Lutheran.—The Lutherans were the first to occupy the local field and they had a house of worship in the vicinity before Altoona was thought of. What is now known as the First Lutheran church was organized in 1834. Its first meeting was held in a log schoolhouse, then located in a piece of woods in what is now the Sixth ward. For four years it worshipped there, then removed to the Union schoolhouse, on the site of the present African Methodist Episcopal church on Sixteenth street. In the spring of 1846 Rev. Henry Baker received and accepted a call to this congregation. During the same summer the congregation built a church edifice in Collinsville, now in the suburbs of the city, where they worshipepd for eight years. After Altoona was laid out it became necessary for the congregation again to change its base of operations. Two lots were selected on Eleventh avenue, above Fourteenth street, and a church and parsonage were built in 1853. The church was dedicated in 1854. The contractors were Peter Empfield and David Brubaker. The cost of church and parsonage was about $8,000. In 1870 the church was enlarged and greatly improved, at a cost of about $12,000. The congregation continued to occupy this building until 1896, when the present magnificent stone church, with parsonage adjoining, at the corner of Twelfth avenue and Fourteenth street was erected at a cost of $75,000. The pastors who served this church from time to time are as follows: Revs. Jacob Martin, John H. Huffman, C. C. Guenther, Jacob Simons, William Weaver, Henry Baker, S. Curtis, Jacob Steck, C. C. Ehrenfeld, S. Holman, M. J. Firey, E. D. Weigle, M. W. Hamma, D. D., O. C. Roth, D. D, and Marion J. Kline, D. D. Rev. Henry Baker served the congregation for more than thirty-five years. It was during his first pastorate that the church edifice on Eleventh avenue was built. The present structure was built during the pastorate of Dr. Hamma. Out of this, the parent church, all the other Lutheran congregations in the city have grown, and it is still the largest of all, having a membership of more than one thousand. It is free of debt,

vigorous and active, always ready to unite in any enterprise which has the glory of God and the good of man in view.

The Second Lutheran church was organized in 1871. The first church had by that time attained a membership equal to its seating capacity, and the organization of a second church was agreed upon. On July 11th the following persons met at the residence of William Bell to prepare the way for the proposed organization: Rev: J. B. Crist, William Bell and wife, D. K. Ramey, J. B. Westley, Louis Walton and wife, Mrs. Sue Patton and A. J. Riley. Rev. Crist was elected chairman and Mr. Riley secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Ramey, Bell and Riley was appointed to procure a suitable place for public worship. This committee secured the rooms known as Bell's hall, corner Seventh avenue and Twelfth street, and on August 13, the congregation was regularly organized. The officers elected at this meeting were: Elders, William Bell and J. B. Westley; deacons, D. K. Ramey and L. F. Stahl; treasurer, A. J. Riley. Rev. S. Domer of Reading preached in the morning and Rev. Henry Baker in the evening, at which time the officers were installed. In the afternoon of the same day the Sunday school was organized. D. K. Ramey was elected superintendent, A. J. Riley secretary, Louis Walton librarian and L. F. Stahl assistant librarian. The school, including officers and teachers, numbered twenty at organization. At a congregational meeting held Dec. 31, 1874, the ground upon which the church edifice stands, on Seventh avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was chosen, and the following building committee was appointed: William Bell, Geo. W. Heinsling, D. K. Ramey, D. C. Earhart and John B. Westley. February 22, 1874, the church was occupied by the congregation for the first time, worshipping in the basement, the audience chamber being yet unfinished. The entire cost of the church property, including parsonage, was over $20,000. The debt was liquidated within a few years. The church has had the following pastors since its organization: Revs. George Scholl, Charles Stech, J. F. Shearer, Joseph F. Hartman and Alpheus E. Wagner.

St. James' German Evangelical Lutheran church was in part an offshoot from the first church, and was organized in response to the needs of the many German residents of the city. The church, located at the corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, was dedicated in 1862, and rebuilt in 1889. The present beautiful parsonage adjoining the church was erected in 1905. Rev. C. L. Boecele has been the pastor during the past ten years.

Other Lutheran churches in the city are the Fourth Lutheran, corner Howard avenue and Third street, Bethany Lutheran, corner Third avenue and Second street, Grace Lutheran, corner Twelfth aveneue and Eleventh street, St. Paul's Lutheran, West Chestnut avenue and Thirtieth street, Temple Lutheran, Seventh avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and Trinity Lutheran, Juniata. With the exception of the Temple church, which was but recently organized, all have large and commodious houses of worship. The Temple congregation worships in the Odd Fellows' hall. The present pastors are as follows: Fourth, Rev. D. P. Drawbaugh; Grace, Rev. Ernest Roedel McCauley; St. Paul's, Rev. George F. Snyder; Temple, Rev. C. M. Aurand.

BAPTIST.

The First Baptist church was organized in May, 1842, under the name of the Pleasant Valley Baptist church, in the Union church or school house. Its seventeen constituent members were mostly dismissed from the churches of Hollidaysburg and Logan Valley, now Bellwood. The council officiating on the occasion were Revs. J. P. Rockefeller of Hollidaysburg; W. M. Jones of Mill Creek; W. B. Bingham of Logan Valley, and fifteen lay delegates from neighboring churches. Four persons presented themselves for baptism at the first meeting and were added to the church, making a total of twenty-one members. Up to the year 1853 it had no house of worship of its own, and held its meetings in the Union church.

In 1853 a small brick building near the present church edifice was built principally through the efforts of the late Martin Bell. It was used by the congregation until 1871, when the present edifice was erected at the corner of Fifteenth street and Eleventh avenue. In 1881 a parsonage was erected at a cost of $3,500, including which the church has a property worth $30,000, and is entirely free from debt. During the first five years of the existence of this church it enjoyed partial ministrations from Revs. William B. Bingham, Fisher and J. B. Morris. It then united with the Centre Baptist association, and came under the pastoral care of Rev. J. B. Williams. He continued to serve until 1850. His successors have been Revs. A. J. Hay, W. B. Harris, A. H. Sembower, A. L. Shanefelt, William Shadrach, D. D., William Codville, Adie K. Bell, D. D., J. Green Miles, T. P. O'Connor, N. C. Naylor, Luther B. Plumer, John S. James, D. D., H. B. Garner, D. D. Dr. Bell, who served this church for about ten years, beginning in 1876, was the father of the late Judge Martin Bell of the Blair county courts.

The Mount Zion (colored) Baptist church, originally known as the Second Baptist church, was organized in the spring of 1873, under the auspices of the First church, by Rev. G. W. Jackson of Allegheny. The original members constituting this church were Henry Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Samuel Grant, Betsy Hollinger and Jacob Roberson. The latter was soon after ordained and served as the first pastor of the church. He was succeeded by Revs. Anderson, Richardson and Samuel Rheu, who each remained but a short time. After being without a pastor for a while, the Rev. G. W. Jackson of Allegheny was called, and served a number of years. His successors have been Rev. E. D. Tyler and Daniel Cave, the latter having served the church during the past five years. The congregation first worshipped in a building on Eighth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. In 1876 a building was erected on Seventeenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues at a cost of $1,200, which was the home of the congregation for about ten years, when the property was sold and another purchased at Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street. In 1906 a substantial brick building was erected.

The Memorial Baptist church, Fifth avenue and Sixth street, Rev. William C. Little pastor, and the Calvary church, Fifth avenue and Sixth street, Rev. William C. Little, Metzger, pastor, are off-shoots from the First church. The Memorial church had its inception in a Sunday school organized in the eastern part of the city about 1890 by the late George B. Bowers, Esq. Both congregations have commodious houses of worship, are free of debt, and have a steadily increasing membership.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Presbyterian church of Altoona was the outgrowth of the Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg, originating in an afternoon service held in the old Union schoolhouse and church on Sixteenth street once a month. These meetings were first held in 1841 by Rev. David McKinney, D. D., of Hollidaysburg. The Presbyterians of Altoona, in 1850, resolved to erect a suitable church edifice; they secured two lots, on one of which, located in Eleventh avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, they erected a house of worship at a cost of $3,000. After the completion of the church, an arrangement was made, November 3, 1841, with the Hollidaysburg pastor to preach in Altoona on alternate Sabbaths in the forenoon, which he did for nearly a year, when he resigned his charges and moved to Philadelphia. At this time there were fifty Presbyterian families and seventy communicants, with their ecclesiastical connection in Hollidaysburg. In October, 1852, a petition to the Presbytery of Huntingdon, asking for a separate organization, was granted, and on November 8

following the First Presbyterian church was organized. Jonathan Hamilton and John McCartney, elders in the parent church, were continued in the same relation in the new organization, and John Hutchison, G. D. Thomas and James L. Gwin were elected and ordained to the eldership. In 1853 William C. McCormich settled in Altoona and was elected as elder in the new church. The church thus organized was served by supplies until November 14, 1854, when Rev. A. B. Clarke was called to the pastorate. Nine years after, in May, 1863, on account of ill health, he resigned, and died on July 4 following. January 26, 1864, Rev. R. M. Wallace was called to the vacant pulpit. The original church edifice was disposed of by sale in the year 1854, and the building now occupied by the Mechanics library was erected in 1855. It was dedicated on the last Sabbath of the year, the pastor and the Rev. Drs. Jacobus and Paxton officiating on the occasion.

In 1865 the communicants numbered about 230. Rev. Wallace severed his connection with the church in 1874, and assumed the care of a congregation at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Col. Thomas A. Scott was among the worshippers of the First church during his residence here. Rev. M. N. Cornelius was called to be the successor of Mr. Wallace, and began his pastoral labors January 1, 1876. He remained with the church until May, 1885, and in 1886 he was succeeded by Rev. John W. Bain, D. D., who served until 1905 when advancing years and failing health necessitated his retirement and he was made pastor emeritus, continuing to sustain this relation to the church until his death in 1910. He was succeeded by the Rev. Harry L. Bowlby, the present pastor. In 1904 the congregation sold its church property on Eleventh avenue to the Pennsylvania railroad company, which converted it into a home for the Mechanics library, and built the present beautiful stone church edifice at the corner of Fourteenth avenue and Twelfth street as a cost of $75,000.

The rapid growth of the First church soon made another building necessary, and early in 1869 the question of branching out into a new organization was agitated. Among the movers in this enterprise were James Hutchison, Thomas McCauley, William M. Lloyd, Joseph Dysart, Dr. J. M. Gemmill, Daniel Laughman, S. C. Baker, Charles J. Mann, John H. Converse, James H. Dysart and John M. Campbell, who aided both by counsel and efforts. A petition to Huntingdon presbytery for a new organization was presented, and in answer thereto presbytery appointed a committee to organize the Second church, which they did on the evening of June 21, 1869. Forty-seven persons were enrolled as members, all of whom except one were from the First church. The congregation rented Bell's hall, corner Seventh avenue and Twelfth street, and on Sabbath morning, July 11, 1869, the first public service was held, conducted by Rev. C. L. Kitchell, after which meetings were held regularly. The Sabbath school was organized July 18, 1869. James H. Dysart, superintendent, and Max Kinkead, treasurer, were its first officers. Thirty-nine names were on the school roll. A year afterwards the roll contained 472. At a congregational meeting held August 21, 1869, Rev. David Hall, of Mansfield, Ohio, was elected pastor, but he declined to accept. April 5, 1870, a call was extended to W. J. Chichester, a licentiate of the Baltimore presbytery, then pursuing his studies at the Western theological seminary. It was accepted on condition that he be allowed to spend a year at Princeton seminary. Meanwhile Rev. Stuart Mitchell officiated for the congregation, and in June, 1871, the pastor-elect was ordained a minister and installed as pastor of the church. Extremely youthful in appearance, Rev. Chichester became known as the "boy preacher," and he continued in charge of the congregation until 1878. He died in Chi-

cago, where he held a charge in 1902. His successor was Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, who entered upon his work on July 1, and was installed on October 7. His successors have been Rev. J. L. Russell, Arthur W. Spooner and Henry Howard Stiles. Dr. Stiles has been the pastor of the church for the past fifteen years. Early in 1870 the present site on Eighth avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets was selected and purchased of Clement Jaggard for $4,500. The chapel was begun in 1870, and finished in the spring of 1871 at a cost of $20,000. It was occupied in April, Rev. David Hall preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church building was commenced in August, 1875, and finished and opened for worship on Sunday, December 17, 1876, when Rev. George P. Hayes, D. D., preached the opening sermon. The church, including lot, furnishings, etc., cost $62,965.66. It contains a fine organ, which cost $2,500. The church did not become free from debt until 1902, when it was dedicated, when the former pastors, with the exception of Rev. Duffield who had passed away, were present, Rev. Chichester preaching the dedicatory sermon. It has at present more than 1,000 communicants.

The germ from which the Third Presbyterian church has grown was a small Sabbath school of four officers, nine teachers and fifty-four scholars, which was organized May 6, 1888, in the chapel of the Church of the Brethren at Sixth avenue and Fifth street. Prior to the organization of the congregation a new building was erected at Fifth avenue and Second street, and the growth of the school was so promising that it was deemed advisable to proceed with the organization of a church. Accordingly, on January 14, 1889, Rev. J. H. Mathers, Rev. J. W. Bain and George L. Myers, a committee of the presbytery of Huntingdon, appointed for the purpose, met with others interested, and organized a church with fifty-three members; twenty-nine were received by certificate from the other churches and four upon confession of faith. Robert Stewart, J. D. Irvin, J. M. Hennaman and Dr. A. L. Feltwell were elected elders, and Wesley Reed, John H. Keefer and Harry S. McFarlin, deacons. At a congregational meeting held September 11, 1889, a call was extended to Rev. James E. Irvine, Ph. D., of Fredonia, Pa., to become the pastor of the church. He entered upon the work November 3, and this pastorate has continued ever since. The building in which the church was organized was erected at a cost of $2,100 and the lot involving an additional expense of $1,000. During the autumn of 1890, to meet the growing demands of the congregation, the church building was enlarged, to about double its capacity and the building dedicated February 22, 1891. Early in 1893 the lot adjacent to the church building was purchased by the trustees for $1,250 and a few years later a commodious manse was erected. Under the leadership of Dr. Irvine this congregation has grown rapidly, with the result that it has outgrown the enlarged church building, and at the time this is written, the congregation is engaged in the work of erecting a fine new edifice on the site of the old one at a cost of $25,000.

The Broad Avenue Church.—At a meeting of the presbytery of Huntingdon, held at Bellwood, a committee, consisting of Revs. Mathers, Freeman, Hamil, Russell and Bain with laymen G. L. Myers, Daniel Laughman and John A. Canan of the First church and George F. Jackson, G. F. Armstrong and S. M. Ross of the Second church, was appointed to take charge of the mission work in Altoona. This committee purchased from T. H. Wigton, the Baker heirs and Mrs. James H. Dysart a lot on Broad avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. At this time the work which resulted in the organization of the Third church was more pressing and nothing more was done until the spring of 1892, when a sub-committee consisting of John A. Canan, John Lloyd and Samuel T. Knox was appointed by the committee in charge for the purpose of determining a location, collecting funds and arranging for the organization of a church. This committee recommended the

purchase of a lot at the corner of Broad and Twenty-fourth streets from J. D. Bowman for $2,500 and the erection of a chapel. This policy was adopted and a chapel was erected at a cost of $600. The first sermon was preached in the chapel by the Rev. J. R. Sampson, June 5, 1892. The church was formally organized September 15, 1892, and in January, 1893, a call was extended to Rev. Joseph Brown Turner, of Glensha, who came February 9 and remained until September 23, 1894. On January 2, 1895, a call was extended to Rev. Howard N. Campbell, of Martins Ferry, Ohio, who remained for four years and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Bruce Beattie. In 1902 Rev. Beattie accepted a call at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and was succeeded by the Rev. Walter L. Whallon, who has since held the pastorate. In 1896 the little chapel was torn down and the present beautiful white stone church erected at a cost of $20,000.

The Juniata Presbyterian church was organized by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Huntingdon on July 22, 1892, with a membership of twenty-six. Holding their services in a hall belonging to J. M. Hutchinson, one of the members, the people were supplied with preaching by members of the presbytery until Rev. Emil Lewy, the first pastor, assumed his pastorate on January 8, 1893. Rev. Lewy was a Jew, who had embraced the Christian religion. Under his pastorate the congregation flourished and a lot for the purpose of erecting a building was donated by William Loudon and a church was erected at a cost of $3,000. The corner stone was laid August 20, 1893, and the church dedicated February 25, 1894, Rev. Harvey G. Furbay, of Tyrone, preaching the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. J. H. Mathers and others assisting in the services. After a few years Rev. Lewy resigned and was succeeded by Rev. H. G. Moody, who is now in the foreign mission field. The present pastor is Rev. Albert Allen Bird.

The Presbyterians of South Altoona and Llyswen also have built a church within the past few years. It is located at the corner of Ward and Logan avenues, Llyswen. Rev. E. P. Benedict was the first pastor, and at his death, in 1909, he was succeeded by Rev. R. L. Hallett. First established as a mission, the church has now become self-supporting, and a comodious church edifice has been erected. The membership is more than 100.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. —The Rev. Robert W. Oliver was sent into this region prior to the erection of St. Luke's church, and before it became an organized parish, as a district missionary, subject to the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Potter. The first church building was erected in 1858, from plans furnished by Architect Hall of Harrisburg, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirteenth street. It was a nave, with transepts and chancel, built of Baker sandstone, covered by a slate roof, and surmounted by a bell-cote. It was of semi-Gothic architecture, and very picturesque. In the rear of the church and facing Thirteenth street, was erected about the same time a parish school building and rectory, as a memorial to Maria L., daughter of General J. Watts de Peyster and Estelle, his wife, of New York city. The substantial iron fence which surrounded the whole church property was also the gift of the little patroness, who was a great favorite of the first pastor, Rev. Mr. Oliver, to whose energetic efforts the erection of these buildings is due. Although a man of polite learning, great energy, and very decided ability, in every way fitted to fill high station in the church, this pioneer minister spent over five years, 1858 to 1863, of laborious effort in missionary work in these mountains.

His immediate successor was the Rev. J. Wellesley Jones, who came in 1864, and officiated until his death, April 15, 1865. His pastorate, a very successful one, although short, was full of promise, and he died universally beloved and regretted. Rev. John Newton Spear served from 1865 to 1867, and was succeeded by his father, Rev. W. W. Spear, D. D., formerly rector of St.

Luke's church, Philadelphia. He was followed in 1869, by the Rev. O. W. Landreth. Rev. J. J. Morgan was the next rector, coming in 1871. During his short rectorate the temporalities of the church were visibly increased. He was called to Cleveland, Ohio, and his place here supplied by the Rev. S. H. S. Gallaudet. He was a fine scholar and acceptable pastor; he served about a year, 1873-74. Rev. T. William Davidson officiated the next two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Allan Sheldon Woodle, who officiated as the rector of St. Luke's parish for almost thirty years, and is at the present time the pastor emeritus of the congregation, being a resident of Philadelphia, since his retirement from active pastoral work a few years ago. Since his retirement the parish has been served by the Rev. R. L. Gibson, Robert Bell, W. J. Hughes, Herbert J. Glover and George R. Bishop, the present rector. In the early summer of 1881 the old church was removed, to the very general regret of all classes of people, for it had long been a landmark in Altoona. It was distinguished as perhaps the one spot of beauty in the town. Its dislodgment was necessitated by the needs of the congregation for a larger edifice. After considerable agitation of the question as to where the new church should be located, and after consultation with the bishop of the diocese, the first rector, then dean of the Nebraska Divinity school and General DePeyster, the building committee determined to reoccupy the old site. The committee was composed of the pastor and Messrs. T. N. Ely, Joseph Wood and A. F. Heess. On Saturday, September 3, 1881, the corner stone of the new church was laid by the Masonic fraternity with grand and imposing ceremonies. The church was completed and ready for occupancy January 15, 1882. The building, the most beautiful in Altoona up to that time, is erected of Clough stone. The style is Old English, and the dimensions 100 by 60 feet. The peal of bells, three in number, was presented by W. G. Hamilton and family of New York city. St. Luke's membership has invariably consisted to some extent of the resident officials of the Pennsylvania railroad company.

St. Luke's is the parent church of missions that have been established quite recently in Hollidaysburg, where a church was dedicated in 1910, and in Juniata. A mission for colored adherents of the Episcopalian faith was organized on June 10, 1910, to be called the St. Barnabas mission, in charge of Rev. Mr. Oxley. George Briscoe, Charles Long, Frank Williams, Roy Brown, Mr. Shaw and George Russell were elected vestrymen. A woman's guild was also organized. The meetings are held in the old parish house, adjoining the church, the gift of General DePeyster, which still stands.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. John's Church.—Half a century has wrought great changes in the history of Altoona. Our city is the creation of the Pennsylvania railroad company. Here in 1850 the company began to erect its shops, which are being constantly enlarged, until now they are among the most extensive in the world. From being little less than a wilderness in 1849, when the site was purchased and the city laid out, the population has grown from a few hundred to over 60,000 inhabitants. Just a hundred years ago the prince-priest, Father Gallitzin, came to Loretto to minister to the Catholics scattered throughout the mountain and central portion of Pennsylvania. Fifty years before the beginnings of Altoona this devoted missionary attended to the spiritual wants of Catholics, found here and there throughout this wide district. The convert Russian priest was, then, the first pastor of Altoona. But when Altoona began to take shape and form, Catholics were among the first to find employment and a home in the new town. A number were employed in the construction of the railroad up the steep mountain side and in the erection of the railroad shops.

To these the Rev. Father John Walsh, then pastor at Hollidaysburg, ministered. The number of Catholics began to increase, and it was soon deemed necessary to purchase ground for the building of a church. This must have been done about the close of the year 1851, or the beginning of the following year. The first church is said to have been finished by Father Bradley, of Newry, who for some months in the early part of 1853 visited the Catholics of Altoona. In March of this year there is an old record of three children baptized by this pioneer priest; also a record on November 7, 1852, of baptism administered by Father John Walsh. The name of Rev. I. Neuper also occurs in 1852 and 1853, as occasionally ministering to the Catholics of Altoona.

On October 20, 1853, a lot was purchased for the sum of $75, and on April 10, 1854, four lots were purchased for the sum of $200. A little frame church was then built, the total cost for which and the furnishings was a little over $800.

The first church was dedicated in the beginning of the year 1853, but the precise date cannot be ascertained. It was a frame building, simple in style and finish, and was sixty by thirty-five feet in dimensions. Obviously sixty years have effected as great a change in the history of St. John's as they have in the material development of the city. The rapid growth of the town and the promise it gave of the future importance made it important that Catholics could not long be left dependent upon priests from other places. According, in July, 1853, Rev. John Tuigg, then stationed in Pittsburg, was appointed first resident pastor. Father Tuigg purchased a small house, corner of Thirteenth avenue and Thirteenth street, which he occupied as his residence. He also purchased a few acres of ground for a cemetery. Time went on, and the congregation increased, and although the German Catholics built a church, St. John's was no longer capable of accommodating the members who thronged to it on Sundays. With a view of afterwards building a large brick church, Father Tuigg put an addition to the rear of the then existing edifice, which, while enlarging it in the present, was destined afterwards to become a part of the new church. When this addition was finished the now enlarged church was dedicated by Bishop Domenec, November 16, 1862.

The zealous pastor now turned his attention to providing more ample means for the education of the youth of the parish. Although a school had long been in existence he was anxious to provide a more suitable building and also to place the school upon a more permanent basis. Accordingly on May 12, 1867, at Father Tuigg's invitation Bishop Domenec laid the corner stone of the present convent.

On August 18, 1870, the Sisters of Charity, Mother Seton foundation, took charge of the large and beautifully situated new convent and began their educational work in Altoona, which has been fruitful and eminently successful. The number of the community were six sisters, four of whom came from Cedar Grove in the archdiocese of Cincinnati, and two were novices from this diocese. The first superioress was Mother Aloysia, who was afterwards succeeded by Mother Regina, also one of the original six. To assist him in ministering to the still growing congregation, Father Martin Murphy was assigned as first assistant February 25, 1871.

At length the time arrived for the erection of the new church and it was begun on June 23, 1872, when the corner stone of the present church was laid. The panic of 1873 interfered with the progress of the work and it took three years to complete it. On the 30th day of May, 1875, the devoted pastor and good people of St. John's had the happiness of witnessing the beautiful church dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec to the service of God. The church is of brick, 120 feet in length by 60 feet in width and is modeled somewhat after the gothic style in architecture. At the front corners are twin towers of about 180 feet high.

Having proven faithful over a few things Father Tuigg was called to be placed over many. On the division of the diocese and the

transfer of Bishop Domenec to the new see of Allegheny in January, 1876, Father Tuigg was named by the holy father as bishop of Pittsburg and was consecrated on the 19th of March of that year in St. Paul's cathedral, Pittsburg. After presiding over the diocese for thirteen years and being in feeble health he returned to St. John's to lay down his burden. Here he died December 7, 1889, and his remains rest among those whom he loved and for whom he labored so faithfully, in St. John's cemetery, Altoona. He was succeeded by Father John Walsh, of Hollidaysburg, who took charge of St. John's in April, 1876.

Father Walsh was appointed pastor of St. John's by Bishop Tuigg, his predecessor. For thirty years he had been the pastor of St. Mary's church at Hollidaysburg, and was well advanced in years when he assumed charge of St. John's. But he took up the work just where his predecessor had left it. He was deeply interested in Christian education. He found ample provision had been made for the education of the girls of the parish in the convent schools, opened by the Sisters of Charity a few years before his appointment. The facilities for the education of the boys were not quite so good. Hence he turned his attention to this important matter. He secured property on the east side of town, the corner of Sixth avenue and Eleventh street, upon which was erected a suitable frame building for the education of the boys of St. John's. He was a life-long friend of the Franciscan brothers, and in September, 1878, he invited the brothers of St. Francis, from Loretto, to take charge of the boys' schools. The brothers remained in charge down to the time of the Very Rev. Father Bush, when the Sisters of Charity were entrusted with the training of both boys and girls. Father Walsh died June 8, 1880, after an illness of two years, during which he suffered greatly, of paralysis. His remains are interred in the St. Mary's cemetery, Hollidaysburg. His pastorate extended, therefore, a little over four years, from April, 1876, to June, 1880.

Father Walsh was succeeded by Father Thomas Ryan, of Gallitzin. He too, was well advanced in years, being almost seventy when he assumed charge of St. John's. His pastorate covered a little over three years. In that brief period he did a great work in building and equipping the present magnificent school building for the education of the boys of St. John's. The estimated cost of St. John's school is $40,000. Father Ryan died October 16, 1883, and was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery at Gallitzin, among the people to whose services he had given almost his entire life as a priest.

On the death of Father Thomas Ryan, in October, 1883, there was a vacancy of six or seven years in the pastorate of St. John's. Some time before the death of Father Ryan, Bishop Tuigg, who had been stricken with a lingering illness, returned to Altoona, and remained at St. John's, where he died December 7, 1889. During those years he made no appointment to the vacant pastorate, but practically administered the affairs of the congregation through the assistant priests of the church. Father Thomas Briley, Father N. J. O'Reilly and Father Thomas P. Smith, as first assistants, were in charge. Early in the year following the bishop's death, Rev. E. A. Bush, who had spent a score or more years of his priestly life as pastor of St. Michael's, Loretto, Cambria county, was appointed by Bishop Phelan, rector of St. John's. The first record of Father Bush in the parish work is April 11, 1890. He remained in Altoona until in December, 1894, when he accepted the pastorate of St. Peter's church, Allegheny city, and on the 7th of the same month was succeeded by the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, D. D., the present permanent rector of St. John's. The appointment of Dr. Sheedy came as the result of an ecclesiastical concursus, the first ever held in the diocese, which took place in St. Paul's,

Pittsburg, October 25, 1894. Under his pastorate St. John's has prospered greatly. He is a man of national reputation as an educator, clergyman and lecturer, and he has devoted his energies and high talents to the work of the parish. The work of education has received special consideration, with the result that the schools of St. John's take rank as among the best conducted in the state. He has also taken great interest in the temperance and all philanthropic movements, not alone in the community where he resides, but in the state and nation. He is much in demand as a lecturer and frequently appears before noted assemblages in various parts of the country.

St. Mary's German Church.—St. Mary's German Catholic church was organized in 1860. Prior to that year the German-speaking Catholics worshipped with the English in St. John's church, the former having at irregular intervals the ministrations of the Benedictine Fathers Clemens, Manus, Wendelin, and others, in the German language, whenever they visited the place. In 1860, however, the German Catholics formed a separate congregation with a resident priest, Father Charles Schuller. He was succeeded by Fathers Michael Bierl, George Kircher, F. Rottensteiner, John Rosswog, Fra. Deuermeyer, John A. Schell and Dominic Zwickert. Father Schell took charge in 1871 and continued until his death in 1889, when he was succeeded by Father Zwickert. The corner stone of St. Mary's church was laid in 1860, and the church was in course of erection until 1874, when Father Schell completed it. It is located at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Soon after the organization of the parish a school was established, and the Sisters of St. Agnes took charge, and have since successfully conducted it. During his pastorate Father Schell erected a fine large brick school building, to which additions have been built during the pastorate of Father Zwickert, and during recent years a commodious home has been erected for the use of the Sisters of St. Agnes. The Sisters of St. Agnes also conduct a school, called St. Joseph's school, located at Bell avenue and Second street, which is the foundation of what in the near future will be a parish.

St. Mark's Church.—The Rev. N. J. O'Reilly, who had been acting pastor of St. John's during the last years of Bishop Tuigg, was assigned to the work of organizing a parish in the eastern section of the city, and in January, 1889, he purchased the ground on which St. Mark's stands, and proceeded, in June, 1890, to the erection of the present church edifice. It is a handsome brick structure, 62 x 118 in demensions, with capacity to seat 1,200 people and cost in the neighborhood of $40,000. It is neat and tasteful in design, handsome in appearance, finished in hardwood throughout the interior and well furnished. St. Mark's church has a membership of about 1,800 and has steadily increased in numbers and prosperity under the charge of Father O'Reilly. In addition to erecting this church Father O'Reilly has established a school, building a fine three-story stone building adjoining the church edifice at Sixth avenue and Fourth street. The schools are in charge of the Sisters of St. Mercy, for whom a commodious home has been built. The parochial residence of Father O'Reilly, adjoining the church on Sixth avenue, is one of the finest residences in the city. Father O'Reilly was born in County Cavan, Ireland, February 28, 1858, and was reared in Newfoundland, receiving his education at Laval university in Montreal, Canada, from which he graduated in 1883. He came to Altoona the same year and became private secretary to Bishop Tuigg. Upon the death of the bishop he assumed full charge of St. John's and continued its pastor until 1890, when he was made pastor and organized St. Mark's. During the past year Father O'Reilly has been in poor health, and the work of the parish has devolved upon his assistant, Father Giblin. In 1901,

largely through the efforts of Father O'Reilly a mission church was established at Juniata and a parish, known as the Church of the Holy Rosary, was organized, with the Rev. George Kim Bigley as the pastor. An attractive brick church edifice has been erected and the parish has prospered under the ministrations of Father Bigley.

The Church of the Sacred Heart.—To the Rev. Thomas P. Smith was assigned the work of establishing a parish on the east side of the city, south of Twelfth street, and on July 13, 1890, he held his first services in an old Methodist church on the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fourth street. In a short time he purchased two lots extending 250 feet on Sixth avenue and 120 feet on Twentieth street. On this ground he erected the present handsome and commodious church edifice of the congregation of the Sacred Heart. This church is a brick structure, 60 by 120 feet in dimensions and two stories in height, and is neat and tastefully furnished throughout. The lower story is used as a church, and has been furnished in the best of taste, with fine altars, elegant pews and a splendid organ. The upper story is divided into six schoolrooms, in which the sisters of the order of St. Joseph have a parochial school of some 500 pupils. The corner stone of this church was laid March 19, 1891, and the work was pushed forward with such rapidity that it was dedicated on October 18 of the same year by the Rt. Rev. Bishop R. Phelan. It cost $28,000 when finished, while the handsome parsonage and convent make the value of the property worth $75,000. It is the intention of this parish to erect a new church edifice in the near future, using the present structure entirely for school purposes. Under the zealous and energetic labors of Father Smith, the Church of the Sacred Heart, which was organized July 1, 1890, has increased in numerical strength until it now numbers about 2,000 members. The school, which is in a highly flourishing condition, was organized September 9, 1891, at Ninth avenue and Eighteenth street. Father Smith was born in Gallitzin, Cambria county, August 28, 1859, attended St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg, St. Vincent seminary, in Westmoreland county, and then entered Grand seminary, Montreal, where he graduated in 1882, being ordained July 6, 1882, by the Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, and was assigned to St. John's as assistant to Father Ryan. In 1888 he was made pastor of the church at Ebensburg, where he labored until assigned to the Sacred Heart parish in 1890. During the past six years Father Smith has had as his assistant pastor, his twin brother, Rev. Matthew Smith. It is probably the only instance in the history of the country where twin brothers have been associated together as are the Fathers Smith of the Sacred Heart parish. They are most earnest and zealous workers, and are greatly beloved by their parishioners. Father Thomas P. Smith is an able orator and is much in demand as a speaker on notable occasions.

The Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.—Altoona has a considerable Italian population, most of whom are adherents of the Catholic church. Prior to 1906 most of these people attended St. Mark's church, where their spiritual wants were looked after by Father O'Reilly. As the numbers increased it became apparent that separate provision would have to be made for them and the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was organized. A property was purchased at the corner of Eighth avenue and Eleventh street and the building remodeled, the first floor being fitted up for church purposes and the second for a parochial residence. Father Pento was the first pastor, he being succeeded by Father William Cavallo, who labored most energetically and zealously for his people, striving to lift the debt that had been incurred in getting a place of worship during a period of business depression, when many of his flock were thrown out of employment. As a result of the severe strain his health was undermined and he died in March, 1909, after having completed arrangements to return to his native Italy in the hope of being there restored to

health. He was succeeded by Father Nicholas Capaldo, who after a year's service was succeeded by Fathers Jerome Zazarra and Andrew DeSanti, who came from St. Francis college at Loretto. The parish is now in a prosperous condition financially and has a large membership. A school is also conducted by American teachers, which is well attended by the children of the parish.

The Altoona Diocese.—Prior to 1901 the Catholic churches of Altoona and Blair county were embraced in the diocese of Pittsburg. In that year the diocese of Altoona was created by Pope Leo XIII, and the Rt. Rev. Eugene A. Carvey, D. D., of Pittston, Pennsylvania, was appointed bishop of the new see. The see of Altoona comprises the counties of Cambria, Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon and Somerset, taken from the diocese of Pittsburg, and the counties of Center, Fulton and Clinton, of the diocese of Harrisburg. Altoona was made the bishop's seat. In the three counties, Center, Clinton and Fulton, taken from the Harrisburg diocese, there are but few parish churches. In Center county there are parishes in Bellefonte, Philipsburg and Snow Shoe. Each of these parishes has outlying missions. The Catholic population at the time the see was created was about 50,000, and it is now in the neighborhood of 75,000.

Bishop Garvey was consecrated on September 8, 1901, in St. Peter's cathedral, Scranton, Pennsylvania. The consecration was accompanied by all the gorgeous and impressive circumstances with which the Catholic church is wont to accentuate the solemnity of such an event. A prince of the church, Cardinal Martinelli, the personal representative of Pope Leo XIII to the Catholics of the United States, was the celebrant of the mass. Within the chancel sat Archbishop Ryan, the metropolitan of the province of Philadelphia, Bishops McQuaid, of Rochester, Prendergast, assistant in the Philadelphia archdiocese, Fitzmaurice, of Erie, and Hoban, of Scranton. The preacher of the occasion was Father Kelly, S. J.

On the evening of September 24, Bishop Garvey was installed as bishop of the new diocese of Altoona. He came to Altoona from Scranton. At Lewistown he was met by Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy and a committee of representative Catholics. When the train arrived the various Catholic societies, under the chief marshalship of Mr. Roger Morgan, escorted the bishop and the members of his party to St. John's church. Dr. Garvey was accompanied to the city by Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Bishop Hoban, of Scranton, and twenty-two priests of the Scranton diocese. Nearly all the priests of the Altoona diocese were at the station when the train bearing the new bishop arrived, and they marched in the procession to St. John's church. Following the installation services in the church a reception to the bishop was held in St. John's hall. The address of welcome on behalf of the clergy and the people of Altoona was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sheedy, whose concluding words were: "The last chapter of the Pittsburg diocese in this mountain district is written. Today a new volume begins on whose title page is written, 'The Diocese of Altoona.' We thank Almighty God and the holy see for what has been done; and our prayer tonight is for you; that your vigor of mind and body may be long preserved, so that you shall remain for many years a dignified, gracious, a devout presence among us, leading us as a kind, tender, faithful and far-seeing shepherd of souls to the fullness of faith, the service of fellow-men, and the worship and glory of our Father in Heaven."

Mayor Ellsworth F. Giles extended a warm welcome to the new bishop on behalf of the city, and Mr. C. A. Wood addressed the bishop as president of the Particular council of the St. Vincent de Paul society of Altoona and district.

Bishop Garvey responded happily to these adresses. He took occasion to say that he was proud of the fact that he was a native of Pennsylvania and educated wholly within her borders. Twenty-eight years of his pastorate had been spent in a neighboring city, Williamsport. Although he came

LINCOLN SCHOOL, ALTOONA

ROTHERT BUILDING, ALTOONA

ST. MARK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL, ALTOONA

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, ALTOONA

PARK AVENUE SCHOOL, TYRONE

ST. JOHN'S PRO-CATHEDRAL AND CONVENT, ALTOONA

here as a stranger, a father cannot be a stranger to his children, and hereafter he is a spiritual father to the faithful of the Altoona diocese. "With your assistance," he said, "good work can be accomplished. Especially am I interested in the youth of the country, in good citizenship, in law and order." In concluding he thanked the mayor and the other speakers for the kind sentiments expressed. Where he came from he enjoyed the friendship of all religious denominations and he hoped here to deserve the good opinion and win friends outside the church as well as in it.

Bishop Garvey was born in Carbondale in 1845. He secured his preliminary education in the Scranton public schools, and after completing his preparatory course, he studied at St. Charles' college, Ellicott city. At the age of nineteen years he graduated and entered St. Charles Borromeo seminary, Philadelphia. He was ordained to the priesthood in St. Peter's cathedral by Bishop O'Hara, in 1869. His first assignment as a priest was to Hawley; later he was sent to Athens, where he remained for six years. Bishop Garvey was then transferred to Williamsport. While in the latter city he was made vicar general and a few years before his appointment as bishop he was transferred to Pittston. He was invested with the insignia of monseignor in January, 1901.

Bishop Garvey has fulfilled the highest expectations that attended his appointment as head of the new see. Within a year after he came to Altoona a magnificent Episcopal residence was erected for him on Thirteenth street, near St. John's church. Missions have been established at various places, new parishes formed and probably a score of new churches built. Several years ago a magnificent orphanage was built at Cresson at a cost of upwards of $75,000. St. John's was established as the pro-cathedral of the diocese.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

First United Presbyterian Church.—After some two or three attempts at inaugurating a United Presbyterian congregation at Altoona, those in charge let the attempt rest temporarily, owing to the scarcity of those of this faith in this vicinity. However, in August, 1890, Rev. J. B. Jackson, of Elderton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, being a delegate to the state prohibition convention at Harrisburg, stopped on his way to inspect the field and preached in Logan hall, August 17. This was the first United Presbyterian service ever held in Altoona. About thirty persons were present at each of the services held the during the day.

At a meeting of the Conemaugh presbytery, held a Schlecta, September 9, Rev. Jackson stated that he believed the church should undertake to establish a congregation here. The superintendent of missions was directed to arrange for preaching by members of presbytery on alternate Sabbaths until the next meeting. Accordingly, Rev. J. W. Johnson preached September 14 in Logan hall, and spent a few days here giving encouragement and counsel. September 28, services were held in Earlenbaugh's hall by Rev. J. S. Hill, when a Sabbath school was organized and officers were elected.

Services were subsequently held by Revs. Kingan, Telford, Greer, McMasters and R. A. and W. Jamison. In April, discouragements being many, the Sabbath school was closed, and a letter sent to a presbytery asking them to consider the act of sending a stated supply. The body secured the services of the Rev. R. A. Hutchison, who began his services the last Sabbath of May, 1891, preaching in Kline's hall, at Sixth avenue and Fourth street. After that services were held in Earlenbaugh's hall again. From this on the church steadily grew until it was decided to build in 1893. The first chapel was dedicated July 1, 1893. Ten years later this chapel was extended to the corner at

Howard avenue and Fourth street, giving the congregation one of the finest church edifices in the city, and making a combined auditorium and Sunday school room. The congregation was formally organized September 12, 1891, with twenty members, and under the pastorate of Rev. Hutchison and his successor, it has had a remarkable growth, when it is remembered that there were but half a dozen United Presbyterian families in the entire city when the foundations of the congregation were laid. At the present time the church has a membership of 280. Rev. Hutchison was a pastor of extraordinary energy and his influence was felt in every good cause throughout the city. He served as president of the anti-saloon league, and in 1906 was the candidate of the temperance forces for the legislature and polled a large vote, but not sufficient to overcome the normal republican majority in the city. The following year he was called to the chair of general secretary of home missions of the United Presbyterian church of America and resigned the pastorate. He was succeeded by the Rev. H. A. Kelsey, who served from July, 1907, to May, 1910. At the time this is written the congregation is without a regular pastor.

The Second United Presbyterian church, located at Sixth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, was formed in 1906 as a mission of the First church. It was served two years by the Rev. H. P. Smith, who has been succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, the present pastor. This congregation has a membership of upwards of 100 members and has grown rapidly since it was formed.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The United Evangelical church is quite strong in various parts of Pennsylvania, but prior to 1897 no effort had been made to organize a congregation of the denomination in Altoona or Blair county, and the members who came here from other places usually drifted into other churches. At the meeting of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the church, in March, 1897, the Rev. W. M. Sanner was appointed missionary for Altoona and Bellwood, and during the ensuing year he secured places to hold meetings and started the work. The following year Altoona was made a separate mission and the Rev. J. A. Hollenbaugh was appointed to take charge of it. When he came to Altoona he found a congregation of thirteen members, who were worshipping in a hall on the third floor of a building at Seventh avenue and Twelfth street. The same spring Rev. Hollenbaugh purchased from the Catholic church the property at Sixth avenue and Eleventh street, on which stood a building which had been used for a boys' school. The building was remodeled and made into the present neat and commodious church edifice. In 1901 the present attractive brick parsonage adjoining the church was erected. Rev. Hollenbaugh served the congregation four years, during which it had a rapid and healthy growth, and when he left in March, 1902, there was a membership of ninety-four, together with a flourishing Sunday school and missionary and aid societies. His successor was the Rev. M. I. Jamison, who remained four years. In 1906 Rev. M. A. Kennelly was sent by the conference. He was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Cox, who served one year. The present pastor is Rev. W. J. Campbell, who came in March, 1909. The congregation is now self-supporting and has a membership of 200.

During the pastorate of Rev. Kennelly a mission was formed in Juniata, and the following year it was taken in control by the conference and Rev. M. C. Jacobs placed in charge. The mission grew rapidly and three lots were secured, upon one of which the present chapel, with a seating capacity of 300, was built. Rev. I. Sturger Shultz has been in charge of the mission the past two years and it is growing rapidly. It is the intention to erect a large church edifice in the near future.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (DISCIPLES).

There is but one congregation of the Church of Christ in Blair county and it is located in Altoona. In the year 1892 Mr. Walter L. King, through the city papers, invited all those who were interested in a New Testament church to meet at his home to discuss ways and means for a closer fellowship. This meeting proved to be the beginning of the congregation as it now is with its beautiful property on the corner of Sixth avenue and Ninth street.

The beginning seemed small, but with faith, work and prayer the movement grew, and in the year 1895 they bought the lot on which they built and dedicated a small chapel. Here they were ministered to successively by John L. Phoenix, T. L. Hamilton, E. Lee Perry, J. L. Boring, J. D. Houston, E. E. Manley, William Burley, J. H. Bristow, C. E. Smith and Richard H. Sawtelle. Rev. Sawtelle came to the congregation in the spring of 1909, and by this time it had reached such proportions that it was deemed necessary to provide a more commodious house of worship, and the present magnificent edifice was accordingly built during the year at a cost of $25,000. It was dedicated March 20, 1910. The present membership is about 300.

The marvelous growth in numerical strength, spiritual power and financial ability of this people has come to pass because of their fidelity to these four great cardinal principles which stand for the ultimate Christianity of America and the world, "An inspired Bible, or no Scriptures; a Divine Christ, or no Saviour; Scriptural baptism, or no baptism, and a united church or no Christianity."

HEBREWS.

The Hebrew Reformed congregation, Ahabath Achim, was organized in May, 1873. Joseph Berkowitz was the first president, A. Scheeline treasurer, and Simon Neuwahl secretary. The first rabbi was Rev. Mr. Goldman, who was followed in order by Revs. Grossman, Block and Leasker. More recently Rev. Henry Kline, D. D., was in charge for a number of years. For a number of years the congregation had no regular stated place of worship for any protracted period of time. For a number of years its meetings were held in the McClain building at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street, and in 1898 the present beautiful stone temple at the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Fifteenth street was erected.

The Orthodox Hebrews have two temples, —the Agudath Achim synagogue, on Seventeenth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, Rev. Jacob Rabinovitz, rabbi; and Talmud Torah, on Thirteenth avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Rev. Harris Rosenberg, rabbi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among other religious societies that have organizations in Altoona are the following: Seventh Day Adventists, corner Sixth and Union avenues, Rev. Wm. F. Schwartz, pastor; Christian Scientists, Chestnut avenue and Eleventh street, Matthew Bayle, reader; Christian and Missionary Alliance, 723 Chestnut avenue, Frank J. Potter, superintendent; Gospel Workers mission, 914 Eleventh avenue; Emanuel Church of the Evangelical association (German), corner Fifth avenue and Fifth street, Rev. George J. Knippel, pastor; Progressive Brethren, Maple avenue and Thirtieth street, Rev. D. F. Eikenberry, pastor; John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Rev. Solomon T. Whiten, pastor, and the Salvation Army, who have an industrial home at Chestnut avenue and Ninth street and a place of worship at Eleventh avenue and Sixteenth street. The Greek Catholics and the Mennonites have also formed organizations in the city recently.

UNITED BRETHREN.

In the early years of the Nineteenth century the United Brethren church was to the

German people of Pennsylvania and adjoining states what Methodism was to the population of English descent, and stood intensely for all that was spiritual and experimental in religion, in sharp contrast to what was purely formal. It was first introduced in this section in Sinking valley in 1816, by ministers who preached in the house of John W. Bottenberg. As a result of their ministry the Antis church was founded, which is justly called the mother of the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church. This church was situated at Elizabeth furnace, some five miles from Altoona, and was built in the year 1832, and dedicated December 18, 1834. It stood well the ravages of time until torn down and partially moved to Bellwood in 1894. The severe walls, the lofty pulpit, surrounded by high wainscoted railing with Bible board in front, so high that it hid all but the head and shoulders of the preacher, and a convenient closet underneath, into which the sexton could enter, all this strange old church has passed away. The march of time scattered its sons and daughters and buried its fathers and mothers, till few remained to worship there. But the older members of Altoona First church will always remember it kindly, not only as the first church of the conference, but as its own fostering sister. For many years they were churches of the same circuit, and from it came, in 1850, its first Sunday school superintendent and class leader.

First United Brethren Church.—There are many who yet remember the Altoona of the decade closing with 1850. Beautiful wooded farms, with old-fashioned farm houses, occupied the slopes on all sides of the central valley, where now stands the principal portion of the city. The railroad was here, the shops were in prospect, a Presbyterian and a Lutheran church had been built, the White hall was here, and near it stood an old Union chapel, where, before a single church was built, gathered the religious of every name and order, and all worshipped together, led in turn by ministers of different denominations, as they passed through the little village on their way to more important points. Here, as early as 1844, the United Brethren began to come together as a denomination, in which the McGlatherys, the Calverts, and the Elways were leading spirits. A United Brethren camp-meeting was held on the farm of Samuel McGlathery, now corner of Twentieth avenue and Twentieth street, in 1848. But the real organization of the church took place in 1851, Rev. I. Sitman being presiding elder, and Rev. William Beighel in charge of circuit. The new class was soon transferred to a schoolhouse on Howard avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, which has since been converted into a dwelling. Later they found themselves tabernacled in a little old church for which the Baptists had no further use, having built the First Baptist church of the present, and which until within a few years was one of the old landmarks of the city. During the years Rev. T. L. Keesey was minister in charge, with Rev. C. W. M. Rigor, followed by Rev. D. D. Keedy, as junior assistants on a large circuit after the primitive method.

In January, 1856, Rev. D. Speck was sent as minister in charge, and he soon began to plan for a church building. The lot on which the church still stands, corner Eighth avenue and Twelfth street, then quite outside the village, was bought for $100. The building committee was composed of M. T. Dill, S. McGlathery, M. Calvert, James Elway and S. Clouser. Later J. Wagner, T. A. James and J. W. Hooper were added to the number of trustees. According to the approved method of church building of that day, a cellar, long and deep, was dug, not by hired laborers, but by the willing hands of the little band of members, after their day's work at the railroad shops was done. The total cost in money was about $1,500. The building was fifty feet long by thirty-six feet wide. The same building, often al-

tered, almost transformed, stood for forty-two years. The parsonage was built in 1863. In 1865, under the pastorate of Rev. M. P. Doyle, the church, heretofore a mission, was made self-supporting. The membership numbered 185.

The present beautiful church and parsonage were built during the pastorate of Rev. W. W. Williamson, which began September 25, 1897. The contract for the new structures was awarded to John W. Plummer for the sum of $19,900 on January 29, 1898. The church was completed in due time and dedicated on February 19, 1899. The entire cost of the buildings with the furnishings was $50,000. Those who have served as pastor since 1856 are as follows: Revs. D. Speck, W. B. Dick, D. Sherrer, E. B. Kephart, T. M. Halliwell, M. P. Doyle, William Wragg, J. Walker, Martin Spangler, J. Medsgar, T. P. Orner, J. N. Munden, W. J. Zuck, Milton O. Lane, J. I. L. Ressler, A. L. Funk, William W. Williamson, G. L. Graham, and W. G. Stiverson. Rev. E. B. Kephart, D. D., LL. D., who served as pastor from 1861 to 1863, afterwards became a bishop and one of the most noted divines of the denomination in the country. During the pastorate of Rev. Funk, 1894 to 1897, his wife, Mrs. Mary Gardner Funk, who was a preacher, was the assistant pastor. Rev. W. G. Stiverson was in June, 1910, appointed by President Taft a chaplain in the United States army. Henry Schum, now living a retired life, served the church as treasurer of the board of trustees for forty years, retiring from the position early in 1910.

The Second United Brethren church was built at Fifth avenue and Third street during the year 1888, the trustees having concluded most unselfishly that the First church was large enough to undertake a mission. The church was dedicated in September, 1888, by Bishop J. Weaver, and Rev. H. A. Buffington was sent as assistant to the Rev. T. P. Orner, pastor of the First church, to have charge of the Second. For a year the affairs of the two churches were managed by the same board of trustees, though with separate accounts. In 1889, the division of the two churches was effected, 207 persons being granted letters of transfer to the new church. Rev. Orner became the first pastor of the Second church, being succeeded by Rev. J. N. Munden at the First. The Second church has grown rapidly and prospered, especially during the pastorate of Rev. S. S. Hough. A few years ago the building was practically rebuilt and greatly enlarged. His successors have been Rev. S. R. Seese and Rev. W. D. Stratton, Ph. D.

The Third United Brethren church, an offshoot of the Second church, is located in the East End, a suburban district, and is now presided over by the Rev. R. J. Head. Further east in the village of Greenwood, there is another church of this denomination, at present under the pastoral charge of the Rev. G. W. Shires.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN.

The Church of the Brethren, changed from German Baptist in 1908, and commonly known by the nickname of Dunkard, has one large congregation in Altoona and quite a number of others throughout the county. This church had its origin in Germany in 1708, when they became separated from the state churches on account of the cold formalities and the manifest departures of those churches from the plain teachings of the Scriptures. Their investigations led them to adopt trine immersion for baptism; feet washing and a supper as attendants of the communion, and the holy kiss was given just before communion. They adopted democratic government and congregational activity was practically unlimited. They elected their ministers from the laity, dressed plainly, avoided all legal controversies and settled their own disputes amicably. They held to the principle of peace as opposed to war and persecution, and contended that separation of man and wife by divorce was unscriptural. They annointed the sick with oil according to James 5:14, 15. They also held that the manufacture or drinking of intoxicating liquors is

wrong. Holding these principles which differed so radically from prevailing usages, subjected them to severe persecution in the fatherland and drove them bodily to North America. They landed at Philadelphia and as they spread out and as many new converts were added to their number, it became necessary for them to seek new homes in more distant parts of the country. They were accordingly among the first settlers of the Juniata valley at Frankstown, Roaring Spring and from Williamsburg along Clover creek to Martinsburg. They left no written history so that dates are uncertain, but they are mentioned in connection with incidents prior to the Revolutionary war and with others shared in the ravages of Indians. Being non-resistant, they suffered the more severely at the hands of the merciless foes. Their refusal to bear arms even to repel a savage enemy brought them into contempt, and writers and speakers since have delighted to hold them up to ridicule and denounce them as unworthy citizens. But while other church people were uniting with the war forces for the suppression of the badly treated Indians, these people were exemplifying in their practice the teaching of the Saviour on the Mount and respected the work and sacredness of a human soul, firmly believing that man killing has no place in Christianity. The appeals to their courage and manhood to join in the defensive war, were unheeded and they continued in their steadfast adherence to the principles they avowed and many of them with their families fell beneath the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indians. They were willing to go to their graves and wait the coming of a better day when sober judgment and dispassionate consideration would dispel prejudice and conclude if it was right to despoil and wrong a race of weak and inferior people and then claim to be justified in killing them because they were savages. Because of their uncompromising attitude on this and other questions they did not meet with the same success in adding to their number as the churches that were more liberal in their views. Their ministers were selected from the laity and were not paid a stipulated salary, which kept them from that aggressive missionary work that is necessary for church extension. They, therefore, fell behind in the work of proselyting.

This denomination has twenty-six congregations in central Pennsylvania, known as the Middle district of Pennsylvania. They by apportionment erected in 1902 a home at Martinsburg known as the Morrison's Cove home for the aged and infirm. The building is a fine two-story brick containing thirty rooms, excluding the office, dining-room, sitting-room and kitchen. The net cost of the house and lot was $7,995. It was dedicated to the use of the aged of the fraternity April 1, 1903. The officers of the home are: President, John Bennet; vice-president, Andrew Spanogle; secretary, John C. Swigart; treasurer, C. L. Buck; solicitor, A. B. Mock.

So far as known, the first minister in the territory of Blair county was a man by the name of Etter. Soon after came Samuel Ullery. The membership was considerably scattered and ministers were few in number. Later on there appeared David Albaugh, Sr., and David Albaugh, Jr., J. S. Burkhart, John D. Veach, Joseph B., James A., Brice and David D. Sell, Graybill Myers, Levi Benner, and William N. Hoover, in the central portion of the country, which brings the church in the valley up to date.

On the Clover Creek district the data is meager and uncertain. The first ministers there may have been Etter and Ullery, but later on the names of Brumbaugh, Holsinger and Miller are mentioned. Coming still to a later date we have George Brumbaugh, D. M. Holsinger, J. W. Brumbaugh, G. W. Brumbaugh, Jacob Wineland, Thomas Maddocks, Andrew Burket, James Brumbaugh, Jacob Brown, Orville Long, John Beshoar, Fred Zook, John B. Miller, George Myers, M. R.

Brumbaugh, Daniel Maddocks, William Holsinger and John Brumbaugh.

In the Logan valley we have the names of Samuel M. Cox, Daniel Brallier, Benjamin Ranck, Walter S. Long, Joseph W. Wilt, Josiah B. Brumbaugh and C. O. Beery.

The first religious services were held in the private houses and as schoolhouses were erected they were also used for the same purpose. There was a house built where the village of Geeseytown now stands jointly by the Brethren, Lutherans and Mennonites and also one by the Brethren at Clover Creek, but which claims priority is not known. Both date back to about 1800. There are at present about 1,200 members in the county. Children and young people not baptized are not reckoned as members of the church.

The church in Altoona dates back to about 1869 or 1870, when eight or ten members worshipped in a chapel on Eighth avenue between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. September 4, 1874, the congregation having increased in numbers, it purchased from H. D. Witmer a lot and building at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fifth street for $1,500. The building was remodeled and made into a church, where the congregation worshipped for ten years, when the present two story building was erected. For a number of years the services were conducted by Revs. James A. Sell, Grabill Myers, Brice Sell and David D. Sell, and later on by Joseph W. Wilt and D. S. Braller. During the past ten years the congregation, now a large and flourishing one, has supported a regular pastor, Rev. Walter Scott Long serving in that capacity. Through the efforts of Rev. Wilt, a church has been built in Juniata in recent years.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Methodism began in Altoona in 1850, with eighteen members. She now has more than 4,000. In 1853, the probable value of the church property was $5,000; in 1910, the probable value of the property owned by the various Methodist congregations in the city is $337,200, with a debt not exceeding $20,000. She had in 1850, one Sunday school, and the first enrollment was forty with officers and teachers. She has eight Sunday schools now, and an enrollment of 4,310. She has paid to home and foreign missions and church extension since 1864, to the present time $77,120.57. The experiences through which the churches have passed have been varied and many of her early struggles were very severe, but they have prospered spiritually and materially, and today but one denomination has a larger membership and no other has so many fine churches.

The First Church.—When the moves that the Pennsylvania railroad was making drew people to this vicinity, some of them were of the Methodist faith, and there being no regular place of worship, they attended meetings in the old Union schoolhouse, in what was then known as the upper end of the Tuckahoe valley. During the year 1850, Rev. George Guyer, presiding elder of the Birmingham district, and the Rev. Plummer E. Waters preached in the schoolhouse, the society then numbering eighteen members. The first class was formed in May, 1851, with Edward Hawkins, leader, who at the end of three months was succeeded by Thomas Elway. The appointment belonged to the Birmingham circuit, with Rev. Waters as pastor and Rev. T. S. W. Monroe as presiding elder.

The growth of the society brought increased need of service and in February, 1853, a meeting was held in the office of Thomas Burchnell, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a separate charge, asking for recognition by the annual conference, and securing a pastor.

Of this meeting Alexander Enos, of Hollidaysburg, was president, and John Shoemaker, secretary. The feasibility of such a movement was questioned by some, but although wild geese and ducks were swimming on the ponds where the Logan house and Central Trust building now stand, and wild animals infested Gospel Hill, they had faith in God and sufficient hope in the future to enable them to sign a petition asking the Baltimore

conference to constitute them a separate charge. Among other things the petition stated that the town was growing and would probably become a town of two or three thousand people. The conference heard the petition with many misgivings, but after considerable debate the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and Altoona was constituted a separate charge, in March, 1853, with Rev. John Ryland the pastor.

The society then worshipped in the old Union schoolhouse, on what is now Sixteenth street, where the African Methodist Episcopal church now stands, except occasionally, when, through the courtesy of the Presbyterians, they were permitted to occupy their church, then on the corner of Twelfth avenue and Thirteenth street. The Sunday school was organized on the second Sunday of April, 1853, George R. Everson being elected superintendent, John A. Baer, secretary, and Solomon F. Ramey, librarian. The number of pupils present was forty.

In the summer of this year, the two lots of ground upon which the present church stands were secured from Colonel John A. Wright, of Philadelphia; and in the fall of the same year the church edifice was commenced by Daniel K. and David K. Ramey, contractors and builders, the contract price being $5,000. During the progress of the work, David K. Ramey withdrew and his brother, Daniel, of Hollidaysburg, completed the work. The charter of incorporation of the congregation was granted May 5, 1856.

The church was dedicated August 13, 1854. There was a considerable debt, the contractor claiming $4,999, which was disputed because of certain things not having been done according to contract. In default of the payment, suit was instituted for the whole of the claim, including $700 for extras. The case was tried in court in the spring of 1856, when the jury gave a reduction of nearly $1,000, thus reducing the judgment to $3,009. There were further proceedings, and the congregation came near losing the property, but finally on September 16, 1856, an amount sufficient to redeem the property was raised and possession was secured. A number of years elapsed, however, before the congregation was free of debt. In 1871, under the pastorate of Rev. Finley B. Riddle, the church was remodeled. The entire structure was changed, the tower was built, with the entrance in it, and the recess for the pulpit and choir. These changes and alterations cost $2,200.

In 1870 there was a split in the church because of an organ. To this innovation some of the older members objected, finally leaving the church and organizing in Elway's hall, Eleventh avenue and Ninth street, the Chestnut avenue church. In 1879 her membership numbered 333, and by 1893 it had increased to 534. For years the church has been favored with the best ministers in the conference, and among those who have served the First church are Revs. George Guyer, Willford Downs, Plummer E. Waters, Samuel Creighton, Jacob S. McMurray, Finley B. Riddle, Asbury Guyer, James Curns, W. W. Evans, B. B. Hamlin, Joseph B. Shaver, George Warren, D. S. Monroe, M. L. Ganoe, B. C. Conner and Horace Lincoln Jacobs.

The present beautiful brownstone church edifice, the largest and most beautiful in Altoona, was built in 1905, at a cost of over $80,000. It was designed by M. R. Brown of New York city and erected by Contractor P. W. Finn. The building committee was composed of Messrs. Wm. L. Woodcock, H. J. Cornman, H. L. Nicholson, H. A. Hutchison, H. E. Stall, Fred Hesser, and the pastor, when the work started, Rev. B. C. Conner. Andrew Carnegie presented the pipe organ to the congregation. The rooms on the first floor were ready for use and occupied September 30, 1906, and the building was entirely completed and dedicated on April 27, 1907. The pastor, Rev. Jacobs, was assisted in the dedicatory services by Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., Bishop B. H. Moore, Dr. D. S. Monroe and Rev. B C. Conner, former pastors. On May 23,

1909, the entire indebtedness of the church, $81,000, was fully paid.

From 1864 to 1909 this church has paid in pastor's salaries, $69,400; in home and foreign missions and church extension, $30,-829; first building, church and parsonage valued at $8,100, present property value, $125,000. Ada May Trout is the present deaconess of the congregation, and W. L. Woodcock, Esq., is now and has been for a number of years, the superintendent of the Sunday school.

Eighth Avenue Church.—By the year 1867 Altoona was a good-sized town, and the churches had shared in the rapid growth of the place. At this time there were about as many people living on the one side of the railroad as the other, so it was quite natural for the people of the east side to think of building a church which would be in their immediate vicinity. Accordingly, it was not long until a board of trustees was elected to look after the interests of the proposed new church. The board held its first meeting February 28, 1868, in the office of John Shoemaker, and organized by electing J. W. Webber, secretary; Henry Bell, treasurer. The other members of this board were Andrew Kipple, Joseph Nixon, Solomon Boyer, George Rosenberger and William C. Jacobs. Rev. McMurray, pastor of the First church was president ex officio. Shortly after, on the resignation of Mr. Bell, Ambrose Ward was elected, and when George Rosenberger resigned from the building committee, Jeremiah Delo was elected. At the second meeting of the board, April 3, 1868, Messrs. Ward, Rosenberger and Webber were made the building committee for the temporary chapel, to be erected on the rear of the lot where the church now stands. This chapel was built of pine boards, and the window frames were so made that they could be used in the basement of the new church when it was ready for them. Rev. William M. Frysinger was officially appointed as junior pastor by the conference in 1869, to work in harmony with Rev. McMurray of the First church. The contracts for the new church were let on June 27, 1868, and the basement was completed and occupied January 14, 1869, and Rev. John Donahue was made the first exclusive pastor at the conference of 1869. The church was completed and opened for worship on October 16, 1870, during the pastorate of Rev. D. S. Monroe, the preacher of the occasion being Rev. Robert L. Dashiell, D. D., president of Dickinson college. The building as it then stood cost $18,000, and a parsonage was erected at the same time at a cost of $3,700.

The congregation now grew and prospered until 1899, when the conference appointed Rev. Thomas S. Wilcox as the pastor. He soon took steps toward the erection of a new church and by the following year both congregation and officials were ready to go on with the project. On March 12, 1901, the contract was awarded to the Finn-Vipond Construction company for $33,869. The corner stone was laid on June 23, 1901. The morning services were held in the Eleventh avenue opera house, where Rev. G. H. Corey of Washington preached. In the afternoon at the site of the new church, Rev. Dr. D. S. Monroe was the chief speaker. In the evening in the opera house Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., of Asbury Park, New Jersey, preached. The church was completed and dedicated on May 18, 1902. Among the distinguished men who attended the services incident to the dedication were Rev. Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., Rev. J. Wesley Hill, D. D., Rev. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., and former pastors, including Dr. Monroe.

The value of the church property is $75,-000, including parsonage, erected in connection with the church. It has a membership of more than 1,300 and has always stood out as one of the strongest missionary churches of the Central Pennsylvania conference. In 1903, the conference was held in the new Eighth Avenue church. The pas-

tors of the Eighth Avenue church have been as follows: J. S. McMurray, W. M. Frysinger, J. Donahue, D. S. Monroe, R. E. Wilson, S. C. Swallow, M. K. Foster, J. B. Young, George Leidy, Samuel Creighton, W. W. Evans, F. M. Welsh, H. R. Bender, J. Ellis Bell, B. H. Mosser, Thomas S. Wilcox, George Murray Klepfer, and Simpson B. Evans.

The Sunday school of the Eighth Avenue church has always been an organization of strong vitality, as it has drawn from the ranks of the church membership the church's strongest and best. The school was organized in the year 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. William Frysinger, with Ambrose Ward as first superintendent. His successors have been as follows: J. S. Curry, C. W. Bradley, J. A. Rakestraw, J. Delo, T. W. Hurd, Joseph Davis, W. H. Schwartz, G. N. Anderson, W. C. Shuff, M. J. Davis, H. W. Fry and W. E. Sneath. The pipe organ for this church was also donated by Andrew Carnegie. It cost $10,000.

Chestnut Avenue Church.—The Chestnut Avenue church had its inception in July, 1871. A number of the members of the First church, objecting to the use of an organ in the church, dissented and rented a hall on Eleventh avenue and Ninth street for $23 a month, where they temporarily organized, and were ministered to by the Rev. Daniel Hartman, pastor of the Logan Valley Circuit. A great revival was held during the ensuing winter, when the conversions numbered 150, swelling the membership to 200. A petition was sent to the conference at Lock Haven in March, 1872, to be made a charge. The desire was granted and Rev. Hartman designated as the regular pastor. Soon afterwards a lot was purchased on the south-east corner of Chestnut avenue and Tenth street, for $3,000. On September 17, 1874, a contract was awarded to Mr. Ott to build a church, the price being $8,650. The corner stone was laid October 27, 1874, and the new building occupied March 7, 1875, and dedicated on June 13, 1875. The pastor, the Rev. Leckie, was assisted by Rev. G. R. Miller, Rev. James Curns, and Rev. Silas C. Swallow. For many years this church struggled under the debt incurred in building and it was not until during the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Lloyd, beginning in 1901, that the entire amount of the indebtedness was raised, and the mortgages burned. The following ministers have served this church: Daniel Hartman, J. W. Leckie, Thomas Sherlock, T. M. Reese, George Warren, W. V. Ganoe, J. H. McCord, A. R. Miller, J. W. Rue, G. T. Gray, N. H. Schenck, H. C. Harmon, J. K. Lloyd, and J. M. Johnston.

Simpson Church.—The Simpson church had her birth in the heart of a little woman, Mrs. Chatams, who organized a Sunday school at her home at 2402 Seventh avenue, for the children who had too far to go to the Eighth avenue school. But eleven persons were in attendance the first Sunday, but the number increased and a formal organization was effected on March 3, 1872, when the pastor Rev. D. S. Monroe was present. With the organization the attendance increased and larger quarters were demanded. A lot was then purchased and a chapel erected at Seventh avenue and Twenty-fourth street. It was dedicated Oct. 19, 1872. The entire cost was $1,298. A flourishing Sunday school was held in this chapel for eight years. Local preachers of the city and the pastors of the Eighth Avenue church held services quite frequently, but not until 1881 was it made a charge and the Rev. A. R. Cronce designated as pastor. The year before Cronce was made junior pastor of the Eighth Avenue church, serving at the Twenty-fourth street chapel. During the ensuing six years the membership increased rapidly and a lot was purchased at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street as a more suitable place for a church. On June 6, 1887, a contract was awarded for the erection of a new church for $6,795. After considerable delay, ow-

ing to the financial straits of the congregation, the church was completed and opened in December, 1888. A parsonage was built adjoining the church in 1890 for $1,875.

Always favored with good pastors, the Simpson church prospered, and by the time the Rev. J. F. Anderson began his pastorate in 1900, the church erected thirteen years before was too small, and on January 23, 1904, it was decided to rebuild, and the present beautiful Hummelstown brown stone structure was the result. The corner stone was laid September 11, 1904, and dedicated in February, 1905, by Bishop McCabe. The cost of the church complete was $25,000. This congregation now has a membership of 800 with property worth $43,500 and a debt of less than $5,000. Since its beginning Simpson church has been served by Revs. C. H. Cronce, J. T. Wilson, W. R. Whitney, R. E. Wilson, E. T. Swartz, G. M. Hoke, J. F. Anderson and H. A. Straub. Miss Viola Fry is the present deaconess.

Fifth Avenue Church.—A number of Methodist people living in the eastern section of the city, feeling the need of a house of worship in that section, met in November, 1883, at the residence of C. H. Brown, and decided to organize a church. Among those present were Rev. J. H. McGarrah, presiding elder; Rev. George Leidy, pastor of the Eighth Avenue church; Rev. Hiram Neaffer, C. H. Brown, J. T. Brown, George Reigle, John N. Tillard, Samuel Nicewonger and Levi Haineley. A lot was then purchased at the corner of Third avenue and Second street. Nothing was accomplished, however, for several years, and in 1886 the lot was sold and another purchased at Fifth avenue and Fourth street, and on June 15, 1886, it was decided to built at this location. This plan was carried out and a chapel was erected and dedicated on October 24, 1886, Rev. Leidy and Rev. Samuel Creighton occupying the pulpit. Practically the entire cost of the chapel, $1,200 was raised on dedication day. In June of the following year Rev. J. B. Stein was sent as junior pastor of the Eighth Avenue church and he took charge of the Fifth Avenue branch, or mission, and by 1888 it was made a separate charge. In 1892 the property adjoining was purchased for a parsonage. From this time on the membership increased rapidly and by the beginning of the next century it was apparent that larger quarters would have to be provided, and on September 20, 1901, a contract was awarded to the Vipond Construction company for the erection of a new church at a cost of $18,262.50. The church was dedicated on December 7, 1902, by Bishop McCabe and Dr. E. J. Grey, of Dickinson seminary. The total value of the church property is $31,000, and the congregation is almost free of debt. The congregation began in 1883 with nine members and it now has upwards of 600. Its pastors from the beginning have been Revs. J. B. Stein, R. H. Colburn, William Moses, S. W. Sears, William McK. Reiley, George Leidy, H. S. Pardoe, A. Lincoln Miller and Alexander Lamberson.

Walnut Avenue Church.—The Walnut Avenue church had its inception in a Sunday school organized in 1889 in the Seventh ward by W. L. Woodcock, Esq. In the spring of 1890, Rev. Luther F. Smith was assigned to what was known as the North Altoona circuit, which included Juniata, Fairview and Mr. Woodcock's Sunday school, and during the ensuing three years he built a new church at each place. The lot for the Walnut Avenue church was purchased in May, 1891, and the corner stone was laid during the ensuing month. The church was dedicated on October 11. In 1897, a parsonage was built and the congregation grew and prospered until now it is free of debt and has a membership of 250, with property worth $10,000. The church has been served during its existence by these pastors: Revs. L. F. Smith, C. L. Benscoter, W. P. Shriner, J. M. Johnson, William Brill, M. C. Piper, R. Brooks and J. K. Knisely.

Fairview Church.—The Fairview church had its beginning in a class-meeting which met in Calvert's hall at High avenue and Ninth street, and it was soon made a part of the North Altoona circuit. On July 26, 1890, it

was decided to build a church, and a contract was accordingly awarded to A. J. Hersh, who built the present structure at a cost of $1,300. It was dedicated on December 9, 1890. In 1906, an addition was built at a cost of $800. The church in all her interests has grown since her organization. The pastors have been Revs. E. V. Brown, W. W. Willard, R. H. Wharton, W. A. Crozier and H. J. Schuchart. These have served since 1902, previous to which Fairview was a part of the North Altoona circuit.

The Italian Mission.—The Methodist Episcopal church began its work among the Italians residing in Altoona in 1904, when the Rev. Horace Geraldi assumed charge. He worked largely from home to home, as the opportunities would permit. The work at that time was encouraged and managed very largely by Rev. J. Ellis Bell, presiding elder. In the spring of 1906, Rev. Geraldi left, and Rev. Angelo W. Bonacci was sent to take up the work. During the latter part of Rev. Geraldi's term, services were conducted in part of the old market house on Ninth avenue and Eleventh street. The members of the other Methodist churches attended the services and especially the members of the Eighth Avenue church. This church has always been known as a missionary church, and when the Italian mission was started, Messrs. Harry Green, Rhodes and Miss Elsie Schwartz rendered valuable service to this work. The attendance and interest shown on the part of the Italian people greatly encouraged the work. A property was then bought on the corner of Eighth avenue and Sixth street, it having a number of small buildings erected thereon, at a cost of $7,000, and one of the buildings was used for a church until about April 1, 1909, when a new building was erected at a cost of $5,000, $4,000 of which has already been paid. About the time the new church was completed Rev. Bonacci resigned and went to Buffalo, being succeeded in Altoona by Rev. Joseph Paciarelli, who had been at Buffalo. Under the efficient hand and care of Rev. Paciarelli, the work has been progressing very rapidly. Miss Sadie J. Sheffer, deaconess, has been connected with the mission since June 15, 1907, and her work has been most efficient and successful ,especially in the kindergarten and the Sunday school.

The Sixteenth Street African Methodist church was organized in 1858. The old Union schoolhouse was purchased about the same time and dedicated by Bishop Payne. In 1879, the church was remodeled and improved at a cost of about $1,000 and rededicated in November by Bishop Alexander Wayman. The church was at first under the jurisdiction of the Baltimore conference, but since 1880 has been under the general ecclesiastical control of the Pittsburg conference. In 1902, the present two-story brick structure was built at a cost of about $10,000.

The Methodists always have flourishing churches at Juniata, East Altoona, Llywen and in the Twelfth ward of the city, the latter being known as the Epworth church. The Zion Colored Methodists have a small church on Ninth avenue, which is part of the Hollidaysburg charge.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Christ Reformed church, located at the corner of Twelfth avenue and Fifteenth street, was organized in January, 1863, as a mission under the care of the Westmoreland classis. In November of the same year it was received under the care of the Mercersburg classis, with which it remained connected until the formation of the Juniata classis, which includes Blair and adjoining counties. It received missionary support until 1872, since which time it has been self-sustaining, and by its benevolent contributions soon returned to the church at large what was given to it in its infancy. At the time of organization only about a dozen communicant members were connected with the mission. The actual organization was effected January 29, 1863, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers: Elders, J. L. Reifsneider and C. B. Sink; deacons,

J. H. Fritchey and Daniel Bohler. The first pastor was Rev. Cyrus Cort, who took charge of the mission January 1, 1863, and after a very successful pastorate resigned in March, 1867. The mission was then vacant for about fifteen months, when Rev. A. C. Whitmer was called as pastor. He was installed June 14, 1868, and closed his labors here April 1, 1879. During his long pastorate the membership was greatly increased and the church became self-supporting. In October, 1879, a call was extended to Rev. J. M. Titzel. He was installed December 19, 1879, and regularly began his labors as pastor January 1, 1880. After a service of five years he was succeeded by Rev. D. S. Diffenbacher, who served until 1892. Then came Rev. J. F. Moyer, who was the pastor for a period of ten years. Upon the completion of the erection of the new church edifice Rev. Moyer resigned to accept a call at Reading, Pennsylvania, and was succeeded by Rev. Warren J. Johnson. After two years' service Rev. Johnson resigned and was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. J. Hamilton Smith. Following his resignation Rev. Johnson joined the Presbyterian church and is now a minister of that denomination.

The corner stone of the original church edifice was laid July 31, 1864, and the building was finished, excepting the spire, in June, 1868, and consecrated on the 14th of that month. In 1873 the spire was built and the structure finally completed through the efforts of John P. Levan, then a deacon of the church, and one of its most liberal supporters. The cost of the building was about $15,000. It was erected under the supervision of a building committee consisting of J. L. Reifsneider, J. P. Levan, Daniel Bohler and C. B. Sink. The architect was Frederick Thorn. It was built of sandstone in the Gothic style of architecture. The parsonage adjoining was built in the fall of 1868 and the spring of 1869 at a cost of $3,000.

Christ church grew rapidly as the city grew and by the end of the century the building erected three decades before was entirely inadequate to the needs of the congregation and during the pastorate of the Rev. J. F. Moyer the present beautiful brownstone chruch and parsonage were erected at a cost exceeding $50,000. It was completed in the fall of 1902.

Trinity Reformed Church.—The history of this congregation began with the organization of the mission Sunday school in July, 1888, and was the offspring of Christ Reformed Sunday school. It was seen that the eastern part of the city was in need of a spiritual temple. The school soon outgrew the school building and the Grand Army hall, and the leaders felt that in order to promote the work, a congregation should be organized, a lot purchased, and a suitable house of worship erected thereon. They accordingly petitioned Juniata classis to organize a new congregation. This request was granted November 28, 1888. The committee consisted of Revs. C. U. Hileman, C. J. Musser, D. S. Dieffenbacher, and Elders Samuel Sprankle and Jacob Fouse of the First Reformed church. The congregation organized on December 21, 1888, when sixty-six members of Christ church, by their own request, were dismissed. A constitution was adopted and the name chosen was "Trinity Reformed congregation."

The following officers were elected: Elders, A. C. Hanmaker and George L. Freet; deacons, M. R. Diehl, Walter Martin, Daniel Gall and P. L. Dricker, while W. H. Herr, Michael Effinger and Herman Davis were elected trustees to see after buying a building lot.

On February 24, 1889, the property at 801 Seventh avenue was bought for $3,700. In June, 1890, the ground was broken for the erection of the new building and the corner stone was laid July 20 and on December 21, the second anniversary, the lecture room was dedicated. By December, 1895, the auditorium was completed and dedicated. The entire cost of the building

thus far was $16,700. The parsonage was completed in 1896 at a cost of $3,000. In 1905 many improvements were made to the church, and the same year Andrew Carnegie donated a $2,000 pipe organ to the church in memory of Col. Piper with whom Mr. Carnegie was associated in the early days of the railroad work in this city. Two congregations, the St. Paul's at Juniata, and the Hollidaysburg church, are offshoots of Trinity church.

Trinity's first pastor was the Rev. Lloyd E. Cobentz, who was chosen May 7, 1889, and served until May 21, 1893, when he resigned to accept a call to St. Paul Reformed church, Baltimore, Maryland. The second pastor, Rev. Lewis Robb, D. D., then of Williamsport, took up the work on September 1, 1893. He closed his pastorate by resigning February 28, 1905, to accept a call to Trinity Reformed church, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, having served over eleven years. He left the congregation free of debt and with a membership of $500. Following his retirement Rev. J. B. Shontz served as supply and on May 21, 1905, Rev. George E. Limbert, who had accepted a call, began his work. His labors were terminated by his untimely death on February 25, 1907. The fourth pastor was the Rev. James Riley Bergey, who was installed October 22, 1907. During the interim the pulpit had been supplied by Rev. John F. DeLong, Rev. J. B. Shontz and Mr. Oswin S. Frantz, a student from the theological seminary at Franklin & Marshal college. The congregation has now a membership of over 600.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, Juniata.—This congregation is the outgrowth of a Sunday school organized under the auspices of Trinity church in September, 1905. It had at birth thirty members. A mission was formed January 7, 1906, with thirty-three members, Trinity church pledging $1,000 for its support the first two years. They first worshipped in Rogers fire hall, then in a hall at Sixth avenue and Seventh street and later in the Young Men's Christian association hall. In 1907, the present church edifice was erected at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street. Its dimensions are sixty by forty-eight feet and it has a seating capacity of 500. The present membership is 120, with a Sunday school of 210 members. In December, 1905, previous to the organization of the mission, the Rev. Albert F. Nace accepted a call to take charge of the mission and has since remained with it. Rev. Nace has proved a true shepherd, a faithful preacher and a home missionary of great power, and as a result of his labors the charge is self-supporting.

Grace Reformed Church.—This congregation was organized in 1898 by members of Christ and Trinity churches, residing in the Sixth ward of the city, and under its successive pastors, Revs. Paul S. Leinbach, John D. Hicks and Harry W. Kochenderfer, has had a rapid growth. During 1905, the present beautiful church edifice at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street was erected.

CHURCH OF GOD.

In the fall of 1862, Elder S. S. Richmond, assisted by a number of families in Altoona, among whom may be mentioned the Alloways, the Fishers, Cavenders, Pools, Ottos and Weights, laid the foundation of the Church of God in Altoona. At first Elder Richmond conducted services in private houses. In January, 1863, Elder Jacob Boyer, who was in charge of Martinsburg circuit, held a protracted meeting in the armory building, the result of which was the more definite organization of the church. Charles Pool was elected elder, and Abraham Alloway, deacon. A lot of ground corner of Fifth avenue and Thirteentn street was purchased from C. Jaggard, and a building committee was appointed consisting of Rev. Richmond, Charles Pool, Abraham Alloway and Samuel Weight. Mr. Alloway shortly afterwards died, and John Mateer, of Martinsburg, was selected to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1863, the building

was under roof, and although unfinished, services were held therein. Later in the fall Rev. Richmond entered the army as chaplain. For most of the time during his absence services were conducted by Rev. John Hickernell and Mrs. Martha Beecher, and in the summer of 1865 he returned and resumed the duties of the pastorate. His successors have been Rev. P. D. Collins, 1866 to 1868; Rev. C. L. Amy, 1868, one year; Rev. J. M. Dugan, 1869, one year; no regular pastor 1870-1; Rev. J. C. Owens, 1871, six months; Rev. F. L. Nicodemus, 1871 to 1874; Rev. J. M. Carvell, 1874-76; Rev. John Hunter, 1876-78; Rev. G. L. Cowen, 1878; Rev. J. W. Miller, 1879-81; Rev. J. W. Deshong, 1881-91; Rev. W. J. Crissinger, 1890-00; Rev. James M. Waggoner, 1900 to present time.

The church building was enlarged to its present dimensions in 1876. In 1879-80, a parsonage was erected at a cost of about $1,500. Under the pastorate of Rev. Waggoner the congregation has made great strides forward. Great improvements have been made to the buildings, the debts have all been paid off and missions have been started at Hollidaysburg, Fairview and Lakemont Park. The pastor is assisted by Rev. C. S. Nonemaker, recently ordained, and Jackson Holtzinger, the "Boy Preacher," a lad of but thirteen years, who has shown marvelous ability as a gospel instructor for one so young.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF BELLWOOD, DUNCANSVILLE AND JUNIATA.

BELLWOOD—First Settlers—Forges—Early Utilization of Gas-Plotting of the Town—Narrow-guage Railroad—P. R. Repair Shops—Other Industries—Transportation Lines—The Borough Extended—Gas Franchise Granted—Schools—Population—Churches.

DUNCANSVILLE—Location—Early Settlers—First Stores and Mills—Taverns—Rolling-mill and Foundries—Good Times—Collapse of the Boom—Noted Citizens—Churches and Schools—Brick and Lime Industries.

JUNIATA—Location—Erection of the Locomotive Works—Steady Growth of the Town——Transportation — Fire Companies — Water Supply—Churches, Schools and Societies—Post Office—The Borough and Its Officials—Business Establishments—The First National Bank.

BELLWOOD.

Bellwood is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad midway between Altoona and Tyrone. There seem to be no records or reliable data that will fix the exact time of the early settlement of the place. The earliest available date is 1785. The Edingtons were the first residents, but of their improvements or enterprise we have on account.

About 1800 Edward Bell located here and secured about 3,000 acres of land. He built a grist- and saw-mill and a distillery. This gave the place the name of Bell's mills, which it retained until the latter end of the nineteenth century, when it was changed to Bellwood.

About 1830 Edward Bell and his son Martin built Mary Ann forge, and in 1832 Elizabeth furnace. Soon after Martin became the sole owner and not wishing to have his works running on Sunday, thus violating the laws of God and the land, he invented a device by which the furnace could be banked on Saturday evening and opened up again on the following Monday morning, when work could be resumed without injury to the contents of the stock. This gave the furnace locally the name of Sabbath rest, which was adopted as the name of a post-office.

It was Martin Bell who conceived the idea of utilizing the gas that escaped from the tunnel-head of the furnace for generating steam and he invented a device to convey it to the boilers for that purpose. Elizabeth furnace has the distinction of being the one upon which it was first successfully treated.

The improvement was patented in 1840, and Martin Bell became entitled to a royalty from all iron workers who installed his device. After realizing about $3,000 from rights that were sold, he never pressed his claim and very generously allowed a free use of what he was justly entitled to.

The different industries mentioned were somewhat scattered and brought about them a number of families, but the place had not the appearance of a town. It was not regularly plotted till 1877, though prior

to this a town was growing up and was becoming a place of some importance. A Baptist church was built in 1856, a Presbyterian church in 1865, Methodist church in 1868 and Lutheran church in 1876.

In 1872 a narrow-gauge railroad was constructed from Bellwood to connect with the coal mines that were being opened in the Allegheny mountain to the westward. It ran a grade in places of 150 feet to the mile, and had on it a curve similar, though not so large as the famous horseshoe curve on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The road penetrated a region rich in coal and lumbering timber. It was, therefore, extended from time to time from one place to another until finally in 1883 it was constructed to Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, and changed from a narrow to a broad, or standard gauge road, and the name was changed to the Pennsylvania & Northwestern. As it connected with the main line of the Pennsylvania at Bellwood and brought down the rich treasures of the mountain it added very materially to the trade and growth of the town.

In 1891 the Pennsylvania erected a system of shops for repair work on this division. They consist of three main shops, with a number of annexes. The wheel, machine and blacksmith shop are all spacious and substantially constructed buildings, equipped with all machinery and devices for repairing both cars and engines. There is also a large roundhouse that is used for the shelter of engines and for doing light repair work. The machinery is electrically driven. The yard connected with the shops is about one-half mile in length and can conveniently handle 150 cars and about six engines. The plant gives employment to from 160 to 200 men. The pay-roll is on an average of $20,000 per month. In 1903 the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad was made a division of the Pennsylvania, known as the Bellwood division.

Although the town is beautifully located and has the natural facilities, such as beautiful and healthful surroundings, abundance of water and level land to make a thriving town, for many years it lacked the essential element of growth, business. The coming of the mountain railroad with its shops gave the place a boom. Since then the growth has been steady and healthful. Some fine substantial business houses were erected with stores, three hotels and two banks, all doing a successful business. Some of the land on which the town stands was left in its primitive state until it was sold as lots. Trees had to be felled and stumps blasted out to make way for the foundation of houses in comparatively recent times.

In addition to the industries already described that contributed to the prosperity and substantial improvement of the town, there are located about three-fourths of a mile west, just outside the corporate limits the repair shops of the H. S. Kerbaugh company, limited. This is an extensive railroad contracting firm and erected this plant for the manufacture and repairing of its own implements. The new work is confined exclusively to the building of dump cars. The main shop is a mammoth affair equipped with all the necessary machinery of drills and lathes, planers and steam hammers, driven by a powerful steam engine. There are also a number of smaller shops and sheds for finishing, painting and shelter. The plant is connected with the Pennsylvania railroad by a siding and has an abundance of water brought from Sugar Run for its own special use. It gives employment to upwards of 250 men, and the payroll averages about $5,000 per month. The employes are mostly citizens of Bellwood, so that the importance of this industry to the town is apparent. The shops were erected in 1905 and have been in successful operation ever since.

In 1894 the Logan Valley Electric Railway company extended its tracks to Bellwood and soon afterwards the line was extended to Tyrone. Cars run to Altoona and Tyrone every half hour.

The town was incorporated in 1889. The first burgess was Christ Houser and the council was composed of D. L. Wray, L. W. Irwin, George Miles, Benjamin Boyer, Rev. J. H. Mathers and D. R. Morrow. Since then it has

had three additions to its corporate limits. The first was in 1907 when what is now known as Fourth and Clark streets were added. The territory was small and made no perceptible change in routine business.

Again in 1908 what is known as Lowther's extension was admitted. This was on the southwestern part and was not of much importance. However, there are at this time some cozy residences erected in that quarter.

In 1910 a movement for a more extensive addition was inaugurated, and upon petition by the citizens, an ordinance was passed taking into the borough that part of the town known as "the hill." With the admission of this territory the limits of the town and of the borough are practically the same.

While other towns have suffered for lack of water in seasons of drouth, Bellwood since the construction of its water system in 1893 has never been so effected. Its supply of purest mountain water is abundant. The borough owns and controls the water rights, except in the part recently admitted. It is supplied by the Tyrone Water company. As yet no steps have been taken for a change. The electric light plant is owned by the Logan Valley Electric Railway company.

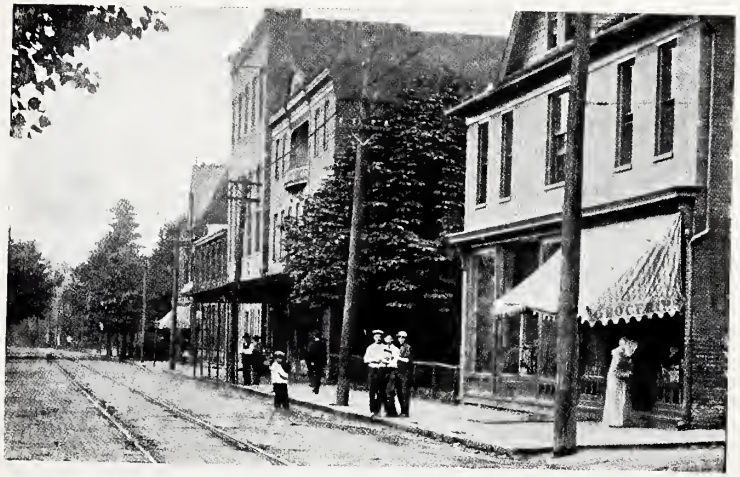
The borough council passed an ordinance on November 17, 1909, granting the right to the People's Natural Gas company to furnish the town with natural gas on the following conditions for thirty years; to be installed within one year from date at an annual bonus of $100; the price for the first five years 37 cents per foot with a discount of two per cent, and at no time in the price to exceed 50 cents per foot.

The population of Bellwood in 1890 was 1,146, and in 1900 it was 1,546. The census of 1910 will show about 1,800.

The people of Bellwood have always taken great pride in their schools. The town has a commodious eight-room brick school building, and nine teachers, including the principal of the high school, are employed.

Bellwood Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1844 when James Brads was the pastor of the Williamsburg charge, he organized a class of eight Methodists which met thereafter in the Antis schoolhouse near the present Logan Valley cemetery, and for that year made the class a part of his circuit. The next spring it was added to the Birmingham charge, where it continued until 1869, having been served in the intervening years by twenty-three different pastors, among them some of the most prominent men in their conference. On the fourth day of January, 1869, a commodious two-story frame church was dedicated, which for twenty-six years thereafter was used as a place of worship. That same year Bellwood became a part of the Logan Valley charge, and so continued until 1889, when its growth demanded the time and service of a stationed pastor, and the charge became a "station." During the pastorate of E. M. Stevens it was decided to build a new and better church to meet the needs of the growing congregation. The next pastor, S. D. Wilson, undertook the building and heroically carried it through to its completion in May 1898, when it was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. It is an elegant and commodious stone structure of English Romanesque style, covering an area of 7,000 square feet, with a parsonage of the same material, so constructed as to be practically of the same building. The valuation of the entire property is about $35.000. The congregation is a very active one with a membership closely approaching 500. It has a most thriving Sunday school with a membership if anything larger, running over 500. An active Epworth league with encouraging junior department, a faithful Ladies' Aid society, and various missionary organizations all indicate the character of this interesting church.

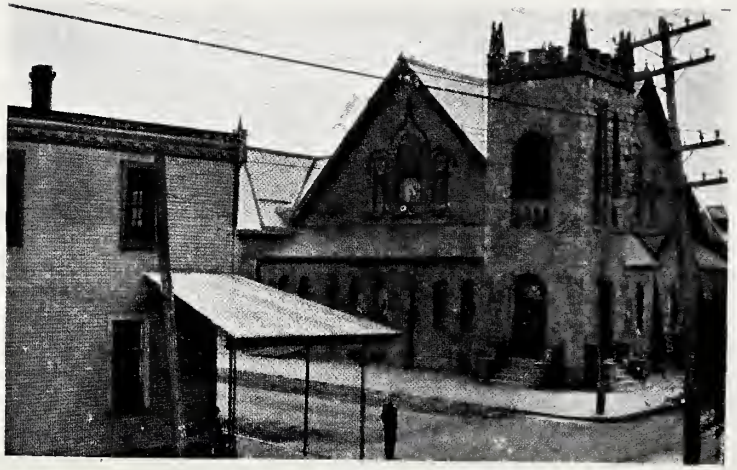
United Brethren in Christ.—The church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized in 1891 with thirty-five members. A house of worship was erected in 1891-92 at a cost of $1,869. The present value is $2,500. In 1909 a parsonage was built at a



CORNER MAIN AND CAMBRIA STREETS, BELLWOOD

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLWOOD

BELLWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, BELLWOOD



METHODIST CHURCH, BELLWOOD

cost of $3,500. The present membership is 130. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 180.

THE LOGAN VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BELLWOOD, PA.

The church was founded in 1837 with twenty-three members. In 1845 the first church building was erected near Tipton. At the beginning of the pastorate of Rev. Joseph H. Mathers, D. D., in 1868, the church had sixty members.

A church building was erected near Bell's mills in 1865. In 1883 the present building was erected in the borough of Bellwood, which was formerly Bell's mills. In 1887 a modern brick manse was built near the church.

At the beginning of the present pastorate in October, 1907, the membership of the church was 170. The present membership is 260; sabbath school enrollment 210.

Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1837 and shortly after a house of worship was erected, which continued to be used up to 1853, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1854 a house was built at Typton at a cost of $1,000, where services were held till 1856, when the present brick house was erected at a cost of $9,000. This church was organized with a membership of forty, and increased to about 200. The Baptist churches in Altoona and Tyrone grew out of the Bellwood church and also took from it about fifty members. Since its organization it enrolled about 1,100 members. At present the membership is 196, with 244 enrolled in the Sunday school. In connection with the house of worship there is a parsonage and a three-acre lot.

The town contains one weekly newspaper, Bellwood Bulletin. It was started February 28, 1888, by J. W. Elway. On January 1, 1891, he sold out to W. F. Ballsbauch who has continued its publication to the present time.

The borough officials are progressive citizens and are working for the improvement and development of the town as the following from the Bulletin of January 21, 1910, will show.

> The public may think that the matter of asking the Pennsylvania Railroad company to construct a bridge over their tracks at Antis street has been abandoned by borough officials. In conversation with Chief Burgess Ira R. Burns recently, he told us of an interview which he had with the company's officials in regard to the bridge and they informed him that the Pennsy would begin to improve the freight yards, just east of town, in the spring, and having their plans already completed, could not comply with his request to have a wagon bridge erected at the point mentioned above, but may erect a foot bridge there. A number of years ago the company purchased some properties on Main street with the intention of widening the trackage at that point, and running all the loaded cars from the Bellwood division over the main line tracks of the Pennsylvania at a point near where the old coal wharf now stands, and down into the new yards, which will be made east of the borough. The Altoona and Logan Valley Electric railway company will move its track over sufficiently to give the Pennsylvania company room for their improvement. Mr. Burns also said the company intends to abandon the grade crossing at Fostoria and erect a wagon bridge at a point between this place and Fostoria.

DUNCANSVILLE.

Duncansville is situated on the line of the old Portage railroad, partly in Blair and partly in Allegheny townships. The line of the old Philadelphia and Pittsburg pike forms its principal street. It is beautifully located and is watered by the Blair creek, which has its source in the Allegheny mountain, west of the town. It seems that a tavern, so common in the early days, along the old pike, was built by Francis Smith prior to 1802, on the site of the present town, then in 1810, he built a small tannery, and so far as now known, his was the first building and business in the place. Among the people who took up their residence here between 1810 and 1830 were the Duncans, Gibboneys, Walters, Lloyds, Mitchells, Henrys and McCahans. In 1831 Samuel Duncan as proprietor laid out the town plot of Duncansville. About the same time Jacob Walter laid out a plot to the eastward and called it Walterstown, or Waltersville. Soon after the two men agreed to cast lots to decide if the name should be Duncansville or Walterstown, and Mr. Duncan won, hence the

name Duncansville. In addition to the two plots mentioned, there was one laid out by Gilbert A. Lloyd, another by Davis Mitchell and another by Captain Henry, and still another by James McCahan. These are now all included in the one town.

John M. Gibboney opened the first store in 1830. Willis Gibboney came from Woodbury, Bedford county, in 1806, and operated a fulling-mill near Eldorado for several years. In 1808 he built a fulling and wool-carding mill at the same place and continued with his sons to operate them till 1828. In this year he settled near the Duncans and built the woolen factory which continued for many years in the Gibboney family, until it was destroyed by fire July 4, 1865 and was never rebuilt. The land is still in the possession of the Gibboney heirs.

Samuel Duncan and Francis Floom kept a tavern and the latter also operated a brewery. John Berry, Samuel Smith and a Mr. Walter were wagon-makers. John McCabe was the first postmaster. Samuel Duncan was making preparations to build a grist mill, but before his plans were perfected, he entered into a partnership with Mr. McNamara and they erected a forge instead. This was in 1837 or 38. After a few years the forge was converted into a rolling-mill, and a nail factory was erected, which a few years later was destroyed by fire.

The rolling-mill some years later passed into the hands of Joseph Higgins, who was at the time quite a prominent man. He rebuilt and enlarged the nail factory and operated it in conection with the rolling-mill. After his death the plant was leased to different parties and operated at irregular intervals and was finally purchased by John Musselman.

In 1882, William Wheatly and A. Whitney entered into partnership and purchased the entire plant and proceeded at once to repair and enlarge the works. They erected large buildings and installed a fifteen-inch train and eight-inch guide train of rolls. The power to operate these, with the attendant machinery was supplied by three new engines whose aggregate power was that of 300 horses. The mill employed about 100 men and had a capacity of fifty tons of finished merchantable iron daily. It was a flourishing enterprise and ranked among the most important industries in the interior of the state. The principal finished product was cotton ties and hoop-iron. The former was used in the baling of cotton and the latter for hooping oil barrels. The largest yield of the mill in any one year was 13,000 tons, which was purchased by the Standard Oil company.

In 1842 Alexander McKinney built a foundry, but no work was done before 1848. John Gibboney became the owner and did a successful business up to about 1861. When business ceased it became dilapidated and soon went to ruins.

In 1896 the rolling-mill firm commenced the erection of wire nail-works. The mill was completed and the machinery installed and operations commenced in July, 1908. The plant consisted of a number of buildings and annexes for the machinery for the different processes through which the metal had to pass until it ended in a finished product. The main building was 50x330 feet, with an annex 30x120 feet; a bath room where the wire was passed through a solution of chemicals to remove some acids objectionable to the nail, 61x61 feet; a rod-mill, 50x238 feet; a rumbling-house, 30x90 feet. Three large boilers generated the steam for two Corliss engines, one 250 and the other 400 horse-power.

The daily output of finished nails was 450 kegs. The entire plant was sold to the American Steel and Wire company, who took possession in 1899. After working up the stock on hand, operations ceased and the work of dismantling commenced, and did not cease until every piece of machinery and every building connected with both the rolling-mill and nail factory was torn down except the brick office building which

was connected with the old rolling-mill. So that this valuable plant, the pride and glory and support of the town, which cost millions in its construction and operation, ceased to be. The two mills stood side by side and were operated by the same firm and the product of the one became the material for the other, so that they were practically one plant. It gave employment to about 700 men. Much of the work was of a nature that required the services of skilled workmen, for which they commanded the highest wages.

When it became evident that the rolling-mill was permanently located and was in successful operation and the extensive wire nail factory was also taking its place as an industry, the town received a wonderful boom. New plots were added and lots sold at extravagant prices. Houses sprang up as if by magic, business was lively and money flush. The population increased rapidly and the town became a hive of industry. Stores increased in number and all seemed to be doing a thriving business. Farms and smaller plots of ground in the vicinity nearly doubled former prices in value. But when it was in the zenith of its glory, the evil day came, the rolling-mill and nail factory, the pride and boast of the town, and source of all revenue, went into other hands and disappeared, and now quiet broods over the place where the rumble of machinery sent out the red hot ribbons of iron. All business is paralyzed and values are on the decline. Many people were caught in business ventures beyond their depth and became bankrupt. Properties were offered at half the former values and could not be disposed of for want of purchasers. After a number of removals and readjustments, things began to assume a more hopeful appearance and business started up again in a more quiet way. The men found employment in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, and as it is a pleasant place in which to live, Duncansville has become a quiet residential town.

Frank Smith built the first tannery about 1802. He was succeeded by his son John, who continued the business up to 1846. It was then sold to William Smith, who also purchased a small tannery from John Miller at the foot of No. 10, in 1853. This was torn down and moved to Duncansville and combined with his plant there. He enlarged the capacity in 1857 and continued to do a thriving business until June 16, 1872, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire. He proceeded at once to rebuild and greatly enlarge his capacity, so that before the close of the year his buildings were completed with eighty vats in service.

Smith's death occurred in 1884, when Judge Joseph Fichter was appointed to settle up his estate. The work was continued under the superintendence of Mr. Knee until all the stock was used up. Operations then ceased and were never resumed afterwards. A valuable industry of the town in its palmiest days went down with its distinguished owner. In the beginning, even up to 1846, when it came into the hands of Mr. Smith, the bark was ground by horse power. But as time advanced, machinery was installed until it was well equipped with all the appliances of an up-to-date tannery. It was soon afterwards dismantled and at the present time only a few remnants mark the site.

David Albaugh De Armond, who served nineteen years in congress from Missouri, and who was burned to death in the destruction of his home at Butler, Mo., in 1909, was a native of this place. On his mother's side he was connected with the old pioneer Albaughs. His uncle David and his grandfather David, were ministers in the Brethren church.

Josiah D. Hicks, who served six years in congress as a representative of the Twentieth Pennsylvania district, was a native of this place.

General Grant in his memoirs says that the first railroad that he ever saw or rode on was the old Portage that passed through

Duncansville. It was when he was on his way from his home in the west to the military academy at West Point. George Washington passed through here on the march to western Pennsylvania with Braddock's army.

The first church edifice was built by the Baptists in 1844. The membership was never large and the removals were greater than the additions and accordingly in 1855 the church disbanded. The church during the time of its existence was presided over by Rev. A. K. Bell, father of Judge Martin Bell, 1847-49; Rev. A. J. Hay, 1852-53 and Rev. D. J. Yerkes, 1854. The second church was erected by the Presbyterians in 1847. The membership was never large, but had among its number some of the most substantial citizens. The first pastor was Rev. White. The building is still standing and though antequated in style still presents the appearance of a new house.

The records of the court show that upon a petition of citizens the Lutheran church was incorporated in 1858. The first church was organized July 18, 1846, by Rev. Henry Baker, with forty-four charter members. A one-story solid brick house, 40x50 feet was built soon after. The laying of the corner stone occurred at the time of a freshet and it was taken into the Baptist church where the ceremonies were held and the stone laid. It was afterwards taken out and put in its place in the Lutheran church.

On the 11th of August a contract was awarded to A. U. Selwitz for the erection of a new church edifice, 36x50, at a cost of $2,900. The same corner stone was used and it was put in place on September 10, 1883. Rev. J. W. Henderson conducted the services in the Methodist church. The house was dedicated on the 21st of September, 1886. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. W. Criley. On July 18, 1896, a semi-centennial service was held. At first the church belonged to the Newry circuit, but was separated about 1890, when Rev. Isaac Krider became the pastor, and he has been retained until the present time. During its history it has had twelve pastors, as follows: Baker, Ehrenfelt, Steck, Might, Hunt, Berlin, Frazier, Earjart, Boyer, Henderson and Krider. Four of the pastors were living at the time of the semi-centennial service, and five of the original charter members. The present membership is 261. The Sunday school has a total enrollment of 279. There is also a Methodist church in Duncansville.

Duncansville has always had good schools. It has a commodious brick building with six rooms and a frame building. John M. Kyle, Esq., who is a member of the Blair county bar, has been principal of the borough schools for many years, and six teachers are associated with him in the educational work of the town.

The clay and sand deposits of the Blair's Creek valley form a composition for a superior quality of red brick, and kilns were erected in this locality at an early date. William Vaughn erected the first brick yard about 1856. After operating for some years he sold to George Wilt, who operated it for a number of years. The kiln was at the extreme lower end of the town.

In 1881 Aden Hicks established a kiln at the Y switches, now New Portage junction. After a few years he sold the entire plant to John Musselman, who after operating it for several years sold it to J. D. Hemphill, who in turn sold it to W. Lovell Baldrige, the present owner and operator. At first the bricks were made by hand but now machinery is installed and they are made quite extensively.

Among the prominent citizens of this town was James Funk. He served as sheriff of the county before the civil war and later was jury commissioner and county commissioner. In 1850 he embarked in the lime burning business at his home town. He was so successful that he extended his business to other points. Some of his kilns were said to be the largest in the United State. He gave employment to about eighty men.

JUNIATA BOROUGH.

No other town in Blair county, not even Altoona, has had such a phenomenal growth as has had the borough of Juniata, now the fourth

largest place in the county, and destined eventually to become a part of Altoona. It is located about one-half mile northeast of the city, on the north side of the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. It is the location of the Juniata shops of the Pennsylvania, among the largest locomotive works in the world, which furnish employment to most of the people and give the place its importance.

There had been a small village occupying part of the present site of Juniata for ten or more years prior to the erection of the locomotive works, originally known as Red Bridge, because an overhead bridge, painted red, spanned the railroad tracks at this point. Later on the village was called Belleview. On the erection of the locomotive shops, however, in 1889 buildings sprung up like magic on all sides, and little Belleview had such a boom that she outgrew herself and her name. Juniata was adopted as the most appropriate name and a borough charter was obtained August 7, 1893. The population increased rapidly and at the end of the first ten years from the time the shops were built there were 1,709 people in the town. Since then the town has never ceased growing and it is expected that the census of 1910 will show a population of at least 6,000.

The city passenger cars run here from Altoona every few minutes and every half hour a car goes to Bellwood and Tyrone. While thus closely connected with Altoona, the people of the borough have from the very beginning manifested an independence of the larger municipality that has been manifested in their business relations, churches, lodges and schools, for from the very beginning they began to establish these things for themselves, and to display a public spirit that was little short of marvelous.

Very soon after the town began to grow, a fire company, known as Rogers company No. 1, was organized and a commodious fire station was built. This structure, which is two stories high, has served as a town hall. Within a few years another company, known as Rogers company No. 2, was formed, and with the annexation of a portion of what is known as East Altoona to the borough a fire company which had been organized there came into the care and keeping of the borough. Attention was also directed to securing a supply of water and a system has been gradually built until today the town has a plant worth half a million dollars. In 1908 a reservoir was constructed at a cost of $40,000, which provides ample storage against danger of drought, but the stream from which the borough gets its supply of water has never been known to fail and the water is famed for its purity. The pressure is so strong that it is not necessary for the fire companies to use engines, they being able to throw streams to the highest buildings without pumping. Considerable attention has also been given to street paving and several of the leading thoroughfares have thus been improved. In the spring of 1910 a loan of $30,000 was floated for this purpose and a contract for a mile or more of paving was awarded to Harry Stall & Sons. Juniata park, a section of the borough which has been exploited by a private company, contains some beautiful residences and the streets have all been paved or macadamized.

The marvelously rapid growth of the town from the time the shops were built made it necessary for the Logan township authorities to provide school facilities for the children and two small frame buildings were erected in 1889. By 1892 these buildings were entirely inadequate and a two story brick building, containing six rooms was built. Since that time two additional and much larger buildings have been provided, making accommodations for twenty-five schools, including a flourishing high school, where courses, equal in many respects to those of larger cities are provided.

Juniata's growth has been of the substantial sort. Most of its residents are skilled mechanics employed in the great locomotive works, or trainmen, and almost all of them own their own homes. As a result the town has always enjoyed the reputation of being a peaceful, law-abiding community. It is preeminently known as a place of church-going people. As soon as the town was formed they

began the erection of churches. At first they built modest frame structures, but as the town grew and the membership increased, these were replaced by large and beautiful stone or brick edifices, and now there are nine houses of worship within the borough limits, as follows: Two Methodist Episcopal, two Lutheran, Presbyterian, Reformed, Roman Catholic, United Evangelical and Church of the Brethren. There is also a Protestant Episcopal mission and a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian association. The last named institution has served the purpose of a club for the young men of the town and has exerted an excellent influence in the community. Juniata also has a lodge known as the Belleview, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a lodge of the Order of the Maccabees and several other orders.

In the early days of Juniata a post office was established, and called Kipple, in honor of Andrew Kipple, for many years foreman of the Altoona car shops. This led to confusion and at the earliest solicitation of the citizens, the department changed the name of the post office to that of the town. Early in 1909 the post office at Juniata was abolished and a sub-station of the Altoona post office was established in its stead, this giving the people of the town the advantage of delivery of mail by carriers, and giving them all the other postal advantages possessed by the people of the city.

Since the creation of the borough the boundaries have been extended several times, the most notable addition being the annexation of a portion of what is known as East Altoona in 1908. In the same year the borough was divided into four wards. The assessed valuation of the borough is $1,400,000, and considering the many public improvements that have been made, the town is in excellent financial condition. The chief executive officer is the burgess, a position at present held by A. C. Sorrick. J. W. Norris is the high constable and John Markley and David D. Coleman are the justices of the peace. G. H. Rogers and John R. Fraser, two pioneer residents of the community, served as justices of the peace for a number of years. But Juniata has never had very much use for the activities of these officers.

Juniata's business establishments have kept pace with the growth of the town. It is well supplied with stores of various kinds and has five hotels. The First National bank was established in 1907 with a capital of $25,000 and has since acceptably served the people. The town also has an ice plant with a capacity of thirty tons per day, and a silk mill is at the present time in course of erection.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF HOLLIDAYSBURG.

Founding of Hollidaysburg—Character of the Early Settlers—The Hollidays—Early Industries—Some Important Dates—Adam Holliday's Experiences—He Loses His Land but is Reimbursed by the Government—Some Early Advertisers—Incorporation of the Town—Destructive Floods—Fire Department—Water Supply—Churches—Decline of the Early Industries—Their Successors—The Railroad Yards—Coal Mining—The Young Ladies' Seminary—A Leaf from the History of the County Capital—Gaysport.

FOUNDING OF HOLLIDAYSBURG.

Pioneers who were known as Indian traders penetrated the country in the vicinity of Frankstown and Hollidaysburg as early as 1740. After transacting their business in trade with the Indians, they left immediately. No attempt was made to form a settlement. In their visits, however, they spied out the country, finding it to be a goodly land, and an inviting field for tillers of the soil. The inducement was so strong that in the years following a number of men with their families came, determined to make the place their home. They were Scotch-Irish and were a bold and dashing people, and took possession of land with little or no regard as to right or title. When they were approached by the representatives of William Penn they replied that they were "solicited as colonists and had come accordingly." Their rights, however, were disputed, and bitter contention and litigation followed.

About 1750 William and Adam Holliday came to America from the north of Ireland. They at first took up their abode in Lancaster county. While here they joined the military forces to repel the Indian raids. They were with John Armstrong when he marched against the Indian town of Kittanning during the French and Indian war of 1755 to 63. This gave them a knowledge of the country and as things were not moving smoothly with them in Lancaster, on account of their German neighbors, and the persistent efforts of Penn's agents to keep emigrants from settling upon their land, they were induced to seek a location farther west. "The Concocheague region suggested itself to them as a suitable place, because it was so far removed from Philadelphia that the proprietors could not well dispossess them, and the line between the two provinces never having been established, it was altogether uncertain whether the settlement was in Pennsylvania or Maryland; besides it possessed the advantage of being populated sufficiently to repel hostile incursions of the Indians."

They accordingly removed to the Conococheague and purchasing land, proceeded to clear it, remaining here till 1768. They then disposed of their land with the intention of locating farther west, with a strong inclination to go as far as Kittanning on the Allegheny river. They were brave and hardy, well suited by nature for frontiersmen. As they passed up the Juniata valley from place to place, they found no unappro-

priated land that invited their attention till they came to the place where Hollidaysburg now stands. Here they halted and held a consultation. Adam was inclined to locate here, but William desired to push on to Kittanning. Adam argued that the Indians' rights west of the Allegheny was not yet purchased and if they secured claims from them they would be compelled to purchase the second time or lose their claims when the Indians' rights would be extinguished by the proprietory. They finally decided to locate here, and to this circumstance Hollidaysburg owes its name.

Mr. C. B. Clark in his semi-centennial history states the salient points of their subsequent history so concisely and, we think, accurately, that we quote the following from him:

"Whoever is alive a hundred years after this will see a considerable sized town here, and this will be near about the middle of it."

"Thus Adam Holliday is said to have spoken to his brother William, as he drove a stake into the ground on the hill above the Juniata river, in 1768, where Hollidaysburg now stands.

"He was right; in 1868 the borough of Hollidaysburg occupied the land which he chose for a farm in that early day and nearly 4,000 people claimed it as their home. It did not require 100 years to work the change; in fifty years a small village had sprung up, and Adam Holliday's children were enjoying the advantages of a civilized community, and the results of their father's labor—Adam was dead. In seventy-five years from the date of this remark, Hollidaysburg was the largest and most important town between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, having both a railroad and a canal. At that time only a few cities in the United States could boast of a railroad. The Allegheny Portage being one of the very early ones of this country. One hundred years after the settlement of the place, Hollidaysburg was a flourishing borough containing, with its suburbs, and Gaysport, 4,000 inhabitants. Having two large iron furnaces, two rolling mills and large machine shops and foundries, and being the county seat of one of the most important counties of the state. Thus was the prophecy of Adam Holliday fulfiled.

The Holliday brothers, when they started from their early home in the Conococheague valley, did not intend to locate here, and clearing the ground for the seat of justice of a great county was farthest from their thoughts. They had intended to go to the Allegheny valley near Kittanning, but could not get through Blair county, the beauty of the situation appealed to them too strongly to be resisted and they resolved to settle here.

Thousands of other people since that time have experienced the same difficulty in passing through Blair county, if they stopped long enough to take in all the advantages it offered, they were sure to remain and thus it is that now more than 80,000 people have their homes here and the number is being rapidly augmented. What another half century may bring to the empire of Blair man knoweth not, but in the innermost thoughts of her friends are visions of future wealth, prosperity and greatness, so vast that they hesitate to give expression to their imaginations, lest they be laughed at as visionary and impossible.

"Adam Holliday purchased 1,000 acres of land on the eastern side of the river including all of the site of Hollidaysburg, and William obtained a like amount on the western side where Gaysport now stands. They bought from the Proprietaries—descendants of William Penn, and the price paid was five pounds sterling per hundred acres, equal to $220.20 for each thousand acre tracts. Each built a log house on his tract, as both were men of families and cleared and resided on their land for many years. William is supposed to have kept his until his death but Adam was dispossessed of his on account of some imperfection in his title. He was paid for it however, by the government some time after the Revolu-

tion, receiving $17,000 or $18,000, which made him a very rich man for this region and that time.

"As to the location of the first houses erected, authorities differ and the exact truth cannot now be determined. Mr. U. J. Jones, writing a "History of the Juniata Valley" in 1855 says Adam Holliday's house stood about where the American House now stands, while H. H. Snyder, Esq., writing some twenty-five years later locates it on the southwest corner of Allegheny and Montgomery streets. Adam Holliday died at or near Hollidaysburg in 1801 leaving but two children, a son John and a daughter Jane. The latter married William Reynolds, of Bedford county, proprietor of Bedford Springs hotel. John Holliday lived the greater part of his life here and here he died in 1843. He had a family of ten children, viz.: Adam, born November 9, 1804, who went to Oil City, Pa.; Mary, born April 25, 1806, married Andrew Bratton and moved to Lewistown, Pa.; Sarah, born December 11, 1807, married Soloman Filler and moved to Bedford, Pa.; Lazarus L., born November 5, 1809, died in Missouri, July 17, 1846; John, Jr., born December 8, 1811, was a soldier in the Mexican war and died on ship board while enroute from Vera Cruz to Galveston, August 2, 1842; Alexander L., born May 7, 1814, resided in Hollidaysburg all his life. Jane, born August 27, 1816, married J. L. Slentz and moved to Pittsburg, where she died in 1869; Caroline, born July 12, 1818, married D. McLeary and resided at Hollidaysburg all her life time. William R., born September 16, 1820, moved to Massachusetts; Fleming, the youngest, born May 25, 1823, and moved to the west. The names of children and grand-children of William Holliday and what became of them we have been unable to learn, in the short time at our disposal.

"The exact date at which Hollidaysburg was laid out, is in some doubt, but it was prior to the beginning of the present century, probably about 1790; though H. H. Snyder in his historical research came to the conclusion that it was at least ten years earlier because a Janet Holliday owned a lot, and a Janet Holliday was killed by the Indians in 1781. It is probable, however, that it was Jane Holliday, daughter of Adam, and not Janet daughter of William, who met so early and sad a death. Whatever may have been the date, the original plot contained but ninety lots 60x180 feet in size and the streets were Allegheny, Walnut and Montgomery a diamond was formed by taking thirty feet off the end of each of the four lots cornering there. As Allegheny street was sixty feet wide and Montgomery street fifty feet, it follows that the diamond was 120x170 feet, and so it has remained to the present time. The original plot cannot now be found and the only copy known is not dated.

"The little town did not grow rapidly at first and in 1814 there were but three houses, a small store and a blacksmith shop. In 1830 it was not nearly so large or important a village as Frankstown, but when the canal was finished and the great basin and terminus located at Hollidaysburg the place immediately began to grow and in 1835 it was a very important town, far exceeding Frankstown. The Hollidaysburg Sentinel and Huntingdon, Cambria and Bedford County Democrat, the first issue of which was published October 6, 1835, in a descriptive article said that the population was 1,200 and that no town in the interior of the state enjoyed more advantages than Hollidaysburg. This census included Gaysport. In 1836, eight daily transportation lines operated on the canal and railroad and the tolls collected on the canal, railroad, and for motive power that year amounted to $154,282.74. The borough was chartered in August that year and the council held their first meeting at John Dougherty's house September 20, 1836.

"Higher civilization soon became apparent for the young borough went in debt in June 1837 for public improvements. One of the bonds, or evidences of debt, reads as follows:

"HOLLIDAYSBURG BOROUGH LOAN.

"This is to certify that there is due to bearer from the Burgess, Town Council, and citizens of the Borough of Hollidaysburg ONE DOL-

LAR bearing an interest, redeemable in the payment of taxes, by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Town Council, June 19, 1837."

"JAMES COFFEE, *Burgess.*"

"$5,342.69 of these "borough notes" were outstanding on the 6th of April, 1844, at which time the total indebtedness of the borough was $16,311.30.

"The 'Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana county pike' was completed from Huntingdon through Hollidaysburg to Blairsville in 1819, and the canal from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg in 1832; the first boat coming from Huntingdon November 28. The Allegheny Portage railroad was completed late in 1833 and operated in 1834, making the line of transportation by boat and rail complete from Philadelphia, through Hollidaysburg to Pittsburg, and Hollidaysburg became one of the most important towns between the two points, an extremely prosperous business place. When the new county was formed and Hollidaysburg made the seat of justice in 1846, it added still more to her prestige and it seemed as if her cup of prosperity was full to the brim. A few years later, 1851, the magnetic telegraph, as it was then styled, was extended from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, and during the following year, 1842, the railroad from Altoona was completed.

"Until the construction of the canal, the business center of Hollidaysburg was at the diamond but with the advent of the canal it all gravitated to the basin at the foot of Montgomery street. A town hall and market house were erected about 1835, midway between the diamond and the canal basin, and many stirring scenes have been witnessed where now oppressive quietness reigns since the railroad superceded the canal and the latter was abandoned. The old market house was abandoned excepting a part which was fitted up for the borough fire company, but later it was entirely disused, and after standing tenantless for several years, was finally torn down, at a period still quite recent.

"The large warehouses and store buildings which were erected near the basin have been changed to dwellings and in some cases removed since the railroad superseded the canal, and the business part of the town has gone back to its old location around the diamond and along Allegheny street. Many of these changes occurred before the advent of any considerable manufactures. The furnaces and rolling-mills are of more recent origin than the railroad and even this industry seems to have reached its highest point some years ago.

"The canal began to fall into disuse soon after the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad and in a few years more was entirely abandoned as a channel of commerce; the water stood stagnant within its banks a few years longer when it was drained off and the embankments broken down, the stone in the locks taken away for other uses, and now the line is only faintly traceable through the county. The Allegheny Portage railroad began at the western end of the basin and continued thence across the Juniata and through Gaysport to Duncansville and "Foot of Ten" where it began its steep ascent of the mountain to another plane, along this plane to another incline, and so on to the mountain top, and down on the other side to Johnstown, thirty-nine miles from Hollidaysburg, the beginning of the western division of the canal.

"Iron manufacturers had been operating in the upper Juniata valley for fifty years before any furnaces were erected in Hollidaysburg, but to compensate, in some degree, for this, those built at Hollidaysburg in 1855, were much larger and more complete than any others and used coke for fuel instead of charcoal, as the earlier and smaller ones in the county had done. The first of these furnaces, called the Hollidaysburg furnace, but later known as No. 1, was built by Watson, White & Co., at a cost of about $60,000. It stood on the Gays-

port side of the river. The principal contributors to the enterprise were Col. William Jack, McLanahan, Watson & Co., Robert and B. M. Johnston, David Watson, William Jackson, A. M. White and Samuel S. Blair, Esq. It was first put in blast November 18, 1856, and had a capacity of 120 tons per week.

"Chimney Rocks furnace, later known as No. 2, was built in 1855-6 by Gardner, Osterloh & Co. Although begun later than the other, it was completed first, but was of less capacity. A few years later, owing to financial difficulties, these two furnaces came under one control. The Blair Iron & Coal company, composed of Watson, Dennison & Co., and the Cambria Iron company of Johnstown. They were thus operated for many years. Quite recently, however, the old No. 1 furnace was abandoned and torn down so that now there is but one furnace at Hollidaysburg.

"The Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail company is the name of the corporation now owning and operating one of the rolling-mills at Hollidaysburg. The mill is located near the No. 2 furnace and was built in 1869 by B. M. Johnston. In 1866 some new members were taken in and the company chartered under the above name. The works have been operated almost continually for thirty-six years.

"The other rolling-mill was built later and is now operated by the Eleanor Iron company, R. C. McNeal, secretary and treasurer. These are both quite extensive works, the Iron and Nail company employing 150 men. Nails were made there at one time, but the nail department has not been in operation for some years.

"McLanahan, Smith & Co. have an extensive foundry and machine shop in Gaysport where they manufacture large quantities of machinery which is shipped to various parts of the country, the southern states especially. These works were first started in 1857 as the Bellrough foundry, and have been enlarged several times since by successive owners."

HOLLIDAYSBURG DATES.

First settlement made in	1768
Janet Holliday and brother massacred by Indians	1790
Town laid out about	1790
Pike completed through	1819
Canal completed to here and first boat run	1832
Portage Railroad completed	1833
Population 1,200 in	1830
Incorporated as a borough	1836
Great flood	1838
Made county-seat	1846
First court held in M. E. church, July 27	1846
Magnetic telegraph from Bedford	1850
Pennsylvania Central Railroad and first train	1852
First foundry	1837
First fire engine (hand engine)	1837
First iron furnace	1855
First rolling mill	1860
First water-works, from Brush Mountain	1867
Present county jail completed	1869
Presbyterian church completed	1870
First steam fire engine	1871
Present Court House built	1877
Largest fire, Wayne and Allegheny streets; loss, $20,000, April, 14	1880
Telephone service from Altoona	1881
Memorable flood, May 31	1889
Electric Passenger Railroad from Altoona	1893
Water brought from Blair run	1895
Celebration of Semi-Centennial, June 11 and 12	1896

The manner in which Adam Holliday was dispossessed of his land and afterward paid for it by the government is narrated as follows in U. J. Jones "History of the Juniata Valley":

"Thus matters progressed smoothly for a time until unfortunately, a Scotchman named Henry Gordon, in search of land, happened to see and admire his farm. Gordon was a keen shrewd fellow, and in looking over the records of the land office he discovered a flaw or informality in Adam's grant. He immediately took advantage of his discovery, and took out a patent for the land. Litigation followed as a matter of course. Gordon possessed considerable legal acumen, and had withal money and a determined spirit. The case was tried in the courts below and the courts above decided sometimes in favor of one party and sometimes in favor of the other, but eventually resulted in Gordon wresting from Adam Holliday and Lazarus Lowry all their land.

"This unfortunate circumstance deeply afflicted Mr. Holliday, for he was undoubtedly

grossly wronged by the adroitness and cunning of Gordon. But relief came to him when he least expected it. When the Revolutionary war broke out, Gordon was among the very first to sail for Europe, and soon after the council proclaimed him an attainted traitor, and his property was confiscated and brought under the hammer. The circumstances under which he had wrested the property from Holliday were soon known, so that no person would bid, which enabled him to regain the land at a mere nominal price. He then went on and improved, and built a house on the bank of the river near where the bridge connects the borough of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport.

"After the ratification of the treaty of peace, Gordon came back to Pennsylvania and claimed his land under its stipulations. He had no difficulty in proving that he had never taken up arms against the colonies and Congress agreed to purchase back his lands. Thereupon the commissioners to adjust claims, after examining the lands reported them worth sixteen dollars an acre, and this amount was paid to Adam Holliday, who suddenly found himself the greatest moneyed man in this region, having in his possession sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars.

He died in 1801, leaving but two heirs, a son and daughter, John and Jane. When his son John received his inheritance he was considered one of the richest men in Huntingdon county. He married a daughter of Lazarus Lowry in 1802 and in 1807 he purchased a farm and located on a farm, the present site of Johnstown. It seems that he laid out the town, and it was named in his honor, but having no faith in its growth after a few years he sold the land for eight dollars per acre and returned to Hollidaysburg where he engaged in a hotel and store. This was on the diamond where the American house now stands. This property he sold in 1827 to Peter Hewit who kept it up as a public house, store and post office till 1839 when it was removed and the present "American house" was erected.

He died December 20, 1843. To him were born ten children. The lands of both the old pioneers passed out of the hands of their descendants many years ago, and but few of the name are found in the vicinity. The old pioneer Hollidays were public spirited men and took an active part in erecting and equipping the surrounding forts to protect the settlers in cases of Indian raids. They, however, escaped the dangers incident to frontier life, and the bullets from the rifles of their savage foes and lived to see the measure of their years filled up and laid their burdens down to sleep beside the children that they were called upon to part with under indescribably sad circumstances.

Up to this time the town which they founded is the only monument that perpetuates their memory.

The situation of the town on the line of the canal and pike attached to it much commercial and industrial importance; no town in the state seemed to have better and more permanent prospects. No one seemed to have a thought that their public works would ever be abandoned or superseded by something that would or could divert its trade. This inspired confidence, values sprang upward, heavy investments were made, and leading business men were accumulating fortunes. This confidence was encouraged and strengthened when the new county was formed and the town was honored by being made the county seat.

Buildings sprang up on every side. Stores, taverns, dwelling and workshops were encouraging investments. Every one felt that it was a fortunate circumstance in their career to have some possession here. The population in 1835 was about 1,200. The proprietors at that time who were selling lots were Messrs Elihu Chauncey, Thomas Riddle and Silas Moore. John Walker being their agent. The price of the lots we have not been able to find.

Among the residents from 1835 to 1840, whose names appear as advertisers in business, we note the following:

McCormic Crane & Co., merchants; S. Jones, superintendent of the Portage railroad; John Davis, hat, boot and shoe merchant; Jonathan Rhule, carpenter; McKee & Hewit, merchants; McFarland, cabinet maker; D. R. Allison,

doctor; Baldwin, music teacher; A. Brown, tailor; J. Creswell, teacher; James Coffer, doctor; James Crawfor, attorney at law; Coffey & Snyder, druggists; Gideon Mariett, hotel keeper; Thomas McFalls, shoe maker; Samuel Calvin, attorney at law; W. W. Ward, baker.

In accordance with an act of the legislature the court of quarter sessions of Huntingdon county granted letters of incorporation for Hollidaysburg, August, 1836, and at the same time ordered an election to be held on the 13th of September of the same year. James Coffey was elected burgess; Suttle F. Henry, David Mitchel, John Walker, William McFarland and Joseph Reed, town council; and Simon Brotherline, constable.

On September 20th, 1836, the new council met at the home of John Daugherty and appointed the following officers: Alexander McCormick, clerk; James McCahan, treasurer; Samuel Smith and John Daugherty, street commissioners; Peter Hewit, assessor; John Mitchel, assistant assessor; John Bingham, Christian Garber and James Crawford, street regulators; Samuel Frampton, John Irwin, A. Brown and James Clossin, firemen; James Clossin, collector. James Coffey, David Mitchell, S. F. Henry and Joseph Reed were appointed to draft a system of by-laws.

In making necessary improvements the management soon found a debt accumulating which gave them considerable work to reduce. In 1844, after all taxes were paid, there was a debt of $11,508. When it became the county seat in 1846 with Gaysport, it contained a population of about 3,000, with a total of about 560 taxable inhabitants.

On the 19th of June, 1838, and October 7, 1847, and again in June, 1897, the town was visited by destructive floods; the water reaching fourteen feet above low water-mark did an immense amount of damage.

The town has had a number of fires, but the most destructive was on the 14th of April, 1880. It originated in a vacated livery stable and was not subdued until it had destroyed about $20,000 worth of property. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Various attempts were made to organize a fire department but with little success. In 1837 a small engine was purchased for two hundred dollars, which proved to be worthless when it was called out on a practical trial. However, in 1840 a company was organized and by a vote of the citizens the following year two engines were purchased. Again in 1871 another was added. These were followed by hook and ladder and hose, so taking all together at the present time the fire department is quite complete and efficient.

Water Supply.—An attempt was made as early as 1837 to organize a company to supply the town with water but it failed. It was again agitated in 1854 and failed again. Finally in 1866 it materialized and a spring was tapped on Brush mountain, which supplied the town up to about 1896, when a line of pipes was laid to the head waters of Blair's creek in the noted Blair's gap of the Allegheny. The town now boasts of an abundant supply of the best and purest water attainable.

CHURCHES.

The pioneer settlers were largely of the class that fled from the mother country on account of religious persecution. They sought a home where they could worship God in the way they conceived to be right, without molestation. Being intensely religious, they made provision in their activities for places of worship. As the Hollidays were of the Presbyterian faith and the first to settle here, and being men of affairs, they would naturally attract people of their own faith. So it seems that while there were representatives of different denominations, the Presbyterian denomination took the lead. A minister of that faith, Charles Beatty, accompanied John Armstrong in his march against the Indians at Kittanning in 1756. The company rested over Sunday at McCahan's a short distance from the fair ground, where Beatty preached for them, which was doubtless the first religious service to be held in the vicinity. Then about 1770 another minister of the same faith by

the name of King, preached the first sermon to the residents at the house of William Holliday. Other ministers continued to minister to the spiritual wants of the people at irregular intervals from 1770 up to 1788. About this time the church was organized under the pastorate of Rev. David Baird. The first house was built in 1790, where the cemtery now is. It was destroyed by fire in 1818 and replaced by another which continued in use up to 1836, when a brick edifice was erected in town on the corner of Walnut and Clark streets.

In this one the growing congregation continued to worship up to 1868, when it was pronounced unsafe for an assembly of people. It was dismantled and a new one at a cost of $60,000 was erected on the same site, but it was not fully completed until 1871. The building is large and a fine specimen of architectural beauty. The congregation numbers about 450. The year book shows the following statistical report:

Statistical Report for Year 1908, as Reported to Presbytery.

Elders	9
Deacons	7
Added on examination	15
Added on certificate	11
Dismissed to other churches	11
Deceased	8
Total communicants	330
Adult baptisms	5
Infant baptisms	6
Sabbath School membership	136

Contributed for Home Missions from all sources	$ 557.00
Contributed for Foreign Missions from all sources	411.00
Contributed for Education	37.00
Contributed for Sabbath School Work	32.00
Contributed for Church Erection	30.00
Contributed for Ministerial Relief	91.00
Contributed for Freedmen	82.00
Contributed for Colleges	23.00
Contributed for Temperance	32.00
Contributed for General Assembly	33.00
Contributed for American Bible Society	10.00
Contributed for Miscellaneous	35.00
Contributed for Congregational	8,156.00

Lutherans.—Members of the Lutheran church were mostly of German extraction, and as the settlers around Hollidaysburg were mostly Scotch-Irish, the German people became the more numerous about Frankstown. Among this number were the followers of Martin Luther. They either kept no records or they have been lost so that data is uncertain. About 1824, or perhaps earlier, a minister by the name of Reichart organized a church and the Lutherans, Tunkers and Minonites united and built a union house on the hill near where the brick church now stands in Geeseytown. A number of changes took place in the pastorate and the church prospered. And as many of the members had taken up their residence in Hollidaysburg, a movement was made to organize a church in that place. Accordingly Christian Garber donated a plot of ground, and in 1838 work commenced on the first Lutheran church in this town. This was during the ministry of Peter Austadt. Henry L. Patterson, Jacob Brumbaugh and John R. Martin composed the building committee. The corner stone was laid May 14, 1838, by Benjamin Kurtz of Baltimore. For a number of years the basement was used as a public school-room. During these years the church prospered and numbered about 450. In 1849, during the ministry of Lloyd Night, the old house was taken down and the new one on the corner of Allegheny and Union streets was built. About 1872 the house and parsonage were remodeled and present a handsome appearance. The church is holding its own among the churches of the town.

Baptists.—The First Baptist church was organized in November, 1833. David Williams as minister had charge of the work. Ten members had moved here from Williamsburg and these composed the new organization. The work met with encouraging progress and in 1836 they erected a small brick house on the corner of Walnut and Union streets. A number of changes were made in the ministerial force and the congregation outgrew their house of worship. Accordingly, in 1846 it was dismantled and a larger one constructed on the same site. And in 1874 this one was re-

EAST MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST, ROARING SPRING

D. M. BARE PAPER MILL, ROARING SPRING

PUBLIC SCHOOL AND I. O. O. F. BUILDING ROARING SPRING

EAST MAIN STREET, ROARING SPRING

ROARING SPRINGS, ROARING SPRING

ELDON INN, ROARING SPRING

modeled and greatly improved. It has had a very healthy and substantial growth under the able and consistent ministers who have served it through these years.

Catholic.—There were few, if any, Catholics among the pioneer settlers of this community. Dr. Gallitzin visited here as a missionary about 1796. The few scattered families were visited by priests from a distance. At length it was transferred to the Newry charge which was under the pastoral care of James Bradley. In 1831 Bishop Kenrick consulted with Dr. Gallitzin about the propriety of building a house of worship. Nothing, however, was done in that direction till 1841. During this year James Bradley commenced the building which was completed and dedicated March 17, 1844, Father Heyden performing the ceremony. It continued under the pastorate of James Bradley for one year after dedication. The first resident pastor was R. A. Wilson. He continued but one year and was succeeded by John C. Brady, who remained till 1848.

The importance of Hollidaysburg as a town and the building of the Portage railroad attracted a large number of people, among whom were many Catholic families, so that in the course of a few years the church increased to about 700 members. In 1851 a fine brick residence was built as a parsonage.

In 1854 a number of Sisters of Mercy took charge of the schools, for which suitable buildings were erected. In 1868 another brick building was erected, the upper story of which was used for a hall, and the lower for school purposes. A number of changes have taken place in the priesthood, and the church has not greatly prospered in the last forty years.

Among the Catholics of the town were a number of Germans. They were regular attendants at the church, where the English language was used, but not having the satisfaction they desired, they proceeded to establish a church where their own language would be used. Joseph and John Barroner, Meintels, Fuchs, Leib and Rauch and others established a church and built a house of their own. The corner stone was laid on the 27th of November, 1862, and in about one year was ready for dedication. The services were conducted by Rev. Michael Domenec, and George Krichner became the first pastor. In addition to the church, a parsonage and school building were also erected. In 1879 the old school building was superseded by a new and more spacious one made possible by a gift of $4,000, presented by Mrs. Barbara Zanker. A number of changes have occurred in the ranks of the pastors, but the church and schools have prospered.

Methodists.—In 1831 or 32, the Methodists held their first meeting in the public schoolhouse. Thomas Thornton seems to have been the first preacher. They built the first house of worship in the town, which was in 1833. It was on Walnut street near Front. The present house was built in 1851, and was remodeled in 1873. The first house cost $1,200; the second $4,000; remodeling, $1,500. In 1881 a lot was purchased on Allegheny and Wayne streets, on which a building is to be erected. The itinerary system has caused many changes in the pastorate and through all the church has prospered.

When the Hollidaysburg furnaces stopped operations in 1901 or 2, they were sold to Colonel McLanahan for $2,700. He in turn sold them to Mr. Rosenthal for $3,100, who proceeded to dismantle them. The machinery that could be utilized for other purposes was removed and all other appliances were sold as junk. The work was continued until the place was left as bare as it was before the foundation was laid for these industries that in their day aided very materially to the prosperity of the town.

Although the two rolling-mills are still standing, they have not been in operation for years, and are not likely ever to be. The larger plants with better facilities have made them unprofitable.

GREATER HOLLIDAYSBURG.

If Hollidaysburg did experience a time of decline after the abandonment of the canal, it was kept in a normal state by the construction of the iron works. And about the time of their decline the Pennsylvania railroad commenced to reconstruct and very greatly improve the new Portage railroad, and expanded along the Williamsburg branch to Petersburg in Huntingdon county. This became necessary to relieve the congested freight-traffic across the Allegheny from Altoona. The road was double-tracked and was in every detail an up-to-date road, having all the devices known and used in modern railroad construction. It was devoted entirely to freight traffic. A yard became a necessity, where loaded cars could be kept, or made up into trains to be shipped to their destinations. Hollidaysburg was selected as a suitable place for the classification yard, a large tract of land extending from Hollidaysburg on the west almost to Frankstown on the east—a distance of three miles. The contract was awarded to the firm of Reiley & Webber, who, with a large force of men, spent about two years in its construction. They commenced operations in December, 1903, and finished their contract in the fall of 1905. There is at present about seventy-five miles of track laid, but when fully completed the yard will contain 180 miles. The length is three miles and its width will admit of sixty tracks. It is what is known in railroad parlance as a gravity yard. The switchmen adjust the tracks, a few brakemen control the cars, and without use of shifting engines they find their place by the force of gravity. A large roundhouse was also erected for the shelter and temporary repair of engines. It has a capacity of twenty-four, and is found to be inadequate to the demand.

As much of the coal mined at Windburn, Somerset county, by the Berwind White coal company is shipped over this road, that company has also erected shops for the repairing of their cars, and laid out a small town plot for the accommodation of their employes. The place gives employment to about 200 men, and the number is likely to be increased when the yard is fully developed.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

Hollidaysburg contains a young ladies' seminary which is at the present time conducted under the presidency of Mrs. Charlotte Comstock Gray, who leased it for a period of five years. A description of the building and the purpose of the institution is well described in her catalogue, which she kindly furnished and to which we are indebted for the following facts, largely quoted:

Hollidaysburg, the borough city of Blair county, Pennsylvania, was named for two brothers, Adam and William Holliday, who first settled here in 1768. They could not have chosen a more beautiful place anywhere, nor in a more healthful region.

The town lies on the Beaver Dam Branch of the historic Juniata river, where "roved the Indian girl" of long ago, and upon one of the foot-hills of the beautiful Allegheny mountains, about twelve hundred feet above sea level. One, therefore, walks through its streets with grand and inspiring mountain scenery in every direction. Near by, and facing the Seminary building, are the picturesque Chimney Rocks, towering skyward; Kittanning Point, the Allegripus, the Wopsononock and other points of interest, familiar to artists and travelers, are not far distant. Surely in such a locality as this, mankind should have high aims and noble impulses.

The Rev. D. H. Barron, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hollidaysburg, seems to have felt this, when, in 1866, he preached an earnest sermon, the result of which was the formation of a stock company and the purchase of a fine piece of ground, consisting of about five acres, upon which to erect a building for eductional purposes. Huge blocks of brown stone were taken from the lot itself, and

were carefully and solidly piled up three and four stories high, in order to form an endurable structure. When completed it was one hundred and fifty feet long and reached back many more feet, being shaped like a letter "T." The reception room, the office, the reading room, the library, the drawing room and numerous class rooms are on the first floor. The main entrance also leads directly into the fine assembly hall, which has always been so much appreciated. Beneath this, but entirely above ground, is the large dining room. The first floor ceilings are fourteen feet high, and the halls are wide, with four stairways leading to the upper rooms.

The building was completed in 1869, when the school, which had been started in 1866, was at once moved to its permanent home. Boys were admitted for only one year, after which time it became strictly a young ladies' seminary, the far-reaching influence of which can never be fully estimated.

So great has been the growth of the town, that this building, reported in the earlier catalogues and encyclopedias as being "on the borders of the place, facing south," now seems to stand in the centre of Hollidaysburg, conspicuously occupying almost an entire block, and is conveniently reached by the electric cars from Altoona, which pass by the grounds at short intervals. The trees planted so long ago have become large and stately, and the ivy vines have crept over almost the entire building; piazzas have also been added to the exterior. Inside, stoves gave place to registers for furnace heat, and these have in their turn yielded to steam radiators. Both gas and electricity are used to light the building.

New and beautiful furniture has also been added during these last years, costly pictures, and a very valuable library.

The school stands for culture, on broad lines, the making of a grand and beautiful womanhood, the basis of which is believed to be obedience to an educated conscience, devotion to truth, and earnest desires to walk in the best ways. Every endeavor is made to surround the young ladies with such influences as shall fit them for future responsibilities and well-doing. Unless there are good reasons for being excused, each pupil is required to attend some church service every Sabbath day.

The Presbyterian church, on the east side of the grounds, which we may consider the birth place of the school, has recently been beautifully and artistically re-decorated, and is thought by many to be the handsomest Presbyterian church in this section of the country. It, indeed, rivals many large city churches.

The Baptist church, on the west side, is just as near, with an earnest pastor and a working membership.

One square away stands the Lutheran church, with open doors for all who prefer to worship there, and two squares distant is the Methodist Episcopal church, where both pastor and people will give everyone a hearty welcome. The same is true of St. John's Reformed church, with its new edifice and earnest membership. The United Brethren also have a society here, and the "Church of God." There are two Roman Catholic churches in town.

Every Sabbath for the past two and more years, there has been a Protestant Episcopal church service held in the seminary hall, with a fine choir. Students may attend, with a teacher, any church their parents desire.

Especial attention is given in the primary and intermediate departments in preparing the pupils for the more advanced courses, adapting the work in each case to the needs of the individual.

The college preparatory course is such as is usual in schools, and is designed to fit young ladies for our best colleges. This school is especially adapted to such purpose, as it stands for an earnest Christian womanhood and for good work.

The seminary course, which also leads to a diploma, is arranged for those who do not expect to enter any college, but desire a better fitting, educationally, for the active duties of life.

Emphasis is placed on advanced rhetoric and other English courses, also on advanced work in history and in psychology, ethics, history of

art and other studies, according to the desire or needs of the pupils. The first three years of this course, however, will correspond closely with the college preparatory work. The last year will be almost entirely elective.

Graduates from high schools will receive particular attention. They will be graded according to the work already done, their future wants closely studied, and graduated, either in the college preparatory or seminary course, as soon as able to meet the requirements. The work usually takes two years, though some have graduated sooner.

Post graduate courses will also be offered for those who desire. Advanced work may be done in French and German, as well as in history, psychology, ethics, history of art, comparative religion, etc. The school holds certificate privileges from Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, etc.

The large library, of about five thousand volumes of expensive and well selected works on various subjects, which has been recently placed in the building, is especially adapted to post graduate work. We believe that no young ladies' seminary in the country possesses so valuable a library of such varied character.

Exercise each day is obligatory; in the afternoon at least one hour must be spent in the open air. In winter and in stormy weather all join in exercises, or games, in the gymnasium. Broad piazzas also give opportunity for exercise in stormy weather.

There can be little danger from a fire in the building, for besides the protection afforded by the heavy stone walls, and the broad halls, and many exits in the architecture of the building, fire escapes have been added on three sides. A new ideal boiler has been placed in the basement for heating the building.

The seminary is situated in the midst of a cultured community where the social life is all that can be desired. A long distance Bell telephone connects the school with all parts of the United States, and the nearness of Altoona, is also an advantage.

Trolleys from the Altoona depot run at frequent intervals to Hollidaysburg passing by the seminary grounds. A branch railroad also connects the two places. All trains on the main line of the great Pennsylvania R. R. stop at Altoona so that the place is accessible from all points east and west. Students will be met at Altoona, at any time. They are also met at other points when it is desired.

Individual instruction and care is given to each student.

Young ladies are not allowed to pass a night in town, outside the school building. Guests may be entertained over night in the rooms of the pupils, but rooms are provided for that purpose. Students are not permitted to leave the grounds, to appear on the streets, or to visit stores, unaccompanied by a teacher, except in very special cases and with permission of the president. No teacher is permitted to take any student from the grounds without permission. No persons except the immediate relatives may be admitted on the Sabbath day.

Pupils may not make visits or receive gentlemen callers without letters of permission from their parents or guardians and such visits and calls will be subject to the judgment and discretion of the president.

A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

When in 1846 Hollidaysburg became the proud capital of Blair, it was the largest town in the county. Including Gaysport, its population was about 3,000. "This population was considerable, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 it was considered an obscure village, with about seventy inhabitants. Since the completion of the state improvements the progress of this town has been more rapid than that of any other between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Its business operations are in a ratio with its population. Large quantities of iron and other produce are shipped here, as well as the bituminous coal destined for an eastern market. It is the center of a fruitful country, now rapidly opening to cultivation, and teeming with abundant resources, both mineral and vegetable. It is in the midst of an

abundant iron region; and bituminous coal, obtained on the summit of the Allegheny, descends by its own gravity to town.

There are at this place a Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Catholic and two African churches; five public schools, and one classical school. There are several foundries and machine shops, a large steam flour mill, a screw dock, and marine railway, ten or twelve forwarding houses, with fifteen large warehouses. A large basin, formed by the waters of Beaver dam creek, for the accommodation of canal boats. More than 1,200 railroad cars may be seen here at different times. The Portage railroad commences here, crossing the Allegheny mountain by the summit at Blair's gap, descends to the valley of the Conemaugh, down which it proceeds to Johnstown, and there meets the western division of the Pennsylvania canal. On this road are ten inclined planes, numbered from Johnstown eastward, and eleven "levels" or graded lines of the road, the inclination of which is generally ten to fifteen feet to the mile, except that between Johnstown and the first plane, where it is about twenty-four feet and that between the eastern plane and Hollidaysburg, where the maximum is fifty-two feet.

The summit of Blair's gap is 2,325 feet above the level of mean tide; the ascent from Hollidaysburg to the summit is 1,171 feet in a distance of ten miles, and the descent to Johnstown 1,171 in a distance of twenty-six and one-half miles. There are five inclined planes on each side of the summit; the largest being No. 8 or the third west of Hollidaysburg, which is 3,117 feet in length, with a rise of 307½ feet; and the shortest, No. 3, the third east of Johnstown, 1,480 feet in length, rising 130½ feet.

At the head of each inclined plane are two stationary engines, of about thirty-five horse-power each, which move the endless rope to which the cars are attached. Four cars, each loaded with a burden of 7,000 pounds, can be drawn at once, and as many let down at the same time; this operation can be performed from six to ten times in one hour. An ingenious contrivance called a safety car, is attached to the rope, below the cars, which stops them in case of accident to the rope or fastenings.

But one of the stationary engines is used at a time; the other being provided to prevent delay from accidents or repairs. On the short levels below the planes, horses are used for drawing the cars; but on the longer ones locomotives are preferred.

A viaduct over the Conemaugh, about eight miles east of Johnstown, is much admired for its boldness and beauty of its design and execution. It is a single arch of eighty feet span, at a height of eighty feet above the water of the stream. In order to pass through an abrupt ridge near the head of the first plane, east of Johnstown, a tunnel has been constructed 901 feet in length, twenty feet wide and seventy-nine feet high within the arch. The entrances have ornamental facades of cut stone, and the tunnel is arched with stone 150 feet from each end beyond which the rock is sufficiently solid to form a roof. This road was opened for use in March, 1834. The length is thirty-six and one-half miles; cost $1,783,176."

The following novel account of traveling by boat and rail was dated Hollidaysburg, November, 1834:

"On Monday last the inhabitants of Hollidaysburg were permitted to witness a novelty in the tide of emigration, which the completion of the grand chain of internal improvements has caused to flow through this channel and by which the Mississippi and Delaware have been made, as it were, to unite their waters.

"A gentleman by the name of Christman, from Lackawana, a tributary of the north branch of the Susquehanna, embarked with his family, in all consisting of eleven persons, together with the necessary requisites, for their comfort; namely, beds, tables, chairs, cooking utensils, poultry, pigeons, etc., on board a canal boat, twenty-

nine feet long and seven feet wide. In this he proceeded down the north branch of Pennsylvania canal, to the junction of the central division, and up the latter to Hollidaysburg. Here he intended to dispose of his boat and proceed by way of the Portage railroad and western division of the canal to Pittsburg. Here it was suggested to Mr. Christman that it would be practicable to pass the boat, together with the family and cargo, over the traversing height of the Allegheny mountain. A railroad car, calculated to bear the novel burden, was prepared, the boat was taken on wheels, and at 12 o'clock the same day, the boat together with the delighted family, began their progress over the rugged Allegheny. It was pleasing to see the comfort and convenience which the ingenuity of man has added to the journey of the emigrant. The whole family was comfortably located in the cabin of the boat, which appeared to glide up the height of the mountain unconscious of the change. While some of the family were preparing the coming meal, others were lying on their downy pillows, occasionally rouse by the hissing steam at the head of the inclined plane. They were, however, not to be stopped by the hissing of the puffing auditory, but continued to ascend, and at night, safely rested, on the summit of this proud eminence.

"On the following morning the boat crew left the sunny summit of the Allegheny, and smoothly glided down her iron way to Johnstown, astonishing the inhabitants. On the same day she was safely deposited in her own element in the basin at Johnstown, amid the plaudits of the congregated citizens."

GAYSPORT.

Gaysport is so closely connected with Hollidaysburg, both geographically and historically, that the one seems to be part and parcel of the other. They were founded at the same time, by the same men, on the same tract of land, separated only by a small stream of water. Their interests were the same, the one dependent on the other. Part of Hollidaysburg's industries were located in Gaysport, including furnaces, foundry and machine shop. The Pennsylvania railroad station is also located in Gaysport. Although Gaysport could boast of having these industries, and profited greatly by having them, yet Hollidaysburg made them possible, furnishing the means and erecting the works. Gaysport had its own schools, but was dependent on Hollidaysburg for church privileges. It has no church within its limits. This does not mean that the people are less religious or devout. It only means that having churches of their own choice so convenient, they unite in their patronage. It is also dependent upon Hollidaysburg for fire protection and postal facilities. Yet with all these mingled interests and dependencies upon each other, they are separate towns.

Gaysport was incorporated in June, 1841. At the first election Jeremiah C. Betts (who served as first sheriff of Blair county), was elected burgess. The following citizens were elected as the first council: Thomas Jackson, Henry L. Patterson, Jeremiah Cunningham, William Blair and John Lowe; William Pennington was constable and Benjamin Bossart, Joseph Rollin, David Caldwell, David Tate, John Lytle and William Hetherington, school directors.

Gaysport is located on the land originally purchased by William Holliday in 1768 and remained in the possession of his heirs up to about the time of the building of the canal and Portage railroad, when Thomas Jackson, Christian Garber and David R. Porter obtained possession in a way that subsequently caused prolonged litigation. For a more detailed explanation the reader is directed to Judge Laindis' address at the semi-centennial celebration of the county.

Tradition says that the town received its name from a prominent engineer by the name of Gay in the days of railroad and canal construction. The population in 1890 was 867. In 1900 it was 809 and at the present time it is estimated at about 820.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF MARTINSBURG, NEWRY AND ROARING SPRING.

MARTINSBURG—Location and Early Settlers—Incorporation of the Town—Franklin High School and Blair County Institute or the Juniata Collegiate Institute—Indian School—The Building Now a Sanitarium—University of Southern Pennsylvania—Schools and Churches—The Herald—Reminiscences of David Wineland—Some Martinsburg History, from the "Herald."

NEWRY—Location—Its Founder—Early Railroad Enterprises—Early Industries—Incorporation as a Borough—Schools and Teachers—The Mercantile Business—Churches—Noted Citizens.

ROARING SPRING—Origin of the Name—First Settlers — Some Indian History — The Tunkers—The Bares—Roaring Spring in the Sixties—Prominent Citizens—Completion of the Railroad and Growth of the Town—Its Incorporation—Present Prosperity—Important Industries—The Roaring Spring Blank Book Co.—The Eldon Inn—The "News"—Church History.

MARTINSBURG.

Martinsburg is located in a rich agricultural district in the southern end of the county in the very heart of Morrison's cove, one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the central part of the state. It is on the line of the Morrison's Cove branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, twenty-two miles south of Altoona. The records of dates of early settlers are not available. It seems that a Mr. Bloom for his services in the Continental army as a captain, was by the new government given a grant of 1,000 acres of land lying near Nashville, Tenn. He started on an overland trip to take possession of his land and locate there. While on his way he fell in with some congenial companions and finally drifted to the present site of Martinsburg, permanently located there and paid no more attention to his land in Tennessee. He reared a family and his descendents have ever been among the most prominent and respected residents of Martinsburg. It seems that the place was settled fully fifty years before an attempt was made to found a town. Although the streets and many of the buildings are of ancient style, yet the town is not as old as it seems. About the year 1812 Daniel Camerer and Abraham Stoner settled upon the village site; what is known as Market street being the dividing line between their possessions, Camerer owning the land lying eastward while Stoner's lay to the westward. The first lots were plotted by Camerer about 1815, and his son-in-law, John Soyster, built the first house immediately afterwards. Among the earliest to locate and start up the town were Christian Winsbrenner, a minister, James Shirley, a surveyor, William Entrican and Benjamin Wright, merchants, John Brumbaugh and John Hysong.

Stoner's plot was laid out in about 1820. Among the early settlers were Alex Mc-

Fadden, who afterwards represented the county in the legislature; Colonel Samuel Swope, John Bingham, Alexander Bobb, father of Major Alex Bobb, who came in 1823, David Byers, James Graham, Jonathan Graham, Adam Snyder, Henry Shoemaker, Shimer and Calhoun.

Mr. Africa in his history of Blair county says: "The town having attained considerable importance as a commercial center, was incorporated as a borough by an act of assembly, approved April 2, 1832. The early borough records have not been preserved, however, and it is now impossible to show who the village officers were during the years to 1847, or their proceedings. By an act of the legislature, approved April 24, 1844, the borough lines were changed and in consequence the corporate limits diminished."

In 1859 by a special act of the legislature a charter was granted to a joint stock subscription company to erect a building to be known as the Franklin high school and Blair county institute. It was erected on an elevation on the eastern side of the town but outside of the borough limits and completed in 1860. A petition by a number of citizens obtained an order from the court to again change the boundary limits. The order was granted June 20, 1862. This change brought into the borough limits about fifteen acres of land belonging to Theopolis Snyder, including his farm buildings. Some years after Mr. Snyder petitioned the court to again change the lines. He claimed that the land could not be laid out into town lots and that it was unfair to force him into what was to his disadvantage. In accordance with his request the court on March 21, 1872, ordered that the limits of the borough be changed and the lands of Mr. Snyder be placed in North Woodbury township. On June 17, 1872, it was decreed by the court that the borough of Martinsburg shall "become subject to the restrictions and processes, the power and privileges confered by act of assembly entitled "an act regulating boroughs," approved April 3, 1851.

The Franklin high school was completed in 1860 at a cost of $8,000 and had for its object the preparing of young men for entrance into the higher schools or colleges, and give young ladies a thorough course of culture as is afforded in female colleges. A Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Osborn were the first teachers. They were succeeded by Messrs. Williard, Hughes, Hassler, Cort, Schwartz, S. R. Bridenbaugh and P. H. Bridenbaugh.

At some time in its history the name was changed to Juniata collegiate institute and also changed ownership several times. In 1867 the Lutheran synod bought the property for $3,000. It was afterwards sold to J. C. Herbst who held it in possession but a short time and sold it to Lucian Cort for $5,000. While owned by Mr. Cort, in 1868, an addition was built at a cost of $8,000. In 1875 Henry Bridenbaugh became the owner by paying $10,700.

Soon afterwards his son, P. H. Bridenbaugh, the present steward of the county almshouse, became the owner. He conducted it as an academic school and in March, 1885, added to his student force fifty young men and women of wild Indian tribes. In August of the same year he admitted forty-five more of the Osage tribe. They all retained for three years, or up to July, 1888. They were taught in all the common school branches and in the various branches of industry, as agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The girls were taught housekeeping and sewing and such other things that belonged to civilized life.

School work was continued up to 1891 when the almshouse was destroyed by fire and the building was leased to the county as a home for the poor until a new one was completed, which was in 1893. It was again leased by the county in 1896 for an industrial home for children, which continued until the completion of the home in Williamsburg in 1902. In 1909 Mr. Briden-

baugh remodeled the building and fitted it up as a sanitarium and it was opened up to the public in the spring of 1910. The building is an elegant brick edifice, three and four stories high, admirably adapted for the purposes of a sanitarium. The grounds in front are beautifully laid out in plots and walks and tastefully adorned with trees and flowers, whilst the elevated spot commands a most delightful view of the surrounding country.

In 1901 the Rev. Dr. E. J. Gwynn came to Martinsburg and organized an association for the purpose of establishing a school to be called the University of Southern Pennsylvania, as described in the following circular:

THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 2, 1901.

Object: The Founding of the University of Southern Pennsylvania, of General Ownership, at Martinsburg, by Popular Subscription.

Dear Sir:—Your co-operation and influence are earnestly solicited in the educational interests of the youth of our land.

We are founding an institution for higher education for the special benefit of that large section of our state usually included under the title of South Central Pennsylvania, an area embracing the greater part of ten counties, wherein there is a deeply felt want and growing demand for an educational institution of the nature intended to establish. It will be of general ownership so that any gift will contribute to the general good of all.

This institution will be chartered as the University of Southern Pennsylvania. It will be non-sectarian in character. The scope of the university will consist of preparatory and normal, academic, collegiate and scientific departments, leading up to the highest development of a normal, classical and scientific education. A conservatory of music and a commercial department will also be added. The Rev. Edmund J. Gwynn, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., a man of experience and ability in educational work, will be the president. The faculty will be composed of some of the ablest instructors in the land.

A desirable site, containing sixteen acres and adjoining Martinsburg on the west, has been offered and accepted. It is elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view of the town, the beautiful surrounding country for many miles and the adjacent mountains. Competent judges pronounce this one of the best sites in the state for this purpose. On this height modern buildings will be erected with all the requirements for university purposes. It is the intention to have the main building completed in time for the opening of the university year next autumn.

The location of a university at Martinsburg is desirable because it is within easy access from a populous region, especially on the west and north, where are located Johnstown, Altoona, Tyrone, Hollidaysburg, Williamsburg and Roaring Spring. In other directions are growing towns and populous agricultural districts, all exceedingly alive to the advantage and value of an education for their sons and daughters.

Attention is called to the exceptionally healthful condition of this section, an ideal health resort, free from epidemics; in fact no cases of continual fevers or other diseases being on record. The moral state of the community is of the best.

Believing that you will be interested in assisting to bring about this great blessing, the People's Educational association has ordered this circular letter formulated and a copy sent to you. The generosity of yourself and friends will do much to inspire the young men and women to ideal lives of usefulness and influence. We earnestly ask your influence and aid, not only in your own contribution, but in soliciting the co-operation and support of others in your community.

Please forward your contribution by check, bank draft, post office or express money order, payable to Mr. J. C. Sanders, treasurer, Martinsburg, Pa., who will duly acknowledge all gifts.

Any further information will be cheerfully

given by Wm. M. Bolger, D. D. S., secretary, Martinsburg, Pa.

Soliciting your aid and influence in the cause of higher education, and hoping to hear from you soon, we are

Very respectfully yours,

THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

As the subscription seemed to be liberal, work was commenced. The walls are constructed of brown sandstone obtained at Hummelstown, east of Harrisburg. Before the building was completed the treasurer had paid out of his private funds about $10,000 in excess of the amount paid in. When an appeal was made to the association to meet this deficiency, August 4, 1904, it was found that the organization was so loosely made up that no one seemed to be responsible. This at once demoralized the enterprise and threw it into a legal tangle. At the present time about $2,700 is bound up in the building not fully completed and the ownership is a matter of litigation. Some time after the organization the name was changed to the Keystone college.

Martinsburg contains besides the Juniata Collegiate institute a commodious public school building and eight church edifices, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, German Reformed, Church of God, Church of the Brethren and Brethren. It has two banks, one hotel, planing mill, foundry, two flour mills and a number of excellent stores. The Cove Echo, small weekly, was published during the years 1874-75 by Henry and John Brumbaugh and subsequently for a brief period by B. F. Lehman. Lacking support, it was discontinued.

The Herald, a weekly paper, is published at present, and will receive due notice in the chapter treating on the press.

The following reminescences were obtained from David Wineland now in his ninety-second year, who was a lifelong resident in the vicinity of Martinsburg. His memory of occurrences and family connections is vivid and remarkable, but he does not pretend to fix dates.

Conrad Martin, Sr., was the owner of a large tract of land lying adjacent to and south of Martinsburg. From him the town derived its name. His son Conrad inherited or at least controlled this large estate after his father's death. He had three daughters. One married David Miller, who located in Indiana, and the Martins soon after followed. This removal and perhaps some deaths, leaves but few if any of the Martins in this vicinity.

At a date not just known, a Mr. Loose came to Morrison's cove from Virginia and located not far from Martinsburg. By profession he was a teacher. Among his pupils in Virginia was a son of Light Horse Harry Lee by the name of Robert. As the former was the name of the father of the famous confederate general, Mr. Loose was undoubtedly the teacher of the commander of the army that gave our government so much trouble from 1861 to 1865.

There are quite a number of Dillings in and around Martinsburg. It will be interesting to them to know that their progenitor Casper Dilling came to the Morrison's cove in 1790 and that he was one of the German (Hessian) soldiers who deserted the British army at Philadelphia and joined Washington's army at Valley Forge. He still told his own experience in this way. "I was one of the twenty thousand Hessians who were bought by King George at £20 (or "20 pounds) per head to fight the Americans. We were told that they were savage cannibals, and that a terrible fate awaited us if we were captured by Washington's army. It so happened that a thousand or more were captured at Trenton, and were so well treated that by some means this was communicated to King George's army and caused quite a number of the Hessian soldiers to desert and joint the American army. Among this number was Casper Dillinger (now Dilling). When he came to Valley Forge and was taken before Gen. Washington and took the oath of allegiance he was told that his wages would be eight dollars per month. Mr. Dilling wishing to drive a good bargain replied that he should have more as he had brought with him his own gun.

Mr. Wineland gives the following graphic account of some of the Indian raids that were

told him by living witnesses. He especially mentions Mary Ulrich (later Ullery), who afterwards became the wife of John Brumbaugh. She was at the time ten years old. The Scotch Irish settlers at Frankstown sent a messenger to the cove to give them warning of an Indian raid. They at once prepared for flight. They pursued a southeastward course, and at nightfall landed at a Mr. Puterbaugh's. They were urged to go on to Stonerstown across the mountain to a fort for safety. They arrived some time during the night and found quite a number of others from different parts of the cove. As all the settlers did not receive the warning of the approach of the Indians, or did not receive it in time to make their escape a number were put to death or taken as prisoners. A Mr. Houser was killed while out at work and his son Martin and daughter Rachel were taken prisoners. They were taken across the Allegheny mountain. Martin after being with them for some time made his escape and returned. Later on through a treaty Rachel with about four hundred others were brought to Pittsburg and she was sent back to the cove.

At Stonerstown the men formed themselves into companies of twelve each, and under the leadership of some one came back to see what damage the Indians did and if possible drive them out. One of these squads went to Roaring Spring under the leadership of Mr. Neff and here occurred the battle with the Indians. Mr. Wineland's description of it is brief and plausible and strips it of some of the romance that others have attached to it. He says that they found that the Indians had burned Ulrich's (Ullery's) mill and dwelling, and they lying in ambush fired upon the unprepared pursuers and killed ten of their number, Neff and a Mr. Messerly alone escaping. Neff leaped into the mill race and for a while kept concealed. When discovered he ran to save his life and was followed by one Indian who in the argument of bullets got one in the head. Neff heard pitious cries from Messerly, but he was never found. So Neff was the only survivor of his company.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first member of the Methodist church in Martinsburg was Daniel Bloom who came here in 1819. He was soon followed by Henry Bridenthal, David Byers, James Graham, Burdine Blake and Jonathan Graham. They soon after formed a class and held meetings in the log schoolhouse, two miles out of town. The house seems to have been built purposely for schools and a Union church.

Mr. Bloom and Mr. Blake both became local preachers, and did considerable preaching, both at home and abroad. In 1830 the Methodists built a small house, which was replaced by a larger one in 1844, which served them up to 1908, when it gave way to the present beautiful structure which cost $5,000.

Among the pioneer preachers we have the names of Jacob McEnaley, Thomas Larkins, Revs. Best, Stevens and Collins.

The present membership is eighty-five with sixty-five enrolled in the Sunday school.

Lutheran Church.—Among the first settlers of the Cove were also people of the Lutheran faith. Their first meetings were held in their private dwellings and schoolhouse. After the Reformers completed their house in 1832, by mutual agreement the Lutherans used it at regular intervals up to 1843, when they erected one of their own. It was dedicated January 27, 1844. The charge being at the time composed of Martinsburg, Porter, Barley's, Clover creek and Woodcock valley.

The first building was inadequate to accommodate the congregation and being considered unsafe, steps were taken to replace it with a larger one, built more substantially. The corner stone was laid July 10, 1852, and was dedicated November 14 of the same year. Rev. Henry Baker of Altoona delivered the dedicatory sermon.

William G. Laitzle was pastor in 1845, Elias Schwartz in 1850, D. J. Eyler in 1851, Joseph Fichtner in 1852, and Revs. Richards, Seifert and Stock following.

In 1894 work on a new house was com-

menced which was completed and dedicated at a cost of $6,000 in 1895, Rev. E. Dutt officiating. At present the church numbers 200 members with 125 enrolled in the Sunday school.

St. John's Reformed Church.—The first structure in which the Martinsburg congregation worshipped was made of logs from the forests then but recently vacated by the red man. This structure was built in the years 1804-1805; and was located about one and one-half miles southwest of the present town of Martinsburg. The Rev. John Dietrich Aurandt was pastor at this time, and served this congregation along with others scattered over the counties then known as Huntingdon and Bedford, for a period of twenty-five years.

In the year 1832 a new frame structure superseded the old log building, and was located on the present church-lot, though somewhat west of the present brick building. In 1858-59, the present brick building was erected, during the pastorate of the Rev. Jacob Hassler, at a cost of $4,200, but since then it has been remodelled several times at a cost as great as the original, if not more. During the last six months repairs and renovations have been made at an expenditure of $500.

In the year 1853 a parsonage lot was bought and a house built upon it for the accommodation of the pastor. This was later disposed of, and in the year 1874 a new parsage was built at a cost of $2,400 and which is the present dwelling place of the pastor. The history of the membership of this congregation is virtually that of the majority of congregations, at times more, at times less. Many of the young peole have at times migrated to different communities, principally to the larger and growing cities, and have taken their letters of membership with them; and while they have not been lost to the church, they have been lost to the congregation. The present membership numbers 136.

The Reformed church in the United States has ever taken its place among the front in the Sunday-school work, the congregation at Martinsburg being no exception. While at present the membership is not as large as it might be, the church is doing a good work, and is averaging over five cents a member per week in the general Sunday-school work.

Church of the Brethren.—Members of this church (nicknamed Tunkers) were among the first settlers of this part of the cove and suffered severely from the Indian massacres. They had from the beginning a strong membership in the surrounding country but they did not build a house of worship in town till about 1870. Since that time services are held regularly every Sunday. The main body of their organization is at Fredericksburg, a hamlet two miles east, and Martinsburg is an arm of this. A number of their ministers have voluntarily located here. Jacob Brown is at present the presiding elder. Associated with him are James D. Brumbaugh, Frederic Zook, John Rush, Andrew Burket, and O. V. Long.

The Old Folks' home of the Church of the Brethren is located here and gives shelter and comfort to thirty-three of the homeless aged of this fraternity.

The membership in town is 150 and the enrollment of the Sunday school is 125.

Church of God.—The first member of the Church of God came here in 1830 or 31. His name was John W. Mateer. Through his efforts Elders E. West, W. McFadden and Israel Brady visited the place as missionaries in 1832. This work was kept up for some years, and they were followed by Elders Jacob Lininger and William Mullennix, who added a sufficient number of members to justify an organization, which was effected in 1842.

The first house of worship was erected in 1843 at a cost of $800. It was dedicated by Elders Lininger and Mullennix. In 1876 this house gave way to another at a cost of

$3,500. Elders Seigler, Bartels and Deshong officiated at dedicatory services. This house continued to be used up to 1901 when it was replaced by another at a cost of $5,000. A parsonage was also built at a cost of $1,500. The membership at present numbers 137, with an enrollment of 160 in the Sunday school.

Among the ministers was A. H. Long, who officiated at the funeral of the lost children of the Cox family in 1856. They wandered from home on the morning of May 24 and were not found till the 8th of April. Exposure and starvation ended in death at an unknown date. The occurrence thoroughly aroused three counties and about 5,000 people were out on the search. The parents, it would seem, were members of Elder Long's church although they lived in Bedford county. A fuller account of this sad event may be found in a separate chapter of this volume.

The Presbyterian Church.—We do not have data to fix the time of the early history of this church. It is certainly known that the first house of worship erected in 1837 and rebuilt in 1888 at a cost of $6,000.

The membership at the present time numbers fifty and an enrollment in the Sunday school of sixty.

Progressive Brethren.—A house of worship was biilt in 1902 at a cost of $1,500. This date was practically the beginning of the church. Since then about 1908 or 9, a parsonage was erected at a cost of $2,000.

The present membership is thirty-five with about the same number enrolled in the Sunday school.

River Brethren.—This church is just outside of the borough limits. Members of the church were among the early settlers. Their first house of worship was erected in 1868 at a cost of $1,500. It was rebuilt in 1909 at a cost of $3,000. Membership, seventy. Sunday school enrollment, eighty.

The population of Martinsburg in 1890 was 588. In 1900 it was 590. The increase in the last decade has not been ascertained, but it is presumed to be much greater.

SOME MARTINSBURG HISTORY.

[From the Martinsburg Herald.]

The first settlers of Martinsburg were John Brumbaugh and Daniel Camerer, both of German descent. The following dates in connection with their family history and time of coming to this place are taken from an old German Bible.

John Brumbaugh emigrated from Frederick, Md., to the Conococheague settlement in the year 1783. He did not come further at that time, for in those days it was dangerous to live far from the forts, on account of the Indians, and at that time the red men had possession of this territory. While Brumbaugh lived at Conococheague Daniel Camerer, who came from the city of Worms, near the river Rhine, and who, like Brumbaugh, had settled near the Mason and Dixon line, married Brumbaugh's oldest daughter, Margaret Brumbaugh, who was then twenty years of age and her husband a few years her senior, he having been born in 1760. At the time Mr. Brumbaugh and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Metzker, had two daughters, the younger of whom after their coming to this place became the wife of a man by the name of Kensinger.

John Brumbaugh, wife and younger daughter and a boy living with them, came by way of Fort Louden and Fort Bedford, and on to where Martinsburg is now located, then a wilderness densely covered with timber. Having the pick of the land he located here. He went back to Bedford and procured a warrant for 1,500 acres of land, March 14, 1785. The Indians were then leaving this part of the country. Some time afterwards he employed a surveyor and had the land surveyed. Later, September 7, 1792, patent for the land was issued to him by the Penns, and which I have in my possession, but he held a warrant for the land during the seven preceding years.

After living here some time another daughter was born in the Brumbaugh family, Lydia Ann, who afterwards became the wife of John Stoner. I will here relate an incident in the

life of Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh. While they were living near Frederick, Md., a company of Scotch Highlanders who had a small child, a boy, in their possession, left the child alone on the door step of the Brumbaugh house. Mr. Brumbaugh and wife took him in and brought the boy with them to their new home here in the wilderness, or far west, as this locality was then called. They named the boy Brumbaugh. It was never known to them how the Highlanders got possession of the child. When he grew to manhod he learned to play the violin and was nick-named "Fiddler Jack."

The first house John Brumbaugh built was north of the "Y," where three pear trees are still standing. The second house he built was nearer the site of Martinsburg, near the present stone house on the Hagey-Clapper farm, formerly known as the Stoner homestead.

Some few years after John Brumbaugh came here, Daniel Camerer and wife and two children came to the cove. Having heard from his father-in-law, John Brumbaugh, they sold their house and farms, and with their stock and household goods emigrated to this place.

While Daniel Camerer and his wife lived at Conococheague creek near the Mason and Dixon line, he built a house there, and I am told by good authority, a man who was there and saw the house, that his name, "Kammerer," for that was the German way of spelling the name, is cut on a large stone above the door. The house is still standing and anyone going there can see the stone bearing his name. While living in this house Mr. and Mrs. Camerer became the parents of two children, a daughter and son, Hannah Camerer born January 28, 1792, and David Camerer, born in July, 1794. When the Camerer family landed here they had a large amount of money and stock, and for years were regarded as among the wealthiest of the early settlers.

Daniel Camerer purchased 700 acres of land from his father-in-law, John Brumbaugh, thereby obtaining the present town site of Martinsburg. The deed for this land was made November 1, 1799, a little over one hundred and nine years ago, and can be seen at the home of the writer. A recorded copy of the deed can also be seen in Bedford, at the court house, book No. 19, page 62, this territory then being a part of Bedford county. Aside from the borough of Martinsburg, this 700 acres of land purchased by Daniel Camerer is divided into the following tracts, beginning at the north: Blake and Streasser tract, James Camerer farm, Snyder farm, Liebegott farm, Provins farm, John E. Furry farm, S. L. Haffley farm, and the Orville Long farm. His father-in-law's tract lays to the west and consisted of the Hagey-Clapper farm, William Tipton farm, and other nearby lands. Lydia Ann, who became the wife of John Stoner, inherited the homestead farm.

Daniel Camerer and wife were the parents of eleven children, nine of them being born after they emigrated from Concocheague to this place. Elizabeth, born 1796; John, born 1798; Louis, born 1800; Mary, born 1802; Margaret, born 1803; Samuel, born 1806; D. Camerer, born 1807, died in infancy; Daniel, born 1809; James, born 1812. These are all dead and all buried in Spring Hope cemetery, except two, Louis, buried at Steubenville, Ohio, and Mary, wife of Jesse Speelman, buried at Cherrytree, Indiana county, Pa. The latter inherited the Blake and Streasser tracts which they sold before locating at Cherrytree. I have no record of the death of John Brumbaugh and wife, but both are buried in Spring Hope cemetery. Daniel Camerer was aged seventy-three years when he died and his wife, Margaret, was aged sixty-nine years at her death.

Mrs. Daniel Camerer was a member of the Church of Brethren, then known as the German Baptist church, and her sons John and James Camerer, built the first German Baptist church at Martinsburg, both being identified with the same church early in life. The building is still standing, corner of Wall and Christiana streets, opposite the present church, and is owned by Miss Sara Snyder, of Philadelphia, having been since converted into a dwelling house, now occupied by J. S. Wareham and family.

The first minister of the church in this region

THE LEVI BOLGER MILL, MARTINSBURG, PA.

was Rev. Manelia, who prior to that time was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and had been educated for the priesthood. He withdrew from that church and united with the German Baptist church. Rev. Manelia was a blacksmith by trade, coming here at intervals from his home near Mason and Dixon line. On one of his visits here he told John and James Camerer of an encounter he had with a panther which sprang at him in his path. He looked the wild animal squarely in the eyes for a long time when the panther turned and walked away. He had his blacksmith's leather apron with him, and thinking to frighten the panther, shook and pounded the apron, but to his amazement the panther sprang back close in front of him in the path, keeping him at bay for a much longer time.

Yarach Brumbaugh, who lived at James creek, was also one of the early ministers of the church, crossing the Tussey mountain to hold services in the cove. The next pastor of the church was Rev. John Soyster, who married Daniel Camerer's oldest daughter, Hannah Camerer. The next minister of the church to preach here was Rev. George Brumbaugh, who preached in the German language in both the old and the new churches.

I have written the above by request. Part of the information was given me by my mother.

JAMES H. CAMERER.

Martinsburg, Pa.

(The mother of the writer, Mrs. Elizabeth Camerer, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Horn, a native of Franklin county, born on Little Antietam creek, near Waynesboro, and widow of James Camerer, deceased, the youngest child of Daniel and Margaret Brumbaugh Camerer, is eighty-eight years old and possesses a good memory. She has a good knowledge of the early history of the cove. The data as above has been gathered for a history of the Brumbaugh family now being written and is kindly given to the Herald for publication.—Editor.)

NEWRY.

Newry is situated in the beautiful Poplar run valley, in the western part of Blair township. Patrick Cassidy, the founder of the town, was a native of Newry, Ireland. He came to America when but a boy, before the struggle for independence. He was at the time a servant for a British military officer. Soon after the Revolutionary war he purchased of Samuel Pryor and John Gilbert 300 acres of land. which include the site of the present town. The land was unimproved, and in 1787 he became a permanent resident. In early life he became a proficient surveyor, and he figured prominently in much of the early surveying of the country. He plotted the towns of Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg. His mantle seems to have fallen upon his descendents or his family connections, as Peter and his son, the late Captain Francis Cassidy, did perhaps more of the surveying than any other two men in the county in their day.

About the year 1793 as surveyor and proprietor, Peter Cassidy laid out this town and called it Newry in honor of the place of his birth in Ireland. The original plot contained 100 lots each fifty feet front by 200 feet in depth and as was customary in those days, many of them were disposed of by lottery. Subsequently additions were made by the proprietor, on the north and south of fifty lots.

Although containing but a small number of inhabitants, it was noted in its early history as an active business center. It was an important point on the highway that was chiefly used in crossing the Allegheny mountain. The building of the pike through Duncansville and Blair's gap and the completion of the canal and the Portage railroad diverted the trade and lessened the chances of its growth and general prosperity. The business was wholly confined to several stores which in trade with the surrounding country kept the place from decline.

Between 1860 and 1870 after repeated efforts by citizens, a railroad was graded three-quarters of a mile to intersect with the abandoned Portage road. The Pennsylvania railroad then took possession of it and operated it with both freight and passenger service, but about 1900 it was abandoned as an unprofitable enterprise. The track was lifted and the people are compelled to use Duncansville as their nearest shipping point.

At an earlier date it contained a hat factory, furniture, shoe, wagon and tin shops and a carpet weaving establishment, but the larger factories in other places have long since put them out of commission.

In answer to a petition to the January quarter sessions court, held at Hollidaysburg in 1876, it was provided that the town be incorporated for borough purposes alone, "that the voters of said intended borough shall not form a separate election district, but shall vote at the same place as heretofore." It was further provided that for school purposes the town should remain connected with the township of Blair.

The judgment of the grand jury on the matter in question was confirmed March 25, 1876, and the court decreed "that the annual borough elections shall be held at the public schoolhouse in said borough on the third Tuesday of February in accordance with and subject to all provisions of the laws regulating township elections." A decree was made by the court, a date was set and officers appointed to hold the first borough election. Samuel Fink was appointed to give due notice of said election and Francis Cassidy appointed judge. M. B. Smith and Robert Conrad inspectors. The election was held April 25, 1876, and resulted as follows: James Conrad, burgess; Jonas Ansman, constable; John Hoover, Frank McIntosh, S. B. Weaver, M. B. Smith and S. W. Noel, town council. Subsequently it was separated from the township for school purposes, and has been for a number of years a full-fledged borough.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1820. Subsequently a brick building supplanted it, which in order to meet the growing demands was afterwards enlarged, and at the present time the room provided is inadequate to meet the demands, and a hall is rented for the use of the primary school.

The earliest teachers now known were Robert McNamara and a Mr. McCoy, who taught about 1820-5. John Shannon, a man of ponderous weight, about 300 pounds, taught for a number of years, or up to the improved school system of 1834. After him came McGarey, Martin Christy and Peter O'Hagan. Michael Hasson was also a prominent educator, who later on became a lawyer and represented Cambria county in the legislature.

The firm of H. and F. McIntosh in the mercantile business, established in 1855, is still continued in the old name. The business of Adam Hoover, established many years before McIntosh, is still conducted at the old stand, while that of Alexander Knox of former years was sold out to James McMasters, who greatly improved the property and enlarged the business. After his death his daughter still continued the business in the McMaster name.

The town contains two church edifices—Catholic and Lutheran. They both date back to an early date in the settlement of the place. Among the first settlers were members of the Lutheran church. The exact time of the organization of their church is not certainly known. Tradition points to about 1815. Their first services were doubtless held as was the custom of those days, in their rudely constructed log houses. The Weavers, Ferrees, Bakers, Wilts, Morgans, Shaws, Leightys and Ynglings were among the pioneer members. Among the early ministers were Schmick, Martin Hoffman and Guenther.

Patrick Cassidy donated a lot on the eastern side of the town to the Catholic and one on the western side to the Lutheran church, provided they would build within one year.

BAPTIST CHURCH, HOLLIDAYSBURG

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOLLIDAYSBURG

METHODIST CHURCH, HOLLIDAYSBURG

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, HOLLIDAYSBURG

LUTHERAN CHURCH, HOLLIDAYSBURG

This was back somewhere about 1800. The first house was constructed of logs and occupied the site of the present graveyard. In 1853 Robert McNamara and wife donated a small tract of land to the Lutheran church. About 1832 the first brick house was built. It continued in use up to 1874 when it was torn down and replaced by the present handsome structure.

The first Catholic church was constructed in 1816. The first priest was the famous Prince Gallitzin. A number of changes in the priesthood followed until it came under the pastorate of Rev. James Bradley, in 1832, who continued to minister to the spiritual wants of his people for about fifty years. The erection of the present brick structure dates back to the first year of his pastorate, 1832.

The late Justice John Dean in a speech at the semi-celebration of Blair county said:

"The Irish Catholics settled what is now Blair township about the close of the Revolutionary war; the borough of Newry is, next to Frankstown, the oldest village in the county. I have heard the late James M. Hewit say that when he was a boy he went to Newry to see a circus; Hollidaysburg was then too insignificant to warrant the showman in stopping; Newry was the larger town. This Irish settlement for a time throve and was prosperous, but the location of the canal and the Portage railroad north of it with their junction at Hollidaysburg arrested its growth and Hollidaysburg forged ahead just as the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad six miles north of Hollidaysburg, created Altoona, leaving Hollidaysburg standing still. But the Catholic Irish settlement at Newry and Blair township for many years was a very important part of Huntingdon county. The old settlers were progressive and exemplary citizens, none better. The Cassidys, McIntoshes, Conrads, McGraws, Malones and others were all active in the formation of the new county. Besides these Catholics as I have already said, there were others scattered all over the county, but for many years Newry had the only Catholic church. There was when I was a boy a small Catholic graveyard in Williamsburg, how old I do not know; but here, every now and then, some devout member of the church was laid to rest in consecrated ground. A neat church has been erected there within thirty years."

Newry has given the county one associate judge, Joseph Fichter, and two superintendents of schools, John B. Holland and John H. Likens.

Lutheran Church.—In July, 1801, Patrick Cassady and wife, who were Roman Catholics, gave to the Lutheran congregation at Newry, then in Frankstown township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, a tract of land containing three-fourths of an acre, with the provision that a church thirty feet long and twenty feet wide be built within that year.

A log structure was built and before it was completed the congregation held services in it, the people sitting on the sleepers, blocks of wood, logs, etc., amidst the laurel, while the preacher stood on a platform of rought boards and had for a pulpit a few scantling nailed together, with a rough board for the top.

It is probable, from the best information obtainable, that there was an organization formulated as early as 1785-87 by some Lutheran ministers who traveled from Harrisburg to Frankstown and Newry during the closing days of the Revolution and conducted their services in private houses.

ROARING SPRING.

This town derives its name from the famous roaring spring which flows from the hill on the southern side and flows through the center of the town. Geologists say that Morrison's cove contains a subterranean lake and that this spring is an outlet from it. There is a large flow of pure cool limestone water clear as crystal. It is surrounded with a beautiful grove which has been preserved in its

native state, and beautified by clearing away the underbrush and constructing a basin which forms a beautiful lake that reminds one of the river that flows from the throne of the celestial city on the verdant banks of which stands the tree that sheds its leaves for the healing of the nations.

There is considerable descent and the way was rocky and this caused the water to ripple and gurgle which in the stillness of the primitive forest created a sound that could be heard for some distance. Hence the name "Roaring Spring." The spring is now inclosed in a stone arch, much of its water diverted into pipes and the stones removed from its channel, and its "roaring" has turned to a gentle murmur.

Nature seemed to be lavish in bestowing its gifts upon this place both in the realm of the esthetic and the useful. The deep ravines, sloping hillsides and the towering mountain with the stream of limpid water, gives to the lover of the beautiful and sublime feelings of enchantment. It was from its first discovery an inviting field for the enterprising. It was at this place that the first mill was built in the upper Juniata valley. From the early settlement there is associated with it some interesting history. Some is founded upon tradition and the real facts may not be known. It was here that Jacob Neff, the Dunkard miller, built the first mill in this section of county and had the encounter with the Indians and violated the principle of non-resistance held by his church in meeting the common enemy in deadly conflict. We will here quote from U. J. Jones' "History of the Juniata Valley," which gives an account of the occurrence in detail:

"The band of Indians, after the Tunker massacre, worked their way towards the Kittanning warpath, leaving behind them some few stragglers of their party whose appetite for blood and treasure had not been satiated. Among others, an old and a young Indian stopped at Neff's mill. Neff was a Tunker; but he was a single exception so far as resistance was concerned. He had constantly in his mill his loaded rifle, and was ready for any emergency. He had gone to his mill in the morning without any knowledge of Indians being in the neighborhood, and had just set the water-wheel in motion, when he discovered the two Indians lurking within a hundred yards in a small wood below the mill. Without taking much time to deliberate how to act he aimed through the window and deliberately shot the old Indian. In an instant the young Indian came toward the mill, and Neff ran out of the back door and up the hill. The quick eye of the savage detected him, and he fired but missed his aim. Nothing daunted by the mishap the savage followed up the cleared patch, when both as if by instinct, commenced reloading their rifles. They stood face to face, not forty yards apart, on open ground, where there was no possible chance of concealment. The chances were equal; he that loaded first would be victor in the strife, the other doomed to certain death. They both rammed home the bullet at the same time—with what haste may well be conjectured. This was a critical juncture, for while loading, neither took his eye off the other. They both drew their ramrods at the same instant, but the intense excitement of the moment caused the Indian to balk in drawing his, and the error or mishap proved fatal, because Neff took advantage of it, and succeeded in priming and aiming before the Indian. The latter now finding the muzzle of Neff's rifle bearing upon him, commenced a series of very cunning gyrations and contortions to destroy his aim or confuse so that he might miss him or enable him to prime. To this end he first threw himself upon his face, then suddenly rising up again, he jumped first to the right, then to the left, then fell down again. Neff, not the least put off his guard, waited till the Indian rose again, when he shot him through the head.

Neff, fearing that others might be about, left the mill and started to the nearest settlement. A force was raised and the mill re-

visited, but it was found a heap of ashes, and the dead bodies of the Indians had been removed. It is altogether likely that the rear of the savage party came up shortly after Neff had left, fired the mill and carried away their slain companions.

For the part Neff took in the matter he was excommunicated from the Tunker society. Nevertheless he rebuilt his mill; but the Tunkers who were his main supports previously, refused any longer to patronize him, and he was eventually compelled to abandon the business."

Although this is given with an air of certainty, it is after all only traditional and may be wide of the true facts. It is said to have occurred in November, 1777, when a party of Indians invaded the Big Cove to massacre the settlers and carry off their scalps to secure the bounty paid by the British government, but the assessment register for 1778 shows that Jacob Neff then owned only unseated land. Besides in tracing the title from the present owner, Mr. D. M. Bare, back to the original purchaser from the state in 1766, the name of Jacob Neff is not included. These two circumstances, viz.: the unseated land one year after this remarkable occurrence, and his name never connected with the title of the Roaring Spring property makes the story somewhat inconsistent; especially as Mr. Jones says he "rebuilt his mill."

Notwithstanding the rich gifts of nature in bestowing her facilities for manufacturing with a single exception of the mill, that was enlarged, no attempt was made to build a town and provide for its maintenance until the Bares took possession in 1863. They are of German origin and possess the thrift peculiar to that nationality to embark in successful enterprises. Daniel Bare, Sr., was a native of York county and in 1831 left that place and located in Sinking valley. In casting about he found a place more to his ideal at Three Springs, to which place he removed in 1836; thence to Bedford county in 1841; thence to Waterside in 1858; to Pattonsville in 1860, and to Roaring Spring in 1866. His death occurred here in 1869. By his death his son, D. M. Bare, became the sole owner.

Up to this time the Spang residence and farm buildings, a very ordinary log house, store building, formerly occupied by Jacob L. Martin, and grist-mill constituted the village. In 1865 the first town plot of fifty lots was laid out by D. M. Bare and Company, pany, and under the firm name Eby, Morrison and Company, the first paper-mill was commenced the same year. About all the families then residents of the hamlet were D. M. Bare and his brother-in-law, John Eby, Daniel Garber, a laborer, B. J. Daniels, blacksmith, J. A. J. Williams and George Himes, carpenters, Frederic Glass, miller, Abraham Shiffer and John B. Sullivan. Sullivan was killed at the paper-mill in 1876. James and Job M. Spang kept a hotel. The only store was owned by the paper mill manufacturing company.

George H. Spang, as proprietor, laid out town lots in 1874, as did also Isaac Bowers. A number of lots lying on the west side of the railroad were laid out by S. B. Replogle.

John Eby died in 1866 and after his death his brother Jacob became a member of the firm and its name changed to Morrison, Bare and Company. Isaac Bowers, a member of the firm, was accidentally killed on the railroad near Mendota, Illinois, in September, 1875, and in 1876, J. K. Cass came into the firm and the name was changed to Morrison, Bare and Cass.

The railroad to Henrietta was completed in 1871. This gave a wonderful impetus to all lines of trade and the town grew rapidly. The old mill was torn down, and a larger and more modern one was built in its place. It has a capacity of four tons of flour and five tons of chop per day.

After the completion of the railroad the town grew rapidly and substantially. Expansion and enlargement seemed to be the battle cry. The town was spreading out, large and costly residences were being

erected, and smaller buildings replaced by larger, new industries springing up and the population steadily increasing.

The town was incorporated in 1880 with a poulation of 489. In 1890 it had grown to 920, which increased to 1,340 in 1900 and at present it is estimated at 1,800.

And for all the town is in wealth and honor to the county, and its industries in giving employment to hundreds of people, making them prosperous, the honor is due to D. M. Bare through whose sagacity, perseverance and upright dealing has made these things come to pass.

The following letter from Mr. Bare's pen is given as the true data of the progress of his business:

"Roaring Spring, Pa.,
November 15, 1909.

Elder Jas. A. Sell.

Dear Sir and Brother.—Refering again to your favor of the 4th inst., I would say from the old warrants and deeds received from the Spangs when we purchased the farm in 1885, I am able to give you the following information:

1st. A warrant for what is called "The Mill Seat Land" was issued for 169 acres to Edward Sanders, December 22, 1766. This warrant was signed by Governor Thos. Mifflin. Edward Sanders conveyed this land to Dan'l Ulrey March 16, 1780, and on January 2, 1781, Daniel Ulrey conveyed the same land to his son, John Ulrey, for which a warrant of acecptance was issued to John Ulrey, July 28, 1795, and signed by Governor Thos. Mifflin as above stated. Two other warrants were issued to John Woolery (alias) Woolerick, one dated June 6, 1791, and the other July 14, 1795, for 337 acres. This warrant is signed by Andrew Ellicott, secretary of the Land office of Pennsylvania.

2d. On March 20, 1821, Johanes Ulerick conveyed to Geo. B. Spang 388 acres of land. The spelling as it is given above is the same as in these warrants. I have no papers in my possession that would indicate that Daniel Neff ever owned this mill property. In fact, Attorney D. S. Brumbaugh told me not very long ago that he did not believe that Neff ever owned the old mill property in his own right, but according to the traditional story of his fight with the Indians he must have occupied it. If you wish to investigate this any further, I would refer to Mr. Brumbaugh, he got his information in regard to Neff from the late Dan'l Holsinger, who lived near Baker's Summit.

In 1863, my father and I bought the mill property with eighty-nine acres of land with it from Job Mann, and in 1885, I bought the farm of about 110 acres from Rufus C. Haderman, trustee for Hon. George H. Spang and wife, from this it will be seen that part of the Ulrey property remained in the possession of the Spang family for sixty-four years and has been in the Bare family for forty-six years. I have no information as to when Ulrey rebuilt the grist mill.

We began building the first paper mill in the autumn of 1865 and started it in April, 1866. At first we used rags, jute bagging and straw; for the first few months we run the mill only in day time and made about 1,200 pounds of paper. We soon, however, began running it twenty-four hours a day and six days in a week, using mostly straw with some jute stock with it, producing about 3,000 pounds finished paper in twenty-four hours. We began using wood in 1876, after which our daily product went up to about 11,000 pounds. At present our daily average of finished product is about 57,000 pounds of machine finished and super-calendered book papers and blank book writing papers. Our first mill burned down about six months after it had been started, we had also several boiler explosions during the first few years of its operation, but have had no explosions since 1875.

We have twelve steam engines with a steam boiler capacity of about 3,000 horse power, about thirty per cent of that power is used in cooking wood, making up liquors, etc. We have three paper machines. The firms' names have been as follows: Eby, Morrison & Co.,

Morrison, Bare & Co., Morrison, Bare & Cass, D. M. Bare & Co., and since 1907, The D. M. Bare Paper company. We employ about 190 men and twenty women in and around the mill. We use about fifty-five cords of wood a day and at present have about 23,000 cords of wood in the wood yards about the mill (would much sooner carry only 7,000 or 8,000 cords if we could regulate it)."

From the beginning the paper-mill company also conducted a store bearing the same firm name. The first store-room was 30 x 60 feet and they carried a full line of first class goods which was handled by two clerks. As the paper-mill business increased, the store also expanded, and at this time the room is 40 x 170 feet, with basement and upper story. It is stocked with goods to the value of $35,000, and employs ten clerks besides the general mananger.

Roaring Spring Blank Book Co.—The history of the Roaring Spring Blank Book Co., is closely allied with that of the D. M. Bare Paper Co. Along in the '80s, Mr. Bare conceived the idea of creating a greater demand for the production of his paper and pulp mills.

In 1886, Mr. Bare formed the acquaintance of Mr. George W. Cross, of Saugerties, New York. Mr. Cross had been for a number of years, manager ot the Sheffield Manufacturing Co., Saugerties, New York. This company made blank books and school goods of various kinds. Mr. Cross having resigned his position in 1886 with the Saugerties company, was open for engagement, and accepted a position with the Roaring Spring Blank Book Co., a general partnership formed in the latter part of 1886, and made up of the following parties: Messrs. D. M. Bare, H. C. Lorenz, D. R. Wike, George W. Cross, E. G. Bobb, and A. L. Garver. Mr. Bare furnished almost the entire capital to start the new concern, amounting to about $25,000. Mr. H. C. Lorenz was made general manager, George W. Cross, general superintendent.

Ground was broken for the first biulding early in 1887. This building was a one-story frame structure, 100 x 100 feet, and was rapidly completed, and about mid-summer of the same year, goods were being turned out and shipped and the new concern was on fair way to success. However, the pathway to success was not to be achieved so readily. Adjoining the new frame building, was a blacksmith's shop. This shop took fire one night in September, 1887, and fire was communicated to the blank book company building, and owing to lack of facilities we were unable to combat the fire, and everything went up in smoke.

The insurance on the plant was inadequate, and when the adjusters came around, they reduced the amount to be recovered. The direct loss was considerable. Nothing daunted, however, the young concern went at it immediately again, and erected t two-story solid brick building on the old foundation, and were turning out and shipping goods early in 1888.

In 1889 Mr. Lorenz resigned from the company, and his interests were taken over by the remaining members of the firm. Mr. Cross was made general manager, and A. L. Garver, treasurer.

During the first years the product was not large, amounting to less than $50,000 per annum, and number of employees about thirty.

In 1891, Mr. Cross resigned and his interest was taken over by the remaining members of the company. A. L. Garver was then made general manager. The growth of the plant from this time on was rapid. Special new machinery was invented to produce the goods more rapidly, more perfectly, and more economically, and better goods were turned out which sold freely.

In 1895, an additional three-story brick building was built, 100 by 50 feet, to accommodate the growing business, which continued to expand until 1900, when a three-story limestone building, 187 by 60 feet, of handsome design was erected, containing all the

modern improvements. The business continued to expand until 1905 an additional three-story brick building, 100 by 57 feet, was erected, and immediately occupied. These several buildings have a floor space of over two acres, wherein are manufactured and shipped, over 3,000 different kinds of blank books, tablets and other school goods. To make these different items gives employment to over 200 employes, about half of whom are females. The monthly pay roll amounts to between $5,000 and $6,000, and the monthly production amounts to about $30,000 to $40,000 worth of finished goods, which are distributed to nearly all the civilized countries of the world. All the machinery is electrically driven.

In 1899, Mr. Bare transferred his interest in the company to his daughter, Mrs. William Eldon. In order to perpetuate the business, it was incorporated in 1907, with capital stock of $260,000, all common stock, and held by the directors and officers of the company, viz.: E. G. Bobb, president; D. R. Wike, vice president; A. L. Garver, secretary, treasurer and general manager. These are also directors, including the following: Mrs. William Eldon and James W. Smith. Mr. James W. Smith is general superintendent of the manufacturing department.

The largest portion of paper used in the blank book factory is purchased from D. M. Bare Paper Co., amounting to about one-third of the entire product of the paper mill, thus accomplishing the results desired by Mr. Bare when he formed the Blank Book Co., in 1886.

Among the faithful employes of the Blank Book Co., who have been with it almost from its inception and deserve special mention in its history, are the following: J. S. Williams, chief accountant; Oder Burket, assistant accountant; Anna McAuliffe, chief stenographer; Frank Lorenz, traffic manager; Jer. Benn, chief engineer; Misses Julia and Stella Herron, assistants in finishing department; Ira. L. Dick, assistant superintendent of manufacture of school goods; David Dick, superintendent of memorandum department, Warren Zook, superintendent of ruling department; Eugene Sullivan, superintendent of folio goods department; C. E. Wilson, chief electrician; Lawrence Swope, superintendent of printing department.

The Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. has been one of the factors in building up the town of Roaring Spring, by giving steady employment to a large number of people residing in the prosperous town of Roaring Spring. This company, with careful management, is destined to be one of the leading industries of the town and of Blair county, for years to come.

Hotel.—Roaring Spring is unique in its hotel business. Public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of temperance. The public desire has been respected by the court and no license has been granted for a number of years. But the rapid growth of the town and the necessity for a good public house caused anxiety that a license for the sale of liquor might be granted. Accordingly Mr. D. M. Bare, A. L. Garver, Wm. Eldon and Mr. Bobb erected and equipped a first class hotel as strictly a house where travelers and boarders could find accommodations. The house is a brick structure, spacious and fitted up with all the modern, up-to-date appliances that make for comfort or convenience. Beside the storage rooms it contains office, parlor, dining room, kitchen, toilet rooms, reception rooms and seventeen bed rooms. Its construction and furnishings cost about $25,000. In license court Judge Bell remarked that if all towns would do as Mr. Bare had done at Roaring Spring, no license would be granted for the reason that the traveling public were already provided for. The house is called the "Eldon Inn" and is an honor to the town.

Newspaper.—The first newspaper was published in 1906. Mr. Amos Claar, who had successfully conducted the Windbur Era for eight years, sold that paper and started "The Weekly News" at this place. He occupied the second floor of the bank building the first year. Meeting with encouraging success he purchased a property on Main street, remod-

eled and enlarged it and has now a well equipped office. The "News" contains eight pages, six columns, and the type is set by a linotype and printed on a power press. Mr. Claar is editor and proprietor and his enterprise is meeting with deserved success.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of this congregation since its organization in 1830, in the small stone schoolhouse built by Dr. Peter Shoenberger at Rodman, is so interesting that we give it for the benefit of its many friends who have left us.

On the corner stone of the present church building are cut three dates. The first of these in 1830. From the records it appears that in that year Dr. Peter Shoenberger caused a stone building to be erected at Rodman to be used both for church and school purposes. It was called by the name of "Middle Maria Forges." Here was organized a Methodist Episcopal class, but there are no records of its early members or preachers. Under date of 1841, with Elisha Butler as pastor, the Williamsburg charge, consisting of twenty-four churches, includes in the number Maria Forges. In 1854, the circuit had been changed and Maria Forges now belonged to the Woodbury charge. In 1856, we find the name of Richard Hinkle, who endeared himself to us last winter, as junior preacher on the charge. Under the date of 1866 we find this record: "About his time John A. J. Williams, a local preacher, moved from Wilmore to Roaring Spring and joined the society at Maria Forges. Through his efforts a gracious revival of religion was had, which resulted in the conversion of about a hundred souls. A new church building was at once projected and located at Roaring Spring. It was dedicated in the fall of 1867, the second date upon the corner stone of this building, by the Rev. J. S. McMurray, assisted by the pastor, Rev. John Morehead. Another charge had been made in the circuit and the charge was now called the Martinsburg charge.

The roll of preachers now records the names of D. B. McClosky and L. A. Rudisill, 1868; '69-'71, J. W. Leckie; '72-'74, D. Castleman; '75-'76, J. W. Cleaver, R. P. Campbell; '77, William Gwynn and J. F. Craig; '78, William Gwynn and John A. Wood, Jr.; '79-'81, Martin Luther Smith; '82-'84, Isaac Heckman.

In the term of '85-'86, with William A. Carver as pastor, the charge was again readjusted and was now known as the Martinsburg and Roaring Spring charge. W. W. Reese served from '87 to '89, and in 1890 Roaring Spring was separated from the circuit and made a station with Franklin M. Welsh as pastor, who served for three years.

From the spring of '93 to the spring of '98 Edwin H. Witman served as pastor. During his pastorate the present home for the pastor was built and on February 10, 1898, the ground was broken for a new church. Elton H. Wallace was appointed at the conference of 1898 and on May 24 the corner stone of this house of worship was laid by Rev. Martin L. Ganoe, the services in connection therewith being held in the Bethel church.

The building was completed and ready for dedication by the end of November of that year and on the 29th the formal dedicatory services were held. Dr. George Edward Reed, president of Dickinson college, preached in the morning from the theme, "Kindness," and Dr. E. J. Gray, president of Williamsport Dickinson seminary, in the evening, from the theme, "The Christian's Possessions." Seven or eight other ministers were present on the day of dedication. The congregation in the new church has been served by three pastors: E. H. Wallace serving two years in all; George M. Glenn serving six years, and the present pastor completing his third year.

By the minutes of the conference of 1898, recording the data of the church before entrance into the new church building, there were upon the records of the church 174 full members. To-day there are 342, a net increase of 168. In 1898, property value, parsonage and church, $4,800; to-day the property is valued at $23,000, an increase of $18,200.

In pastoral support you have increased

$500, from $800 to $1,300. In the old church it required for the running expense, both of Sunday school and church, only $279. Last year we reported over $1,100 as current expense in school and church. Though this is perhaps a little higher than the usual by reason of inclusion of some unusual items, yet there is easily an increase of between $600 and $700 in the current expense of the church for maintenance and extension of local work.

The year before entrance into the new church missions from church collections $125, from Sunday schools, $49; a total of $174. Last year reported $326 from the church collection and $250 from the Sunday school, or $576, an increase of $402.

The total for all benevolences recorded in the minutes of 1898 was $211. The total of all benevolences recorded in the minutes of last year was $804, an increase of $593.

Gathering into totals the accumulating data of the years in this new and beautiful house of worship, we have the following record: Two hundred probationers have been received into full membership. There have been 229 baptisms, 130 children, eighty-nine adult; thirty-two deaths are recorded out of the membership; $22,000 has been expended for church and improvements; $13,577 for pastoral support, presiding elder, bishops and conference claimants; $6,236 for current expenses, church and Sunday school; $5,957 for benevolences. Total, $47,770.

Church of God.—The history of this church is as follows. The first bethel on poplar street was sold and a larger one built on Main street in 1880 and dedicated in February, 1881. This was destroyed by fire, February 24, 1889. The present brick bethel was erected in 1889 and dedicated by Elder George Sigler, December 1, 1889. The main building cost $9,500. Since then one addition has been built for the use of the Sunday school primary department, and another addition for the use of the Ladies' Aid society, at an additional cost of about $1,000. In 1896 or '97, a parsonage was erected on the east side of the same plot of ground, worth now about $3,000. The present value of the church and parsonage properties is about $13,500. The pastor is Rev. D. S. Shoop. The officers are as follows: Elders, A. F. Books, D. M. Bare, David Gates and Roland Smallwood. Deacons, Clarence Hair, George Loose, David K. Loose and John A. Shultz. The present membership is 194. The Sunday school has seven officers and thirteen teachers, the teachers and scholars enrolled this quarter numbering altogether 277. The average attendance for the past two years has been 180; enrollment in home department, forty-five; cradle roll, forty; school expenses for the past year, $227.82. Paid Findlay college the past year $141.16. The church treasurer's statement for the past year shows also the following:

To missions in East Pennsylvania	$130.00
To missions on frontier states	30.00
To Foreign missions in India	60.00
	$220.00

ALSO PAID

To support of superannuated ministers	$18.00
To support of ministers' widows	19.40
To other benevolent Eldership collections	60.74
	$98.14

In connection with the church there is a Christian Endeavor society; also a Junior Christian Endeavor society. The Senior C. E. society was organized March 5, 1889, with twelve members, the present number enrolled being 102. The Junior C. E. society was organized about 1894. They have a present enrollment of eighty-five members, and they support and educate an orphan boy in India at a cost of $25 annually; this they have done the past five years. The boy has lately made a profession of Christianity and expects to enter the ministry in India. In addition to the work as outlined above, the church has an active Ladies' Aid society which has been a great help to it in a pecuniary way. They built their own room, paid for the pavement in front of the church property, paid for installing the electric lights and for many improvements and repairs to church and parson-

age and have carpeted the church throughout twice. They have been organized something more than fifteen years and have raised and spent something over $2,000.

Christ Reformed Church.—Members of the Reformed church mostly from Sharpsburg, organized a Sunday school at the home of Mrs. C. E. Yingling at Roaring Spring, October 20, 1901, and continued to meet there up to January 1, 1902. The school has an enrollment of forty-five. On January 12, 1902, it was moved into the Odd Fellows' hall, which it occupied up to June, 1904. The present church organization, which now has a membership of about 140, grew out of this Sunday school. Rev. J. S. Heffner was pastor from the start and continued up to January 1, 1908. During his pastorate a church edifice was erected at a cost of $8,000. He was succeeded by Rev. F. R. Lefever. During his pastorate a parsonage has been erected, with all modern conveniences, at a cost of $3,000.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF TYRONE.

Location—Early Settlers—The Town Due to the Pennsylvania Railroad—Its Growth—Population—Incorporation—War Bounties—Borough Building Erected—Vote on Gas and Water Supply—Wards—Property Valuation—Receipts and Indebtedness—Water and Gas Introduced—The Post Office—Building and Loan Associations—Plank Road—Railroads and Railroad Shops and Yards—A Disastrous Wreck—"Tyrone of Today," a Historical Review—Principal Suburbs—Schools—Tannery—Paper Mill—Mining—Foundries—Planing Mills—Other Industries—Churches and Societies—Hotels—Art School—Wilson Chemical Company—Post Office—Shoe Factory—Banks—Theatre.

TYRONE.

Tyrone is located in the northeastern part of Blair county on the Little Juniata, 117 miles west of Harrisburg, and is now a place of about 8,000 inhabitants. Its situation is a natural gateway between the mountains and high hills for the construction of railroads, and the Pennsylvania railroad and the Bald Eagle Valley and Clearfield roads, found here their natural outlets which at once attached considerable commercial importance to the place. The town did not bring the railroad, but the railroad brought the town. The land now occupied by the town seems to have been first owned by John Gloninger & Co., iron masters, and formed part of the Tyrone Forge estate. Among the early settlers was Elisha Davis. He opened up a farm and erected a saw-mill on Sinking run. He sold out and left the place as early as 1826. His property went into the hands of William Lyon & Co., who became the owners of the Gloninger estate. They built a log house on the Davis farm and rented it. Among the tenants may be named John Henderson and Philip Hoover. On the site of what was called the Central hotel, Jacob Burley had erected and lived in a cabin. On what was afterward named Main and Allegheny streets, there was erected a log building for a schoolhouse in 1851 and 1852.

No town was projected until the Pennsylvania railroad was in process of construction. Then Tyrone sprung into being. The first plot was surveyed in the spring of 1851 by direction of William Lyon & Co. It consisted of seventy-five lots only, lying north of Juniata street and west of Main street. During that season six or eight small buildings were erected for stores and residences. A frame house built by Jacob Burley in 1850, where the Study block now stands, was used as a store and dwelling that year, and was the first store in the new town.

No name was given to the place by its proprietors at first, but it was called Eagleville by some and Shorbville by others for the first year or two, but when it became apparent that it would grow into a village it was christened Tyrone City, to distinguish it from Tyrone Forge, less than a mile distant, the name being doubtless derived from a town in Ireland. The town grew quite rapidly and in a few years contained enough people to entitle it to a post office, and F. M. Bell was appointed first postmaster, which office he held until

1857, keeping the office in his store. There has been no halt in the growth of Tyrone, although it has not increased as rapidly as Altoona. In 1870, the population was 1,800 and in 1896 it was about 8,000.

A report from the grand jury, April 29, 1857, recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and on the 27th of July, 1857, the court confirmed the recommendation, and it became an incorporate body under the acts of 1834 and 1851, pertaining to and regulating boroughs. The time for holding the first election was set for the 11th of August, and Benjamin Jones was appointed judge and William Stokes and Samuel Beslin as inspectors of the election then to be held. The officers elected at that time were duly qualified August 17, 1857, as follows: Jonathan H. Burley, burgess; Samuel Berline, William R. Maxwell, John D. Bell, J. W. Jones and C. Guyer, councilmen; C. Guyer, clerk; S. Berlin, treasurer; John Marks, street commissioner; Alex Bobb, high constable.

November 21, 1857, an ordinance for protection against fires was passed. January 20, 1858, it was voted that a lock-up, eight by twelve, be built on the schoolhouse lot. In 1864, the borough issued bonds for $4,000 in order to pay a bounty of $100 to each man who would enlist in the U. S. army to fill the quoto of men required of the borough.

In February, 1865, bonds were issued for a loan to pay the indebtedness of the borough. February 25, 1865, C. Guyer, J. G. Stewart and A. B. Hoover were appointed a committee to petition the court to extend the borough limits.

On the 9th of March, 1865, the council recognized the petition of twenty-nine citizens of Snyder township asking for admission into the borough. March 26, 1869, fifty-two citizens of Snyder township petitioned for admission into the borough. The request was granted, and they soon after became part of the corporation.

In 1872, the borough's public building on the corner of Spring and Juniata streets was erected at a cost of $9,086.48. In May, 1874, an act of the general assembly was approved dividing the borough into four wards and authorizing the election of two councilmen and two school directors from each ward. This act went into effect at the 1875 election and so continued until the January sessions of the court of quarter session, when a decree was entered that but six school directors per year should be elected in the borough.

On the 3d of October, 1876, the citizens of the borough voted on the gas and water question, when 194 voted in favor of a tax to supply the same and fifty-four voted against it.

In 1874 Tyrone had four wards. In 1900 it had seven. The assessed valuation of property in Tyrone in 1897 was $1,955,040. The borough tax for the same year was 6 mills, this, with 5 mills of county and 7¾ of school tax, makes the total rate of property taxation 18¾ mills per dollar. The receipts of the treasury during the fiscal year were $14,128.19, and its expenses $11,320.73. The bonded indebtedness was $27,400. The value of public property was estimated at $16,273.81. A large part of this is invested in the public building on the corner of Tenth street and Washington avenue.

The first public building erected was a lock-up in 1857. It was eight by twelve feet. The present one is fifty by fifty, two stories high, and is constructed of brick. It affords shelter for the "citizens' fire engines" and offices for the fire department and the borough council.

A special act of assembly authorizing a stock company to be formed with a capital stock of $20,000 to introduce water and gas into the borough. However, no action was taken, leading to a complete organization till June, 1869. A contract was then entered into and about four miles of mains and pipes were laid. Since that time the town has an abundant supply of pure mountain water. Gas was not introduced until 1873. Gas works were then erected, and one and a half miles of mains were laid. Twenty-four lamps were used for lighting the streets in 1874. The

original cost of gas was $3.50 per thousand. In 1881 it was reduced to $2.75.

Post Office.—The first post office in this part of Blair county was at Tyrone Forge with John T. Matthias as postmaster. During the administration of President Pierce, an office was established at Tyrone and F. M. Bell was appointed postmaster. In 1857 John B. Stewart became postmaster. From him the office passed to Harriet Stewart. In 1861 J. S. Plummer was appointed, which position he held till 1877. Captain F. M. Bell was then appointed, and served a number of years. In 1870 the office was moved into the Caldwell building, where it continued until July 8, 1880, when the room was destroyed by fire. The greater portion of the post office property was saved. In December, 1880, the office was re-established on the same site in the Flynn block.

It became a postal money order office in October, 1867, and is a distributing office for points on the Bald Eagle and Clearfield railroads. In 1883, the number of letters and postal cards averaged about 5,000 per week, and about the same number were received.

Rev. W. H. Wilson, in his book "Tyrone of To-day," 1897, says: "The Tyrone post office is quartered in a commodious building erected in 1881 by the present efficient postmaster, W. Fisk Conrad, who has been one of the most active and useful of the business men of the place for a score of years. No town can boast of a better equipped and better managed post office than we enjoy."

The lower story of the block on the north end, is finished in one large room 23 by 100 feet. Two doors lead into the space allotted to the public, where are found three desks provided with writing materials. The working apartment has the most improved conveniences for handling the immense mails which pass through the office. There are sixteen outgoing and twenty-one incoming mails daily. The annual report just published shows receipts from stamps, etc., $23,423.81. Money orders issued, $22,125.61, ditto paid $165,825.61. Registered matter, 45,222 pieces, of which 28,583 were delivered in town, the remainder forwarded. For the protection of the valuable matter entrusted to it, the office has three fire-proof safes and a vault fire and burglar proof, six feet wide by twelve feet in length and height. The services of ten clerks and carriers were required to handle the mail.

The Tyrone Building and Loan association was organized March, 1870. The capital stock was 1,500 shares of $200 each. Samuel McCamant, president; J. M. Calderwood, secretary; T. B. Heims, treasurer; B. L. Hewit, of Hollidaysburg, was solicitor, but was superseded by A. A. Stephens in 1873. When the business was settled up in 1878, the stock holders netted about 16 1/3 per cent per annum on their investments.

Bald Eagle Building and Loan association was formed in May, 1872, with the same authorized capital as the former. John A. Boyer, president; Henry Crider, treasurer; W. H. H. Young, solicitor. It was reorganized by electing James. A. Crofford, president; Michael McCann, secretary; C. Guyer, treasurer, and A. A. Stephens, solicitor. Under the first management through insufficient securities about $10,000 was lost. However, when the association closed up its affairs in 1880, they still netted 14 per cent per year on the amounts invested.

Tyrone Building and Loan Association No. 2, was organized in March, 1878, with Samuel McCamant, president, J. M. Calderwood, secretary; R. A. McCoy, treasurer, and A. A. Stephens, solicitor. The conditions and results were the same as No. 1.

There was another called the "Central," which had for its president, A. L. Koons; secretary, H. L. Hessor; treasurer, T. J. Gates, but for its operations we have no data. In 1897 the three associations had assets of $300,000 and loaned the previous year $100,000 to 250 persons. The stock-holders numbered about 500 persons.

A Plank Road.—With the meager data now available, it is impossible to fix the time or place of the construction of the first roads in or about Tyrone. It is presumed that the

first of any importance was built by or for the Gloninger Iron company. These with their rough beds on dry land and the "corduroy" bridges over marshy places made the hauling of commodities to market by team both tedious and expensive, and as the surrounding valleys found an outlet at Tyrone and pointed to it as a center of trade, the enterprising citizens made an effort to improve the highways. The Pennsylvania railroad found here the gateway to the Allegheny, making this the nearest and best market for the grain raised in the rich valleys of Center county accordingly. In 1853 a plank road was constructed to Bellefonte. This was a ponderous and an expensive enterprise. It was truly a great improvement in affording a solid, smoother roadbed, but it was soon found that it would be expensive to keep it in repair, and the enterprising business men began to look for something better. A railroad was discussed, and in 1856, the Tyrone and Lock Haven railroad company was formed. They undertook to construct the road but failed because of a lack of funds.

In 1861 the Bald Eagle Valley railroad company was formed and with some assistance from the Pennsylvania railroad the road was completed to Lock Haven, connecting also with Bellefonte by a branch from Milesburg. A road to the coal and lumber fields of Clearfield county was also projected in 1856. A stock company was formed and a charter secured and operations commenced under the names of Tyrone and Clearfield company. This company was also unsuccessful. The Pennsylvania railroad came to their rescue and the road was completed in 1862.

In 1881-2 the Tyrone and Lewisburg road was partially constructed. These branch roads brought an immense amount of business to Tyrone. In 1862 Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania railroad was established. It embraces part of the main line and a goodly portion of all the branches. This division is one of the most important belonging to the Pennsylvania railroad system.

The freight traffic over the Clearfield road is immense, the amount carried since 1876 being 2,000,000 tons per year. The lumber and fire brick traffic is also heavy. The passenger service on all these roads is of the best and is very liberally patronized. Tyrone is the yard of this division and is equipped to handle all business committed to its care. It grew with the railroads; the population increased with the volume of business and its borders enlarged because of its wealth.

In 1868 shops were erected to do all grades of repair work on the running stock of the company. Several hundred men find employment in the shops and yard. There is also a large roundhouse capable of giving shelter to thirty or more engines.

The first station on the main line was at the Upper Tyrone forge and Arthur Clark was the first agent. In 1853 the present depot was established and Jacob Burley was both ticket and freight agent. He served till 1859. That year the passenger and freight agencies were separated and Caleb Guire took charge of the freight. The station, together with the records of the division, were destroyed by fire on December 18, 1879. The present substantial brick structure was built in 1880. The building is conveniently arranged, heated by steam, well lighted and sufficiently large to accommodate all the offices and business of this important division.

On the 30th of May, 1893, there occurred on the Tyrone and Clearfield road, one of the most disastrous wrecks known in the annals of railroading. Walter L. Mains Menagerie and Circus show was on its return from Clearfield. The train was composed entirely of his animals and show paraphernalia, and was heavily loaded. In coming down the steep grade the force of gravity and the mountain became too great for the brakes and engine to withstand, and in rounding a sharp curve at fearful speed a ponderous elephant was hurled violently against the side of the car, which caused it to leave the track with the result that the entire train with all its valuable cargo was wrecked and destroyed. Fifty-three fine, valuable horses and an unreported number of

animals were either killed or missing. Some that escaped death had to be shot, as there were no means of capturing them. Four of the employes of the show and two of the train crew were killed. The railroad company assumed the responsibility and paid all damages which, was, perhaps, the highest ever paid for the wrecking of a single train.

Although this town is hemmed about with mountains and rugged hills, the site is on a beautiful sloping level or flat. The streets and avenues are laid out at right angles. Becoming as it did, such an important railroad center brought to it wonderful prosperity and gave it a steady and healthy growth. Business of every kind increased. New industries sprung up. Costly business blocks were built. Handsome residences were erected, streets were improved and suburbs were being extended on every side.

The following is abridged from Wilson's "Tyrone of Today:"

"The superior advantages of the town from its topography and railroad privileges gradually attracted to it the business of contiguous points and places which were formerly thriving towns, dwindled before its progress.

"East Tyrone (more properly North) was laid out under the instructions from the Pennsylvania railroad company, by Superintendent Wilkins in 1871, and while for years an independent borough, was in reality a railroad suburb of Tyrone. Between the two places lay a small portion of ground which needed to be improved by drainage, but in this respect was in no worse condition than the original itself before the main streets were raised four feet and sewers established. Old inhabitants remember when the City hotel and other buildings, now level with the pavement, had to be reached by a flight of steps from the streets, and when foundation walls were laid with the greatest difficulty in standing water. The Seventh ward is now the equal of any part of the town for comfortable residences and excelled by none for cheerful scenery. Of the space once existing between the two towns, only a small portion remains vacant. It still has its own post office which will, no doubt, soon be absorbed by its bigger neighbor. It has two churches and one in prospect. It contains some good stores and a brick yard. In this ward and in the Sixth, embracing what is known as "Stony Point," many lots well located and level are held by F. D. Beyer, Rev. J. D. Stewart and Dr. Lowrie.

"Outside the corporation line on the north is Greensburg, where twenty-one families enjoy comfortable and quiet homes, lacking only one thing—a convenient means of reaching the business center. South of the upper wards and of Sinking Run is a settlement laid out by Byers & Co., who still have lots to sell. These are within a short distance of the borough just over the ridge which shuts it in on the west.

"Just beyond Schell Run, which is the present borough limit, is the tract of land known as the Denlinger, Poorman & Co. addition. They have about sixty acres lying between the river and the main public road, which here runs parallel with the Juniata river and the Pennsylvania railroad. They have sold a good many lots. Were it not so close to the heart of the town, this would be the ideal truck farm. For working men's homes and for those of larger means, who delight in gardening, it is the choice portion of Tyrone. No work or expense is needed to make a building site. The rich bottom soil is ready for the plow or spade and is very productive. The river supplies a perfect drainage and contributes in return to the moisture and is not destructive in floods.

"Following the old Tuckahoe road in nearly a straight course for about a half mile from this addition, we come to Graziersville. On the way we pass Cold Spring Forge, so named from the cold water that issues from the ground by the river side, but more famed for the fires by the side of which for forty years skilled workmen hammered iron, and for the factory which later turned out four hundred axes per day. Graziersville was founded about the same time as East Tyrone, and though unincorporated, has a village-like as-

pect. It occupies a level site, having three streets parallel with the railroad and several crossings, these at right angles. In respect of business and post office it is part of Tyrone, but it has the convenience of a railway station of its own.

"Thomastown lies at the foot of Brush Mountain on the right bank of the river in going from Graziersville to Tyrone about one mile from the station. The inhabitants of this hamlet, like those of Cold Springs, opposite, sitting 'every man under his own vine and fig tree,' enjoy their semi-rural life, where they have substantially the conveniences of the town and the independence of the country. The shady grove and running water and range for themselves and cattle are the common property of all, while church and schools and stores are within easy reach.

"Continuing along the railroad we are soon at the starting point, from which all these hives have swarmed out; the nest from which most of the birds have flown, but not far, to build for themselves nests contiguous to that of the mother bird. 'Tyrone Forges' is the mother of all this brood. The Upper Forge has 'gone under,' the Lower is still 'on top,' and as a vigorous centenarian, smiles upon the swelling brood of its descendants. The real Tyrone is not narrowed within the present borough limits. The Tyrone of today, as the lineal descendant of the old Iron city of Juniata, has succeeded to its name, and inherits all its estate and honors. Hence it is that our census of the town, while detracting nothing from the population of neighboring towns, embracing all of that which the genealogical tree bears upon its branches today.

"The old town which 'growed up' in ruder days has, it must be confessed, an unkempt look about it, but the infant suburb of Nealmont in its picturesque cradle on the other side of the river, like a young Moses ready to embark upon a career of honor, takes away the reproach from the historic site. 'As pretty as a picture,' is the involuntary exclamation as we look from the railroad bridge which crosses the bend of the river where it sweeps around a curve and then describes another in an opposite direction, enfolding the snug cluster of houses that is called Ironsville. Looking up the track on one side we see Nealmont with its regular streets and fresh neat homes, and on the other 'Elkhurst.' In the background on all sides the walls of green, sloping towards the sky. Just room for river and railroad to thread their way through into the two valleys adjacent which are the basis of supplies for this hive of industry.

"Beyond the Little Bald Eagle creek which bounds Tyrone on the north, a short distance from the paper mill on elevated ground is Northwood. It is well situated for residences and is steadily advancing."

Schools.—The public schools of Tyrone have a high standing among the schools of our commonwealth. In the infancy of the town, the first principal of the schools was J. M. Calderwood. He taught in an old building on Washington avenue. The Logan Avenue house was erected in 1868. It contained ten rooms, however, only six were occupied. S. C. Laird was the first principal in the new building. The house was twice enlarged.

"There are now three large buildings with improved furniture, well lighted and ventilated, the total cost of which is $79,000. The Logan avenue building has eighteen rooms, the Adams avenue eight rooms and the Park Avenue four rooms. A good course of study is laid out and followed, including besides the ordinary branches, the elements of natural science, some of the higher mathematics, Latin and some branches of business. An average of seventeen graduates yearly have been turned out since 1891. Among other facilities, there is a good set of apparatus for illustrating physical science and a library of 500 volumes."

Tannery.—In the early settlement of a place among the first industries were tanneries. Soon after Tyrone was laid out, Mr. Stover and Mr. Ettinger erected a small tannery thirty by forty feet. The bark was at first ground by horse power, but in 1874 Stephen

Lehner purchased the plant and operated it by steam. It was purchased by Henry Vail and its capacity increased to 1,800 hides per year. It is no longer in existence.

The Bald Eagle Tannery.—This plant is located close to the depot. It was erected in 1870 by Daniel P. Ray. From the start the business was successful, but a reverse overtook it in February, 1873, when the buildings were destroyed by fire. Mr. Ray proceeded at once to rebuild and increase the size to double what it was before. He resumed the tanning in June, although the building was not completed until September, 1873. He died March 24, 1881, and his business went into the hands of his sons, John K. and Daniel P. The main building is 42 by 283 feet, two stories high. It contains 126 double vats. It is equipped with all necessary machinery and appliances to expeditiously produce good leather. The engine is forty horse power. The steam is generated in two boilers forty-two inches by twenty feet long, and no other fuel is used but spent tan bark. The capacity of the mill is two tons of bark per hour. Both rock oak and hemlock bark are used, and stock sufficient to keep the work running for one year is stored. Its capacity is ninety-five hides per day. The leather produced ranks as the best quality. When put on exhibition, it has been awarded the highest commendations. At Philadelphia and Vienna expositions, medals have been awarded. It is one of the substantial industries of the town, and gives employment to about forty men. Among the unknown number of tanneries, formerly existing in Blair county, this is the only survivor. Not another one is even standing. On May 1, 1893, it was sold to the Elk Tanning company.

The Tyrone Paper Mill.—The paper mill was built by Morrison, Bare & Cass, proprietors of the Roaring Spring paper mills. It was commenced in March, 1880, and some parts completed by October. It is located at the north end of town on the Bald Eagle creek, from which it receives its supply of water. John S. Morrison was its first manager, but he having died a few years later, the superintendence passed into other hands. The business was continued and greatly prospered up to the present without any change in the firm name. The following is given from Wilson's "Tyrone of Today":

"A busy hive is that which inhabits the square extending from Sixteenth street to the creek, where it forms the northeast line of the borough and between Pennsylvania and Logan avenues. This is the site of the paper mill, its building covering the whole length of the block along Pennsylvania avenue and Sixteenth street, a total frontage of 825 feet. In the enclosed eight acres of land almost all the space is occupied with substantial brick structures where various departments of the work are carried on. With the exception of the railroad interests, which were the start of Tyrone, this is the largest industry of the place, giving constant employment to about 225 persons. The business was begun in 1880 but the company, as at present constituted, was incorporated in 1889, under the name of the Morrison & Cass paper company, with a capital stock of $500,000.

The plant includes all the latest and best appliances for the manufacture of a superior quality of book and writing paper, and the products are in constant demand, both in the United States and in foreign countries. The firm has never closed its works, except for needed repairs. The two tall chimneys which attract the notice of the visitor walking from the station up Pennsylvania avenue, give forth a stream of the black vapor day and night from the fires which run its twenty-four steam boilers and furnish power to its eight steam engines. Fifty cords of wood are received daily and by ingenious contrivances and manifold processes transmuted into the clean, light, smooth paper which passes out of the mill to the amount of thirty tons per day. The wood, in five-foot lengths, is thrown into the jaws of a giant "chipper," whose teeth or knives of steel, with incredible speed "chew" it into little bits of semiform size and pass these into its throat, a trough conducting this hard, dry food into ten boilers, which form

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TYRONE

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TYRONE

PARK AVENUE SCHOOL, TYRONE

LOGAN AVENUE SCHOOL, TYRONE

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL, TYRONE

JUNIATA RIVER, POINT VIEW, PA.

the stomach of this system. There under pressure of steam, and by the aid of alkalies, the process of digestion is carried on, requiring about six hours, and the resulting soft substance is submitted to other operations of washing, bleaching and sizing. A certain proportion of rags is worked up and incorporated with the wood pulp. This is now ready for the paper machines, four in number. It is kept in constant motion, on endless aprons of wire cloth of felt, to strain the water out of it, and drying the process is completed by steam-heated cylinders, round which the sheets are driven. They are now ready to be calendered, or run through rolls, which act upon one another giving the closs and finish that mark the output of this mill. To describe these processes in detail, or even to mention all the parts of the complicated mechanism would fill many pages. It ought to be said, however, that the company has an enviable reputation, not only for the work which it turns out, but also for the treatment of its workmen, whose comfort and welfare are studied. There has been no cut of wages under the plea of hard times, but with unvarying regularity $10,000 in wages is turned into the hands of its employees and finds its way into the channels of trade in the town every month. A relief associatoin of the employees has 219 members who are entitled to a weekly allowance in case of sickness or accident and a death benefit of $100.

Each season witnesses some additions and improvements to the property of the Tyrone paper mill. The president of the company is Joseph K. Cass; J. G. Anderson, vice president and treasurer; Richard Beaston, secretary; Harry Henry, superintendent; M. J. Mike, superintendent of the pulp mill.

The mill is the largest in the country, giving employment to 300 men and has a pay roll of $15,000 per month. Eighteen thousand cords of wood are kept in stock and the daily output is sixty tons of calendered paper. No smoke escapes from the stacks, as it is automatically consumed. Negotiations are now going through through which it may soon pass into other hands. The industry is one of the most important to the support of the town that it contains, and apparently one of the most permanent.

Mining.—In May, 1879, a company was formed consisting of E. L. Sturdy, Robert A. McCoy, P. Sneeringer and James L. Shultz, for the purpose of mining iron ore on the Shoenberger lands in the vicinity of Huntingdon furnace. The Rock Hill Iron and Coal company was admitted as a partner in 1879. E. L. Sturdy died in 1880, and his interests passed into the hands of H. J. Cornman. S. S. Blair of Tyrone was also admitted as a partner. To prepare the ore for market after it was taken from the mine, it was put through a process of washing. For this purpose the water from Warriors' run was conveyed into a pipe line about one and one-half miles to the washing machine. The output was about 120 tons per day. It was then conveyed to the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad by a narrow-gauge railroad about three miles to Shoenberger. The capital invested was mostly from Tyrone, and it was managed by the members of the firm from that place. While in operation the plant gave employment to about sixty men. Operations have been discontinued for a number of years.

Foundries.—James Louden, James Redding and George W. Rose built a foundry in 1863 and continued in business up to 1870, when they sold out to W. H. H. Nevling. In 1873 he connected with the foundry a machine shop, and carried on a general machinist trade. In 1874 a company consisting of W. H. H. Nevling, Davis Jones, Samuel McCamant and George W. Hoover was formed for the manufacturing of white lead, called the Tyrone Lead and Zinc company. Machinery for the purpose was installed and was operated under what was called the Hannum process, James Hannum himself being the manager. He died before the work was fairly started. The enterprise was not a success and was discontinued. The building was unoccupied for several years. In the spring of 1878, W. H. Pauling utilized them in the manufacturing of boilers and tanks. The property was purchased in 1879 by J. M.

Kelly, and were operated for a time by Mr. Nevling. When operated by Mr. Pauling it gave employment to about twenty men. The plant has ceased to be.

A. G. Morris & Sons erected a foundry and machine shop between the river and railroad half a mile below town. It is 300 feet in length. Its equipment for work is completed. "They built stationery engines and have recently constructed a stone crusher of their own invention, of which three are in successful operation, each capable of making fifty cars of furnace or twenty-five cars of ballast stone per day. Another piece of work just turned out of the shops is a newly patented brick machine, the invention of George C. Davison, which is likely to come into use extensively. The foundry is an indispensible element in the business of the town, whose mechanics depend upon it to realize in working form the plans which have been wrought out in their brains. The firm has just begun the manufacture of the Burley steam and hot water heaters, recently patented, but already in use in several buildings in Tyrone."

In November, 1907, the property and business passed into the hands of J. C. Stine & Co., and while they now do general foundry work they make a specialty of incline plane machinery and centrifugal fans for use in mining and the Burley heaters. Mr. Stine is the inventor of the fan, and in his circular he says: "The Stine patented disc fan is offered where a large volume of air is needed at water gauges of from one to one and one-half inches, and owing to its simplitity and cheapness, both in erecting and operating can be confidently recommended. For thirteen years we have been manufacturing these fans; thousands of them have been sold throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, and in fact, they may be found wherever mining operations are in existence. Nearly every large coal corporation in the country has one or more of them in use, some having as many as twenty in their different plants. We have them from four to twelve feet in diameter, inclusive; we furnish the fans complete with steam engines, gasoline engines or electric motors; they can be either direct connected, belt driven or driven with silent chain.

"This type of fan, especially the smaller sizes, is used extensively inside mines to "boost" or stimulate the ventilation at the splits or face. Being compact and mounted on a substantial iron base, they require no attention excepting starting. Every fan is supplied with ring oiling bearings which will run for weeks with absolutely no attention. Their capacities run from 20,000 to 150,000 cubic feet per minute, enough to ventilate any ordinary mine, and then their efficiency makes them the most desirable fan within their capacity. Let us refer you to prominent people using them. Our disc fan works both as a force and exhaust without doors or other contrivances. Our motors and engines are built especially for mine service, and the most dependable on the market."

The incline plane machinery is used for conveying the coal from the mouth of the mine to the tipple, and can be set either vertically or horizontally, and work on any grade where gravity can be used and can be easily controlled. The plant gives employment to fifty men when worked to its full capacity.

Planing Mills.—It seems that the first saw- and planing-mill erected in Tyrone was by a stock company with John D. Stewart as an active promoter and F. D. Byer as the active operator. This beginning was in 1865. In 1868 the property passed into the ownership of Samuel McCamant, John Elist, David T. Caldwell, William Stokes and John M. Harper, under the firm name of McCamant, Elist & Co. In January, 1871, the company was dissolved and Samuel McCamant and J. M. Harper became the owners. The mill was enlarged and its capacity increased. It gives employment to about twenty men. Samuel McCamant died March 30, 1901, and the business is now conducted by his son, Andrew H. McCamant.

Byers Planing Mill.—Perhaps no one man did more in his day to promote the welfare and growth of the town than F. T. Byers. After selling his interest in the planing-mill in 1868, he proceeded in company with Mr. Guyer, in

1870, to erect another mill on Glen and Lincoln avenues. On the thirteenth of May, 1873, the mill and lumber yard was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $20,000. They rebuilt immediately and had the machinery running again before the close of the year. The mill is large and well equipped to do first-class work, and they do an extensive building and contract business. The firm also operated in connection with the planing-mill, a saw-mill with a capacity of 15,000 feet per day. Mr. Byers has also engaged in an extensive lumber trade in Clearfield county. He died in 1908 and his business passed into the hands of his sons.

The old forge and axe factory at Cold Spring was resurrected in a glass factory in 1896. The enterprise was promoted by the wide-awake board of trade. Mr. George W. W. McGraw, an experienced glass worker was the first superintendent. The goods produced are various kinds of hollow ware, including jars and bottles. The plant gave employment to about fifty hands. After a few years of unsuccessful operations, the business was discontinued, and the plant dismantled. A brick yard has now taken the seat of this historic spot, but its history is in the future.

The first train on the Pennsylvania railroad passed through Tyrone on the seventeenth of September, 1850. Its growth dates from that time, and though it was slow at that time it became more rapid and permanent after the completion of the Bald Eagle Valley and Clearfield roads. In fact the growth became so marked that it was difficult to keep pace with a directory. There was growth and expansion on every hand. New enterprises were springing up, strangers taking their places as citizens and a general demand for more supplies, churches and schools. Some of the original stores have been kept continuously in the same place and the humble little buildings have developed into immense blocks of brick or stone three stories high. Stores of every kind, fully up to date and unsurpassed by any interior towns are to be found in the business part of town. Here are to be found general stores, dry goods, department, hardware, drugs, furniture, shoes, groceries, confectionery, jewelry, stationery, millinery, tobacco, agricultural implements, together with bakeries, laundries, marble works, harness shops, barber shops, meat markets, insurance agents and any and all articles handled in commerce are kept in stock to the amount of thousands of dollars in each place of business. Professional men as architects, physicians, lawyers, artists, engineers, surveyors and teachers found here a beautiful field for their operations.

CHURCHES.

It is said that the first sermon preached in Tyrone was in 1851, at the house of William Andrews, by a colored man.

Methodist Church.—In 1851 the Methodists commenced holding a prayer meeting at the house of William Burley. The first preaching service was held in the log schoolhouse, conducted by George Guyor. Services were also held in the City and Central hotels. In 1855, through the efforts of John D. Stewart and Caleb Guyer the first church edifice was erected at a cost of $7,000. It was a two-story brick, 45x75 feet. In 1881 the membership was 335.

In 1885 a large and elegant sanctuary was built on Logan avenue, corner of Twelfth street. The membership in 1897 rose to 700. The Sunday school had an enrollment of 715. The value of church property was about $30,000. During that year the expenses were about $3,000. The missionary collections amounted to $750.

Columbia Avenue M. E. Church.—This church is the outgrowth of a class organized by Rev. Thomas Barnhart in 1871, a chapel being built on Twenty-first street. The first leader was Zane B. Gray. In 1873 and again in 1884, Rev. George Guyer became pastor, serving in all five years. The present edifice was begun in 1891, and dedicated in 1893. It has a seating capacity of 500. The membership in 1897 was 300 and the Sunday school had an enrollment of 500. Epworth league about 100 members. The training school of the church numbered about 216 members.

Free Methodist.—This church was organized

in 1906. From a small beginning the membership increased to eighteen, when they proceeded to erect a house of worship in 1909. It was completed in 1910 at a cost of $5,000. The Sunday school numbers twenty-five. Rev. Davidson is the present pastor. The history of this church is in the future.

Catholic Church.—James Bradley, of Newry, visited and ministered to the spiritual wants of a few families at this place from 1851 to 1853. In the spring of the latter year a lot was secured and the work of erecting a house of worship was commenced. The house was dedicated September 24, 1854. It was 40x70 feet, with a steeple rising from the front. Rev. J. C. Farren was continued as pastor for twenty-seven years, and the membership rose from a small number to about 500. In 1880, preparation was made for the erection of a new edifice. The church comprises a whole square, bounded by Eleventh street, Cameron avenue, Twelfth street and the borough line. There are grouped the rectory, schools, convent and the stately sanctuary, which was dedicated on December 8, 1896. It is constructed of brick with trimmings of white sandstone. At the corner is a tower 125 feet high. It is 65x108. The auditorium is 60x80 feet. The whole structure cost $35,000. The parochial schools have an enrollment of 106.

First Presbyterian Church.—Mr. Wilson gave the following concise history of this church in 1897:

"This church was organized April 7, 1857, in the old United Brethren building. Services were held previously in the old schoolhouse on Spring street. Their first house of worship was finished in the same year at a cost of $3,500. They were very weak then and the property, largely paid for by friends in the presbytery, was held by a board of trustees representing that body, the permanency of the newly-constituted society being regarded as doubtful. In the early days of the church acted as sexton without charge and for ten years they had but a feeble existence, being ministered to by non-resident ministers. Not until 1867 did the church enjoy the full services of a pastor. Since that time the following ministers have had charge of the church: Rev. J. C. Clark, three years; Rev. S. M. Moyer, under whom the number increased from seventy-eight to 323, seventeen years; Rev. J. R. Davies, six years, the membership growing to 503; Rev. H. G. Furbay, three years, at the end of which there were 609 members. In 1896 Rev. A. J. Weisley accepted a call and upwards of fifty have since been added. The present fine edifice on Logan avenue and Thirteenth street was built in 1882 and enlarged in 1891. The seats are so arranged that all eyes converge towards the pulpit; a gallery extends nearly around the room; the windows are large and ornamental. The lecture room, seating 500 communicants with the audience room, so as to form, when desired, one large auditorium. Adjoining the church is an elegant manse, built in 1894, the whole property being valued at $48,000. The Sunday school has over fifty officers and teachers, and enrolls nearly 700 scholars. There is a Young People's society of Christian Endeavor of 120 members, a junior society and several women's societies.

During the year ending March 31, 1897, the expenditures for all objects was over $6,500, more than $1,000 of which was for benevolence.

German Lutheran Church.—This congregation, as the name indicates, was composed of German people. They at first met for worship in the schoolhouse, and later on in the United Brethren church. Their number increased and in 1863 they erected a house of worship on Logan street at a cost of $1,800. The membership increased, but when an English Lutheran was formed it greatly reduced their number, as the English speaking people united with them.

First Lutheran Church.—This church was organized March 25, 1872. Its first pastor was J. Kistler, up to 1877. The first house of worship was erected in 1882 and was dedicated in August of that year. It was constructed of brick and had a seating capacity of 300. It was found in 1897 to be too small for the growing congregation, the membership at that time being about 275. In 1904 a new and commo-

dious house was erected at a cost of about $20,000.

Baptist Church.—The Baptist church was organized in 1870, and had for its pastor J. L. Holmes. In the same year a house 35x55 was built at a cost of $3,000. Up to 1876 the membership increased from thirteen to fifty-four. Various causes contributed to the reduction of the membership, and no resident pastor to care for them, in about 1881 very few remained. Later on the church was again revived, and in 1897 the membership had increased to about seventy, and Sunday school of 100 was regularly held.

Church of the Brethren.—The first services of this body were held in the homes of the members. Later on a hall was rented and services were held regularly every Sunday. A Sunday school was started with encouraging results. The mission board of Pennsylvania took charge of the work as a mission and erected a house of worship 30x45 feet. An organization was effected June 24, 1894, with nine members. Up to 1897 the membership increased to thirty-eight. The Sunday school numbered 110. A parsonage was erected in 1897. At the present time the membership has increased to 100. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 200. The church property is valued at $4,500.

African M. E. Church.—This organization was effected in 1888. A handsome and commodious chapel was erected in 1894. This church started with a membership of one and now numbers thirty-two. The Sunday school has an enrollment of forty-two. The church property is valued at $3,600.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—This church started a mission here prior to the Civil war. Services were held at irregular intervals. In more recent years an organization was effected and meetings were held in halls and in the public school building. A lot was purchased in 1888 and steps taken for the erection of a house of worship. It was completed and services held in 1894. It has a seating capacity of 200. It is worth about $6,000. At present the membership numbers seventy-five, and the Sunday school has an enrollment of eighty. A new pipe organ was installed in 1894. A new rectory was purchased in 1908. The total value of the church property is about $10,000.

Young Men's Christian Association.—There was a branch organized in 1870. It did a good work for several years and then declined. It was again revived by the railroad company contributing liberally for its support and devoting its energies especially to railroadmen. It was furnished with a suite of rooms, including parlor, bath, game, audience and closets. The reading room was liberally supplied with papers and magazines. The rooms were heated, lighted and furnished with telephone connections. A Sunday school was maintained with good interest, and other services.

In 1903 the Pennsylvania railroad company gave a lot and contributed liberally towards erecting for the association a suitable building. It was built the same year at a cost of $13,000. It is 40x75. Including the dormitories, the front part is three stories and the back two. It is divided into a reading room, two parlors, game room, gymnasium, auditorium and five bath rooms, and containing two tubs and three shower baths. It is supplied with hot and cold water. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 250. There is a membership of 370. The reading room is supplied with a library and all the leading daily newspapers. The building is heated throughout, and lighted with electricity. And in addition to this, the railroad company, through the influence of J. K. Johnson, superintendent of Tyrone division, donated and fitted up twelve acres and ground in East Tyrone as a park for the special use of the association. It is beautifully arranged and no expense spared to make it attractive and convenient for the purposes for which it is intended. It contains a ball ground, a running track of one-fourth mile in a circle, a hurdle race track and a jumping pit. These are set and sodded in a way that they must be seen to be appreciated. When it is considered that the town was called from chaos into the order and wealth it now enjoys, principally by the railroad, and leans heavily upon it for its support, and when one

sees how it provides for the comfort and mental and moral improvement of its employees, it is something to be justly proud of and there is just reason to doubt if there ever was a better era or golden time in the annals of the world to exceed what Tyrone enjoys today.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—The first organization of in 1895.—"Since the time of their organization they have not allowed the public to forget that there are laws both human and divine, which condemn dissipation, and command sobriety. They have lifted up their protest as a barrier against the violations of those laws. They have labored to educate public opinion by voice and press. They have urged the indoctrination of school children in the truth that, more than any other, touches their own lives in mind and body. They have helped to tone up conscience in churches and in politics. They have done a noble work through one woman, Mrs. J. Harvey Wilson, among the railroaders. Another woman, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, has sustained for about two years a weekly "Temperance Column" in the "Tyrone Herald." They have planted a fountain as their memorial on the main thoroughfare, where might be inscribed as a good motto, these words:

"Drink, weary traveler; drink and pray,
Water, not wine; 'Tis woman's way."

HOTELS.

Tyrone has from an early day in its history maintained a number of hotels. Only a passing notice of the principal ones can be given. The first inn was kept in an old abandoned log schoolhouse. The first regular public house was the "City hotel." It was erected in 1851, but not fully completed utnil 1853. It was built by John D. Stewart and Jacob Burley. It is an L-shaped building, each wing being sixty feet and three stories high. In 1859 William Irvin became the owner; in 1862 John Weightman; in 1865, Thomas Moore; the same year he sold it to S. M. Aults. In 1872 he sold it to Mrs. Mary Weston, and from her it passed to Charles Wooden, Emory McGowen and Patrick Kelly, the present owner. It has been kept in good repair and has always been a licensed house.

The Leonard House was built in 1854 by Leonard Feuchter, but was later replaced by the "Eagle hotel." In 1861, C. Seeger became the proprietor and in 1868, J. H. Eckenrode. In 1873 it passed into the ownership of Gabriel Fleck and was greatly enlarged.

The Ward House.—This house was built by Mrs. Mary Ward in 1859 to 1862. It is located at the station of the Pennsylvania railroad. It is 75x100 feet, three stories above the basement. It passed from Mrs. Ward to J. J. Boyer, who in turn sold it to P. F. McIntire in 1873. From him it passed into the hands of John T. Fowler. Mr. Waynewright took possession of it to satisfy a mortgage and it is still in his hands. Its location makes it one of the most important public houses of the town.

Central Hotel.—Two accounts are given of this house, and we are unable to decide which is the correct one. We give both.

It was built in 1852 or '3 by Joshua Burley, and by him sold to Jonas Settler in 1868, who in 1870 added another story.

The other account says that it was built (no date given) by A. C. Toner and was intended originally for a store and did not become a hotel till 1884, and that it still belongs to the Toner estate. It is still kept up as a hotel and is one of the licensed houses of the place.

Carmen Hotel.—All that we could learn of this house is that it was built by Crist Sager and passed from him to Harry Daughenbaugh and from him to Allen Garman, the present owner.

Arlington Hotel.—This house was built in 1864 by Jacob Burley and is one among the best hotels of the town. It is about 50x80 feet, three stories above the cellar. In 1868 it was purchased by Jonas Stutterer and passed from him to his son-in-law, David Hagaan, the present owner.

The Keystone Hotel.—The Keystone was built in 1862 by Cyrel Miller and kept by him up to 1885. After his death it was rented for several years and then his son, F. J. Miller, be-

came the owner in 1893, and he has continued the business to the present time.

The Myron Hotel.—This house was built for a storehouse but in 1898 it was remodeled and changed to a hotel. It was built by Jacob Cohn and is now owned by Myron Cohn.

The Pennsylvania Hotel.—George Troutwine was the founder of this hotel in 1861, and the present owner is his son, Leonard Troutwine.

ELKHURST SCHOOL OF COMMERCIAL ART.

Established June 4, 1880.

Elkhurst is a beautiful suburb of Tyrone, embracing an estate of 450 acres of land, comprising a large expanse of ground and picturesque scenery. It lies close to the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad and in view of the blue Juniata river, and has abundant supply of fine mountain water, tested by the United States government, and found to be of an excellent quality. Five large buildings, well equipped with modern improvements, provide for the instruction and accommodation of the students. Two well cultivated dairy farms furnish wholesome and healthful food for the school. Elkhurst has, in fact, every advantage and facility that the cravings of an artist and student might desire. This school was established by H. A. Grip, who for a time did more to make Tyrone famous than perhaps any other man who became a resident of the place. He came from Germany and landed in New York in 1889, and while assisting some of his countrymen in adjusting some of their effects he had the misfortune of having his right arm broken. This unfortunate circumstance consigned him to a hospital for a while. When released he found himself penniless and friendless in a strange city. Even the few things that he brought with him were removed so that he never recovered them. For a time he found shelter in some of the buildings on Central park and subsisted on pieces of bread that were distributed to poor children. Through the assistance of a stranger he was helped on his way to his sister in Tyrone. When his arm regained strength to do some light work he obtained employment in picture copying. In a short time he set up a studio of his own, which, to use his own words, "consisted of one chair, one easel, my crayons and paints and brushes, and a window full of nice flowers and a determination to get a business and a home of my own. I then began to send out my first agent, Mr. Patrick Sweeny, a young Irishman of good address. He sold my work on the installment plan."

In 1882 he was established in the buildings erected in connection with the Tyrone forge by the Gloninger firm, one mile east of town. This he named "Parkhurst," and here commenced a business that in its leaps and bounds to success is not often surpassed. His advertising was extensive. He spent in this alone from $100,000 to $150,000 annually. The highest in any one month was $50,000. His reputation was world-wide. At one time his students numbered 20,000. His daily mail consisted of from 20,000 to 30,000 pieces. It required the assistance of sixty clerks to handle it. Fully three-fourths of the income of the Tyrone postoffice was from his business. Up to the time of the Spanish-American war he had amassed a princely fortune. He belonged to the Sheridan troop of Tyrone, and such was his devotion and patriotism to his adopted country that he discontinued his art school and left his palatial home and joined his companions to avenge the destruction of the "Maine." After his return from the army he never revived his school. He purchased a fine residence in Washington city, and a number of farms around "Parkhurst," and is now enjoying the fruits of his industry and shrewd business management.

Mr. Wilson says (1897): "It is tribute enough to say that though not yet forty years of age and beginning with no capital, but that of brains, he stands in the front rank among the capitalists of our town, and at the head of them all in the net gains of his business through these dull times. The splendid establishment at Parkhurst shows the growth attained in sixteen years from the seed of an idea, first conceived in the brain and then nourished by the indomitable energy and genius of this remark-

able man. And in making his own fortune he helped hundreds of his less fortunate fellows. The pictures which have made the name of Grip famous, are beautifully finished by hand in crayon. He teaches his method in the school by personal supervision and through assistants, who are under his supervision. To others who cannot attend, he gives instructions by mail. He has pupils from every state and many from foreign countires. Many who have undertaken the work have not succeeded, but candid and careful examination compels us to say that the cause of failure is not in the method taught nor in the method of teaching. The sufficient proof of this is that many right here are finding it practical and paying—people of all sorts and classes, not one in ten of whom had either any previous training or any natural talent in the direction of art. For a very moderate fee the needed instruction is given to all who apply, and to all who prove competent, employment at their homes is given. Hundreds of men and women are constantly at work on these pictures and the hugh packages of mail that arrive and depart daily, keeping a horse, wagon and driver constantly busy, are evidences of the magnitude of the work. There are of students and others needed to keep the business running, 130 persons employed about the premises. When to these are added the much larger number of workers scattered all over the continent, the soliciting agents who send in the photographs, those who are engaged in enlarging the pictures, the others who manufacture the mailing tubes and the increased government force required to handle 'Grip's mail,' we can see how wide-reaching is the influence for good that radiates from one man's idea has fructified in blessings to many besides himself."

The Wilson Chemical Company, Cloverine.—In about 1897, George C. Wilson commenced with an oil stove and one pot to prepare an ointment called Cloverine. He claimed for it on his labels and advertisements a very high curative virtue for diseases and disorders of the skin, and as it found its way into the marts of trade and was tested, his high claims were verified as the demand for it increased so that he was compelled to enlarge the capacity of his plant and hire additional help. And it proved that the more he put in the market, the more the demand increased. In addition to the ointment, he also manufactured pills and soap, all named Cloverine. These gained the same favor as the ointment and in ten years from the time of starting he had erected a commodious building and installed an eight-horsepower boiler and three twenty-five gallon kettles for cooking his preparations. No machinery is required and no noise is made in the process of manufacturing or packing. The room, with all its belongings, is scrupulously clean. Three or four men and twenty-four girls do the work. The output of ointment alone is eighty gross per day. Orders are received from every continent and the islands of the seas. It is sent out by mail, express and freight. The mail orders are immense. Mr. Wilson pays in postage alone $15,000 per year. His business in postage, like that of Mr. Grip's, represents three-fourths of the income of the Tyrone post office.

Under the efficient management of L. C. Berkstresser, the superintendent, the business is moving noiselessly along and its future no one can foretell.

Post Office.—The first post office in this part of Blair county was at Tyrone forges with John T. Matthews postmaster. The Tyrone office was established during President Pierce's administration and F. M. Bell appointed postmaster. In 1857 John B. Stewart became postmaster, and he was succeeded by Harriet Stewart. In 1861 James S. Plummer was appointed and held the position until 1877. He was succeeded by Captain F. M. Bell. In 1870 the office was moved into the Caldwell building, where it remained until July 8, 1880, when it was destroyed by fire. In December of the same year it was established on the same site in the Flynn block. Fisk Conrad was appointed in 1893 and served till August 31, 1898. John G. McCamant was appointed September 1, 1898, and retains the place at the present time. It became a postal money order office in 1867. From the beginning the town has been very

fortunate in having good and capable men in its mail service. The local mail with the growth of the place has increased enormously, besides it is an important distributing point on account of the connecting railroads. The office arrangement and fixtures ranks among the best in the interior of the state.

Shoe Factory.—In 1897 a stock company was formed with a capital of $40,000, for the manufacture of shoes. The officers consisted of W. L. Hicks, president; E. C. Poorman, secretary; J. W. Howe, manager; N. A. Hughes, superintendent. The factory located on the hillside close to the railroad warehouse and has a front of 100 feet. A specialty was made of the bicycle shoe from mercury-tanned leather. The whole process of making a shoe was accomplished by machinery. The plant gave employment to about fifty men. The enterprise did not meet with success, and it was recapitalized several times and was finally given up as a failure. The money invested was a dead loss to the stockholders. In 1903 the property was purchased by the McClintock & Musser company for the manufacturing of candy. They had commenced their business in 1901 in what is known as the old Symington building on Tenth street. The firm is composed of energetic young men and they are turning the defunct shoe factory into a profitable business which is developing with the years of its operation. Their products are hard and fine chocolates and jobbers of fruit syrups and imported novelties. The nature of their trade and the sharp competition requires time to develop it, and they are meeting with encouraging success.

First National Bank Building.—This occupies the old study block on the corner of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. It was built in 1905 at a cost of $150,000 and is one of the finest buildings in the town, and ranks among the finest in the interior of the state. It is a four-story house constructed of stone and brick, in the most artistic and substantial manner known to architecture.

The Blair County National Bank is also a fine four-story brick building, erected in 1902. Its appearance adds beauty and importance to the town.

The Academy of Music, located at 200 East Tenth street, is also a fine building, 60x100 feet. It cost $18,000. It will easily seat 1,000 people. It is owned by the Tyrone opera house company. It is up to the best city theatres in its seating arrangements and stage room.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Location—Original Owners of the Land—The Town Plotted—Early Industries—Building of the Canal—Incorporation of the Town—Revocation of the Charter—Mills, Stores and Factories—Banks—Second Organization as Borough—C. E. McKernan's Reminiscences—Churches—The Paper Mill—Williamsburg's Awakening.

WILLIAMSBURG.

This town is located on the Juniata river in the southeastern section of the county. The land on which it stands was originally owned by John Canan and John Swift. It remained in its primitive condition up to about 1790. About this time Jacob Ake, a German from Washington, Md., purchased from Canan and Swift 600 acres of land. The price paid was $6 per acre. In 1795 he engaged Patrick Cassidy of Newry to survey and lay out a town plot. On the fourteenth of August the work commenced. It then contained 100 lots. The streets were named Front, Second, Hugh, Plumb and Spring. Mr. Ake adopted the plan of selling the lots on a lease of one dollar annually forever. And it is said that many of the lots are yet subject to that tax. The place was first known by the name of Aketown. A number of lots were sold but the growth of the town was slow. It contained about twenty families in 1814. The leading business men at that time were Robert Province, a merchant, and also postmaster; William Entriken, merchant; John Martin, innkeeper; William McGimpsey, innkeeper. Among those who owned lots or lived there may be named Clark, Bell, Burns, Porter, Parker, Davis and Bardle. Up to this time the town had neither church nor school. Jacob Ake, the owner of the land, and the founder of the town, made the first provision for education. Seeing the necessity of educational training among the young, Mr. Ake secured teachers and defrayed all expenses from his private purse. His word was regarded as law with the youth, and when he issued a command the parentage acquiesced and the children rendered obedience. Thus it was when the pioneer established his first school. He visited village householders, brandished his staff and the children hied away to school. About fifteen years this system of instruction existed through the same channel, when subscription schools began.

The pioneer settlers in deciding on good locations for towns were guided by such things as were hopeful resources of their day, not even dreaming that the developments of the country would introduce such modes of travel and transportation that might relegate their sites to the rear and build others in unexpected quarters. In addition to Williamsburg being on the Juniata river, it has also a large spring of pure limestone water. It has sufficient fall that only a few rods from its source it can give power to operate a mill. There was one built here at an early day, but by whom we have no account. There was a mill and a saw-mill built here about 1791 or '92. They were doubtless built by Jacob Ake, as he became the owner of the land about that time. There was also a distillery about this time or soon after, but who owned or operated it we have no account. Its

population in 1814 was equal to Frankstown, and far in excess of Hollidaysburg. An oil mill, the only one the county can boast of, a tannery and distillery were among the first industries of the county. The outlook for the town seemed flattering even before the building of the canal.

In 1829 Huyett & Neff bought the mill property and engaged in milling, merchandising and "arking." Arks were a species of boat for floating produce to the eastern markets at the time of floods. Mr. Neff was the head of the firm, Neff, Dean & Co., who in 1857 built the Juniata furnace at Williamsburg. It was through this firm that the Rome iron manufacturing company of Georgia came into existence. Their furnace has shared the fate of all others in the county. A great heap of slag is the only mark of its site.

Hawley and Woodcock established a bucket factory in 1830, but of their success no record is left. The industry has long since ceased to be.

The canal, built in 1832, passed through Williamsburg, and like many other towns it seemed confident that the rubicon of the means of transportation was reached. However, soon after the abandonment of the canal in 1870, a railroad was constructed on its site and its terminus was at Williamsburg. And when the Petersburg branch was constructed across the Allegheny via the Portage, it followed the line of the Williamsburg branch from Hollidaysburg and the town now can boast of a double track road both to the east and west.

In 1827 the town was incorporated as a borough. The officers elected in 1828 were George Slayman, Aaron Burns, Nathaniel Steel, Henry Lower and Frederic Menner, town council; Samuel Fluke, high constable; William Speer and Andrew Thompson, overseers of the poor; James A. Kerr, borough constable, and Christian Coutz and John Weaver, supervisors.

It seems that the government was not properly administered and after a trial of about twelve years the charter was revoked and no corporate officers were elected. The total assessed valuation of the town at this time was $58,082, and on this a tax of $160.55 was levied.

The merchants counted among their customers residents within a radius of fifteen miles, and having the advantage of the canal, the best means for the cheap and speedy transportation of goods, and also gave them equally good facilities for shipping all kinds of produce, it made their business remunerative and brought prosperity to the town.

About 1830 David Bender and Henry Hubler carried on an extensive business in the Williamsburg woolen mills. They gave employment to from ten to fifteen men and boys. It was the largest mill of the kind in the county.

In the Hollidaysburg Aurora, under date of September, 1834, they advertise that "carding, spinning, weaving of every description, blue-dyeing and fancy coloring for carpeting, etc., also the manufacture of broadcloths, satins, flannels and blankets, the full breadth, coverlets and carpets would be performed in a workmanlike manner." They offered to receive grain in payment, which could be delivered at mills or stores in the neighborhood where people lived, and their offer extended to Sinking valley, Woodcock valley, and Morrison's cove. Bender & Co. were succeeded by the Whiteheads who continued the business until the death of one of the firm. The mill has disappeared from the face of the earth.

A bank was established September 15, 1873, with a capital stock of $30,000 as a branch of the First National bank of Hollidaysburg. It was controlled by Messrs. Jack, Blair, Watson, Morrow & Co., and William Jack was elected as president and John Clark cashier.

Soon after the completion of the canal a foundry was established but by whom we have not been able to learn. Later on it was operated (and perhaps owned) by the Reileys. For a time they did a thriving business. Much of their products was used in repair work about the canal. It seems after the building of the furnace by Neff, Dean & Co., the foundry was absorbed by that firm.

After some five or more years a Mr. Kemp

obtained control and continued operations for three or four years when the works were enlarged and sold to George Fay & Co., in 1868. They organized the Williamsburg manufacturing company. The company operated the works for about eight years when they ceased and were dismantled. James M. Kinkead became the owner of the site. There were several tanneries, one owned by James K. Neff, the other by Adolphus Patterson, but no information as to when they were built or how long they continued is obtainable. After the abandonment of the canal Williamsburg experienced a time of decline. Improvements ceased and property depreciated in value and the population diminished.

On tht tenth day of May, 1909, the Farmers' and Merchants' national bank was organized with a capital of $25,000. The organization consisted of George G. Patterson, president; C. R. Fluke, cashier; John B. Stroup, first vice president, and D. T. Ketring, second vice president.

Williamsburg was organized as a borough and incorporated for the second time in 1898. The population in 1840 was 637, and in fifty years it had increased but little more than two hundred, being 888 in 1890. In 1900 it was 935. Since the establishment of the paper mill, the construction of the Petersburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad and the opening of the stone quarries in the surrounding country, the population has increased rapidly, and the figures of 1910 will doubtless show an amount almost double those of 1900.

The following interesting bit of history was contributed by C. E. McKernan:

"The first house erected in Williamsburg is still standing. It is a small stone house on the first street opposite the residence of the late Dr. W. P. Wilson. In early days it was occupied by a family by the name of Duck. Mr. Duck was a blacksmith, and his wife made gingerbread for sale that was noted far and wide as the real thing.

One among the first houses was that of John Mitz, deceased, which has since been remodeled. It was the first or among the first hotels in the town, and it was called the Spring Hotel, no doubt because it was close to the "big spring."

Until very recently it contained a veritable dungeon in the cellar, with a door so concealed that only the initiated could locate it. It has been stated that the proprietor sold a lot of "corn-cob-twist-your-hair" bitters that made some of his customers go crazy for a day or two until they would get accustomed to that sort of "tipple," and while in that condition he would pen them up in the dungeon until they would regain their senses.

Old Graveyard.—The oldest graveyard in this place seems to be the German Reformed and possibly the first church was the Reformed. The graveyard on which the church stood is on East Second street.

Not many of the tomb-stones are now left, though there were at one time a considerable number. It is even stated that some of the stones were carted away and used for paving purposes. Some of the stones, notably of Aaron Burns and his wife Mary Ann, are very good yet, and the lettering on them is very legible, which can not be said of some of more modern make in some of the other graveyards here.

Perhaps not a half dozen people in town know that the simple inscription on one of the stones which reads thus: "Adam Lauer, died June 16, 1833, in the seventy-eighth year of his age," commemorates the name of a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and who spent with Washington and his heroes that cold and weary winter at Valley Forge over 100 years ago. Such, however, is the case, and this year for the first time his grave will be decorated by the Grand Army post. The fact of his being a Revolutionary soldier was ascertained by the writer only recently, which accounts for the neglect of the past. Had the Grand Army post known the facts his grave would have been decorated with others. For the facts here given we are indebted to Mrs. A. E. Garner.

Mr. A. Lauer of Campus, Ill., a grandson of the old hero, came to Williamsburg some time ago and erected a very handsome stone, and built a neat fence around the grave.

The stone church which stood on the graveyard has been taken away. It had not been used for church purposes for many years prior to its removal.

The Baptist Church.—The following is taken from Africa's history of Blair county:

"This church was organized with twenty members in 1829 and received into the Juniata association the same year. Thomas Williams was the first Baptist preacher to hold meetings here. Those who followed him were David Williams, 1834-36; W. M. Jones, 1841-42; W. B. Bingham, 1843; J. R. Morris, 1846, and J. B. Williams, 1844-50. As mentioned in the histories of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, the small brick building erected in 1816, the first edifice erected in the village, finally became the property of the Baptists, and was used by them as long as they maintained an organization.

For some years the church reported by letter, but by removals very few were left and in 1862 it was dropped from the rolls of the association. A few years afterwards the trustees sold the material of the old house of worship, but held the lot. The whole number baptized during the existence of the church was eighty-five, sixteen of them prior to 1830. Jesse R. Hampson, who was born in Huntingdon county in 1804, and died in 1838, after having attended school at Haddington, and under appointment as a missionary to Burmah, was from this church."

Lutheran Church.—It seems that there is a difference of opinion as to the tradition of Jacob Ake's gift of land for the purpose of having thereon erected a union church. Priority was given to the Methodist church by some authorities, and now others claim that the Lutheran church led off in this movement. Without pretending to definitely settle this point, one thing is doubtless true, that all the churches represented at the place used this house for a number of years. In 1823 the Lutherans and Reforms united in building a house which they jointly used up to 1835. At this time the Lutherans decided to build their own house, which was completed in 1836.

This house continued in use up to 1880, when it was replaced by another. This one continued to be used up to 1907, when it was torn down and such material as could be used was applied to the present beautiful edifice, with the parsonage connected. The entire cost was $25,000. The present membership numbers 240. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 359.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The early history of this church it would seem was not recorded and can not at this late date be given with any assurance of certainty. Tradition points back to about 1800. Jacob Ake, the founder of the town, arranged the second story of his dwelling as a place of worship, and for a time it was used by them exclusively. It seems that Mr. Ake was of their faith. There number increased and a class was formed, and in 1816 they joined with others in erecting the Union house. They continued to use this up to 1830, when it was purchased by the Baptists. In 1831 the Methodists erected a brick house 40x60 feet. This they continued to use until 1854 when it was torn down and another was erected on its site at a cost of $10,000.

It would seem from the fragmentary records from 1841 onward that it was the starting point of Methodism in the county, as nearly all other places were included in the Williamsburg circuit. It even included Hopewell, Loysburg, Woodbury and Sarah furnace. Quite a number of changes took place in the pastoral force and the church prospered.

Presbyterian Church.—Among the early settlers in the valleys around Williamsburg were people of the Presbyterian faith. They were mostly of the Scotch-Irish. Prior to the organization of any churches or the erection of edifices for special church service, traveling or supply preachers visited the scattered members as early as 1770. These visits were doubtless contrived at irregular intervals, holding the meetings at private houses. Among those early pioneer ministers and perhaps the very first, were John King and Mr. McDonigal.

In the year 1784 there was a church organized in Hart's Log valley and out of it the

church at Williamsburg sprang. Rev. James Gilbrath who was stationed at Hollidaysburg, and doubtless preached in the surrounding country, organized a church in Williamsburg on the first day of May, 1816. The membership at the time numbered about thirty-five. The first elders were David Stewart, Alexander Nesbit, Hugh McKillip and John Fergus.

The first house of worship built in the town was a union house and was used by all the different denominations. This was in 1816. In later years it was called the "Baptist church," no doubt having passed into their hands.

In 1824 David Stewart, John Stewart, Robert Campbell, Joseph Roller and William Spear were appointed a committee to select a site and erect a house of worship. Jacob Ake, the original proprietor of the town, donated a lot to each denomination for church purposes. The committee, however, thinking that the title would be more secure, paid him one dollar.

They then contracted with Adolphus Patterson for the erection of a brick house 35x50 feet, for $800. This house, though never very substantial, continued in use up to about 1840. In 1839 a building committee consisting of Joseph Roller, Joshua Roller, John Clark, Sr., and Maxwell Kinkade, was appointed, who purchased two lots from John Higgins for $500 and awarded a contract to David S. Rhule and Samuel F. Cooper to erect a house for $2,300. The additions and changes when completed swelled the amount to $3,500. It was completed in 1841.

In 1860 the house was remodeled. A new spire and new bell took the place of the old ones, and the pews and pulpit were reconstructed. The cost was $1,000.

The parsonage was purchased in 1849 by James M. Johnston, Joseph Fay, John K. Neff, Samuel Dean and Joshua Roller, paying $100 each. The remaining $300 of the purchase money was made up by the congregation. The present membership is about 225, with an enrollment in the Sunday school of 150. During 1909 about $800 were spent in repairs and painting.

A number of enterprising residents of Williamsburg a few years ago conceived the idea of establishing some enterprise that would revive the industrial progress of the town, and a paper mill, it was decided, would be more suited to the place than any other line of manufacture. A careful canvass of the territory that would be directly benefitted by the step was successful in securing the co-operation of a number of persons, but the amount of capital that was required was not immediately forthcoming.

With this condition confronting the projectors of the mill, the idea was conceived of bringing the matter to the attention of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the great steel king, and soliciting his assistance. Mr. Schwab is a native of Williamsburg, and has always had pleasant recollections and a warm spot in his heart for the town of his birth. The project in due time was carefully laid before him, with the result that he was interested and immediately agreed to render all aid in his power to help his former townsmen. With his support assured, no time was lost in bringing the plans to a successful fruition.

On May 19, 1903, the corner stone of the industry that is destined to bring Williamsburg to a position of importance was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. One of the greatest crowds ever gathered in the hospitable town was present, demonstrating the greatest interest that centered in the event. Among those who rejoiced in the changed outlook of the town was Mr. Schwab. At the dedicatory exercises he renewed his pledge to stand by the town, and informed an appreciative audience of his friends that they should proceed with their plans, and any help they might need, they could could rest assured, would be forthcoming. That he made good his word in every particular is evidenced by what the visitors to Williamsburg will see today.

It was originally intended to expend about $250,000 for the plant, but as the work progressed it was readily realized that this sum would be wholly inadequate, if the works were to be made up-to-date in every particular and in conformity with the ideals of the prospectors.

It is stated that close on to a million dollars had been consumed in the various parts of the mill before they were ready for operation.

There may be larger paper mills in the country than the Williamsburg plant, but there are none more adapted for the purposes for which it was constructed. The machinery is all of the latest and most improved pattern, enabling the product to be turned out at the minimum of cost, while at the same time maintaining a high standard of quality. The two large paper making machines, making paper 100 and 112 inches wide, respectively, have embodied in them the very latest ideas which experience has demonstrated to be essential and effective in the production of paper.

There are thirteen buildings used in the various stages of paper manufacture, but each of these are subjoined, making in reality one monster and continuous plant. Each building is interdependent of the others, but performing its proper and independent part in the whole scheme of manufacture. Starting with the power room, where are located a battery of the very latest and most improved boilers, which is connected with a building containing a 1,200 horsepower compound engine, which supplies the motive power that runs an alternating generator that supplies all the power that is required to operate the almost interminable machinery, the various processes used in converting the logs of wood into the finest grade of super-calendered paper, can be traced until the finished product is packed in the shipping room and sent to various parts of the country, to be converted into books that will have an important part, perhaps, on the civilization and life of the world.

All buildings have been erected with an eye to their permanence and substantiability. Nothing has been done in a slipshod or careless manner. Those who conceived and successfully completed the project had in their minds' eye the future of the plant and the town which it will enrich, and natural growth has been provided for. Stone and brick are used almost exclusively in construction. All buildings are well lighted and well ventilated, making the conditions of labor as pleasant as possible. Nothing that would contribute to the comfort and well-being of employes has been overlooked; while the very nature of the work is attended with unavoidable disagreeable features, these have been reduced to the smallest degree, and it is a conservative statement to say that there is no paper manufacturing plant in the country that excels it in this regard.

Wood is used exclusively in the manufacture of paper, the raw material being reduced to pulp by what is called the "soda process." Mr. H. A. Dariall, general manager of sales, who is a thorough paper man and intimately acquainted with the multiplicity of details that attend its production, has described minutely and in an interesting and enlightening manner the various phases of the work which appear in another article in this issue. A careful perusal of his "personally conducted tour" cannot but be of advantage to the reader.

Thousands and thousands of cords of raw material are stacked near the mill, the supply on hand being sufficient to keep the works operating to their fullest capacity for three years. Of course, as fast as this wood is converted into the finished product new supplies are being received, it being the intention to always keep at least three years' supply ahead. This will obviate any necessity for closing the works on account of not receiving a sufficient quantity of wood to keep it in operation, the wisdom here displayed by the management being in keeping with that which has characterized every phase of the enterprise.

The question of obtaining a sufficient supply of water is also one that will give no concern. The projectors have secured a spring of pure, sparkling water, with a daily flow of about 6,000,000 gallons. Water, in the manufacture of paper, next to the wood, is most essential; in fact, without it there could be no production. It is also quite necessary that water should be as pure and clear as possible. These conditions have been met in the supply secured. The spring never varies in the amount of flow, and the water is as pure as it is possible to se-

cure it. The best evidence of this is the large trout that can be seen gliding through the water.

It is the desire of the management of the mill to give employment to as many home people as possible. Hereafter, instead of boys and girls looking forward to the time when they will be compelled to go out in the world and seek employment, they will have the consolation of knowing that if they are industrious and temperate they will be enabled to earn a competency at home.

Of course, those who have been brought from a distance have added to the well being of the town. They have made imperative the erection of the large number of new houses, homes that will compare favorably with those found anywhere. The increase in population, incident to the starting of the works, will amount to several hundred souls, who will have to be fed and clothed, and business will be increased to that extent.

The town people can rejoice that it possesses a number of far-seeing and energetic citizens, and also in the fact that it numbered among its native sons Mr. Schwab. Without money, energy is practically useless; and Mr. Schwab, after a career of achievement and success in other fields of endeavor, was in a position to extend the needed aid. That he was willing to do something for the place where he first saw the light of day, and has opened up for it a career of usefulness and prosperity, has endeared him in the heart of every man in Williamsburg. He has helped the people into a position where they are able to help themselves, and his friendship for the town has caused to be erected to his memory a monument that will be more enduring than bronze or marble.

The hope is frequently expressed by enthusiastic residents of Williamsburg that in the very near future the place will take rank as the third town in the county in point of size and industrial importance, and there is no reason for declaring that they are unduly optimistic. With many natural advantages, with a population noted for its industry and sobriety, and encouraged by the great impetus given it by the recent industrial revival, the outlook, indeed, is most promising.

Stirred by the success of the initial venture, the enterprising people will undoubtedly be spurred on to other efforts in the line of progress, the careless and don't-care-what-happens feeling that is so frequently found in villages which have been atrophied by the sudden stopping of industrial activity, and with which Williamsburg was, until within recent years, not exempt, has been displaced by a laudable determination to a place of importance in the industrial world, and that they will succeed in their efforts is certainly assured by the accomplishments of a few short years.

The town of Williamsburg, lying dormant and dead in an industrial sense since Civil war times, has had a great awakening, presaging a future of progress and prosperity, and today will officially mark the beginning of the new epoch. The Williamsburg Paper Manufacturing company, which has revitalized and instilled new energy and vigor in the staid old village, giving hope to the inhabitants that great things are in store, will be formally opened, and to properly observe the occasion elaborate preparations have been made by a committee of enterprising citizens.

The day will probably be the greatest in the history of the borough, and it is expected that hundreds of former citizens, compelled to go elsewhere to seek a livelihood by the lifeless condition of their birthplace, will return and rejoice, with those who have remained, on the improved outlook.

For three years the people have thought and talked about little else than the paper plant. It was so pregnant with possibilities and meant so much to the town and its people that there is no wonder that this was so. With no industry worth mentioning and no future that would hold out hope, the older residents who for various reasons had remained loyal to the place had watched with sorrowful eyes the decay of the village. Vigorous and ambitious young men, finding all roads to a successful career barred to them in their home town, were compelled to seek new fields for the dis-

play of their talents, and as soon as they were old enough went out into the world in the struggle with fortune.

This was the condition a few years ago when Mr. J. F. Ellsworth succeeded in convincing a few enterprising residents that something should be done to reinvigorate the place. Had it not been for the fact that the accident of birth made Mr. Charles M. Schwab a native of the place, their efforts would probably have been fruitless, as it requires much enthusiasm and much happy optimism to induce people to expend in a comparatively unknown venture the amount of money that has been used to build and equip the paper plant.

Mr. Schwab, having been appealed to, readily assented to the proposition and pledged his fortune to the success of the undertaking. Nothing else was required, and work was energetically started on the project, the successful completion of which is celebrated with great rejoicing.

There is not a town or city in the country that would not welcome with open arms such an enterprise as has been given to Williamsburg. It assures permanent and profitable employment to several hundred people, and with its inhabitants employed at remunerative occupation the town is bound to be prosperous. All lines of business are affected, and the money that comes through the paper mill will find its way through all the channels and arteries of trade, everybody receiving benefit and prospering in a greater or less degree.

Signs of a new era are everywhere apparent. On all sides in the village can be seen new houses recently erected or others in course of construction. In the western end of the village a new town has been laid out, with nearly a hundred up-to-date and comfortable villas. Rarely can one find workingmen's houses that are superior to these.

It is estimated that nearly 200 homes have been erected in the past two or three years, and this revival of building operations can be attributed solely to the new industrial plant. Encouraged by the bright prospect, others have remodelled and improved their properties, and more of this work will be done next spring.

To those who visit Williamsburg for the first time it resembles a boom town, instead of one that is more than half a century old. Activity is displayed on every hand. In course of erection is a magnificent new hotel, an opera house and several business places. To suggest five years ago that these places would be necessary would have brought on the head of the prophet nothing but scorn and derision. No one ever dreamt that such a thing could be possible. Williamsburg, there was every reason to believe, had lived its span, and, like hundreds of other once-prosperous communities, was destined to a life of undisturbed placidity, serving merely as an abiding place for its few inhabitants.

The plant is supplied with ten 250 horsepower boilers of one pattern and two 125 horse-power of another. These are supplied through automatic stokers from storage bins overhead. This battery of boilers is capable of producing some 3,300 horse power. The largest consumption of steam is in the engine room adjoining, where a 1,250 horse power compound engine runs an alternating generator, which supplies practically all the power used in various departments of the mills.

Electricity was adopted as the most modern and economical method of power transmission. In the same room you will see a smaller engine of the Corlis type running a direct current dynamo, which is used for lighting purposes. This dynamo furnishes current, not only for the mills, but also for the borough of Williamsburg and many private consumers. At one side of the room is a large switchboard from which is controlled all of the lighting and power circuits.

In April, 1906, the interest of all the original stockholders was acquired by the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., of New York city, and is owned and operated by them. The present officers of the Williamsburg Paper Manufacturing Co., are Joseph K. Cass, presi-

dent; John G. Anderson, vice president; F. S. Armstrong, secretary and treasurer. The present superintendent of the mill is John B. Stroup. About forty cords of wood daily are used and a stock of about 12,000 cords carried, and the average daily production runs from 85,000 to 90,000 pounds. The pay roll is $12,000 per month. From 200 to 225 people are employed. The company was incorporated November 13, 1902.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE ADVANCE IN VALUES.

Disappearance of Old Industries and the Establishment of New—Benefits of the Change—Increase in Property Values—A Few Illustrative Cases—Increase in Population and the General Prosperity—Credit Due the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The careful observer will notice in reading the history of Blair county that the industries of former years, and some that seemed in their day to have no limit, and that really called for the establishing of the county, have entirely disappeared. The development of the iron business was almost marvelous. It is doubtful if the glowing climate and glittering gold mines of California brought more wealth and happiness to its people in the same extent of territory than the iron mines of Blair county brought to those who reduced the crude ore to the useful articles of everyday life. The question that would naturally arise is if these profitable, wealth and happiness producing industries are gone what is left for Blair county? What about its future? These changes did not come suddenly. In some cases these former industries were pushed to the side as becoming unprofitable because of other things that were coming into birth. When workmen were thrown out of employment because of the discontinuance of one thing, they usually found something more profitable elsewhere. True, sometimes it required a little effort to become accustomed to readjustments, and even this had its advantages. More people sought to have their own homes. Farms were reduced in size or divided so as to crop fewer acres and give better tillage. Property has continued to advance in price. Capitalists have found that Blair county afforded a profitable field for investments in land, especially around Altoona, Tyrone, Hollidaysburg and along the railroad and trolley lines. Mr. Jones, in his history of the Juniata valley speaks of the advance in the value of real estate sixty years ago before the iron industry had reached the zenith of its glory. It will serve us well as a basis of comparison:

"Some years ago a gentleman in Huntingdon county took a tract of timber land, lying at the base of the mountain in Blair county, for a debt of some $400 or $500. The debt was deemed hopelessly bad, and the land little better than the debt itself. Right willingly would the new owner have disposed of it for a trifle, but no purchaser could be found. Anon the railroad was built, and a number of steam saw-mills were erected on lands adjoining the track in question, when the owner found a ready purchaser at the sum of $2,500 cash. A gentleman in Gaysport, in the summer of 1854, purchased twelve acres of ground back of Hollidaysburg for $700. This sum he netted by the sale of the timber taken off it preparatory to breaking it up for cultivation. After owning it just one year, he disposed of it for $3,000. A gentleman in Hollidaysburg in 1854, bought 380 acres of ground adjoining the Franktown ore bank for $380. The undivided half of this land was sold in 1856 for $2,900, showing an increase in value of about 1,400 per centi n fifteen months, and yet the other half could not be purchased for $5,000. By this the land speculator will see

that it is not necessary for him to go to the far west to pursue his calling while real estate rises so rapidly in value at home."

This increase in the value of land sixty years ago seemed to the people then to be a wonderful thing. But much of this same land has steadily increased in value since then. And while the intrinsic value, such as minerals, have been exhausted, values have increased in other ways. Among these may be noticed town plots, railroad yards, adjacent to railroad conveniences and water rights. One town lot back of Hollidaysburg at the place where the gentleman bought fourteen acres will now bring more than he paid for the entire tract and lots in town will bring more than he received for his fourteen acres.

Out-laying farms, among the hills and mountains that were unproductive and usually sold at a nominal price of from $1,000 to $3,000, as they were wanted for rights of way for water sold readily at from $6,000 to $12,000.

In the vicinity of limestone boulders where quarries were opened, land that was purchased sixty years ago from $10 to $20 per acre sold for $1,000. Those who sold the rock on royalties may in the end realize much more.

So on every hand values are on the increase. Blair is richer now than at any time in its history. Its population has steadily increased and prosperity is manifest on every hand. Steady employment is found at fair remuneration for all who desire to work. To feed and clothe the vast population taxes the energies of the tillers of the soil and the dealers in trade. One million dollars are paid by the Pennsylvania railroad to its employes every month in Altoona. This wonderful corporation has become the life of the county. Its headquarters are here, and here its treasure is poured out. It is not certain that the resources of former industries are exhausted. There is doubtless much undeveloped mineral, but the pressure of the times relegated the manufacturing to the rear, and while the people of today do not suffer in consequence, the generations to come may be all the richer by it.

CHAPTER XXXII.

COUNTY POLITICS OLD AND NEW.

Early Interest in Politics Taken by Blair County Citizens—Pioneer Justices—State and National Elections — Political Conventions — Early Parties—Blair a Republican County—Some Hard-fought Battles—Visits of National Political Leaders—Altoona's Politics—Blair County's Officers.

From the earliest days, the people of Blair county took a great interest in politics, but until the development of the iron industries and the construction of the canal in the thirties, the voting population was small. Among the first elective officers of the county were justices of the peace, or "squires," as they were commonly termed. These officers were selected from among the most intelligent citizens; they often settled neighborhood disputes out of court and were generally known as the peacemakers of their respective localities. They held court in the largest room of their houses, and the yard was taken up with the vehicles of those who came to hear the trials. The local elections in the early days brought out little partisan feeling. The early settlers met irrespective of party and put the best man in the field, then went to the various polls, swapped horses, voted and went home.

When it came to state and national elections it was very different. Excitement then, as a rule, rose to a high pitch. During the entire existence of the whig party, Blair county could generally be depended upon to give a majority to that party, and from the organization of the republican party to the present time it has invariably recorded a majority for the candidates of that party. General William Henry Harrison and Henry Clay were great favorites among the whigs of the county. Their names were sufficient to rouse the most intense enthusiasm. During the campaign of 1840, Henry Clay visited Bedford and several wagons filled with enthusiastic admirers of the great statesman, were driven overland to that town, a distance of forty-five miles, to hear him speak and to participate in a torchlight parade that was held. The practice of naming children in honor of political idols was much in vogue then, and many of the old men living today carry the names of the great political leaders of the early days.

The first republican convention in Blair county was held in 1855 and was presided over by the late Hon. Samuel S. Blair. One of the delegates from Frankstown township was the late Joseph Stiffler, grandfather of the author. A ticket was placed in nomination for the various county offices, but as the opposition to the democratic party was in rather chaotic condition, being divided among the whigs, know-nothings and republicans, the democrats won. The next year, however, the republicans were successful and at the election in 1858, Mr. Blair was elected to congress from the district of which Blair county formed a part. He was re-elected in 1860.

From the organiaztion of the republican party down to the present, Blair county has been a normal republican county, and the occasions when it has been carried by the opposition have been the exception. It has nevertheless been the scene of many hard-fought

political battles, notably the judicial campaigns. The judicial campaign of 1871, which resulted in the election of Blair county's favorite, John Dean, over Judge Taylor, of Huntingdon, the two counties then embracing one judicial district, was a most bitter one and engendered much animosity. In 1891, when Judge Dean ran for the third time, his opponent was H. T. Ames, Esq., of Williamsport, Pennsylvania., no member of the Blair county bar desiring to enter a contest against Judge Dean. Ames was a prohibitionist, and the issue was fought out on the question of license or no license. Judge Dean defeated Ames by a majority of over 3,000 votes. Judge Dean retired the following year, having been elected a justice of the supreme court, and Governor Robert E. Pattison, who was a democrat, appointed Hon. August S. Landis to serve until the ensuing election. Judge Landis was nominated by the democratic party for the full term, while the republicans named Martin Bell at a convention in which he was opposed by Benjamin L. Hewit and Nicholas P. Mervine. The ensuing campaign was one of the hardest fought in the history of the county. During his brief service on the bench, Judge Landis had very materially reduced the number of liquor licenses and he was generally supported by the temperance element in the county and party lines were not closely drawn. Judge Bell was elected by more than 2,000 majority. In the judicial campaign of 1903 Judge Bell was obliged to contest for the nomination of his own party, his opponent being William S. Hammond, Esq., of Altoona. His opponent at the election were A. V. Dively, democrat, and Henry A. Davis, independent republican and prohibitionist. The issue of license or no license was sharply drawn between Bell and Davis, who was his most formidable opponent, but Judge Bell was re-elected by a plurality of more than 2,000.

A great majority of those who have served in the other county offices have been members of the republican party. Notable exceptions have been James P. Stewart, who served three terms as prothonotary, Abraham Lingenfelter, who served a term as register and recorder, and Thomas D. Hughes, who defeated C. D. Beegle for sheriff in 1894. Opposition to the state republican leadership resulted in the election of democratic or independent republicans to the legislature on several occasions, and in 1906, William H. Berry, democratic candidate for state treasurer, carried the county over J. Lee Plummer, of Hollidaysburg, who had the republication nomination, and was elected in the state. This outcome was not the result of unpopularity on Mr. Plummer's part, for he had served the county very acceptably in the legislature, but was the result of general dissatisfaction with the administration at Harrisburg, growing out of the building of the new state capitol.

As a result of its political one-sidedness, Blair county has not often been visited by national political leaders. James G. Blaine visited Altoona in 1886 in conjunction with General James A. Beaver, republican candidate for governor, and addressed an immense multitude at the ball grounds. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks spoke in the court house at Hollidaysburg when a candidate for vice president with Roosevelt in 1904; one of the few political speeches delivered by the late Senator Matthew S. Quay, was made by him in the Eleventh Avenue opera house in Altoona in 1898. The various candidates for governor have usually visited the county during campaigns. William J. Bryan has appeared in Altoona on several occasions, but not during any of his campaigns for the presidency.

The city of Altoona was formerly democratic, but for the past quarter of a century has invariably registered a majority for the republican party at national elections. On local issues, however, the voters of the city have been conspicuously independent, and the city administration has been more frequently in the hands of the democratic party than the republican. Of the thirteen mayors of the city, seven have been democrats, one of these serving three terms and two others two terms, while but one of the six republicans served two

terms. In the 42 years since the formation of the city in 1868, the democrats have held the reins of government twenty-five years and the republicans seventeen years.

Some of the bitterest political battles ever waged in the county were for congressional honors. When the county was formed in 1846 it formed a part of the seventeenth district, embracing Center, Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin counties. In 1852 the state was redistricted and Blair was embraced in the eighteenth district, which also included Somerset, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. By the apportionment of 1862 it became a part of the seventeenth district, embracing Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. In 1873 the apportionment act made it a part of the twentieth district, embracing Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Bedford counties. The district thus remained until 1904, when by a re-apportionment Blair county was made a part of the nineteenth district, the other counties being Bedford and Cambria. The members who have served the district of which Blair has formed a part from time to time since 1846 are as follows:

1846, John Blanchard, of Center; 1848, Samuel Calvin, of Blair; 1850, Andrew Parker, of Juniata; 1852, John McCulloch, of Huntingdon; 1854-56, John R. Edie, of Somerset; 1858-60, Samuel S. Blair, of Blair; 1862, Archibald McAllister, of Blair; 1864, Abraham A. Barker, of Cambria; 1866-69, Daniel J. Morrell, of Cambria; 1870-72, R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon; 1874, John Reilly, of Blair; 1876, Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria; 1878, Alexander H. Coffroth, of Somerset; 1880-82-84, Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria; 1886-88-90, Edward Scull, of Somerset; 1892-94-96, Josiah D. Hicks, of Blair; 1898, Joseph E. Thropp, of Bedford; 1900-02, Alvin Evans, of Cambria; 1904-6-8, John M. Reynolds, Bedford.

In the sixty-four years since the creation of the county, it has been represented in congress in all but ten years by republicans or whigs. Mr. Blair was the first republican congressman and his successors have all been republicans except Mr. McAllister, Mr. Speer and Mr. Reilly. One of the most acrimonious contests in the history of the county was the congressional battle of 1890 between Edward Scull, republican, and Thomas H. Greevy, democrat. The city of Altoona had been endeavoring to secure a government building, and Mr. Greevy, who lived in that city, fostered the impression that Mr. Scull had not been making the proper efforts to secure it at the hands of congress, and he made it the issue of his campaign, carrying Blair county at the election. On the face of the returns, however, Mr. Scull had a small majority, but Mr. Greevy instituted a contest before congress. Voluminous evidence was gathered and the battle was carried to the elections committee of congress. The house of representatives was then democratic, but it decided in Mr. Scull's favor shortly before the close of the session.

Another bitterly contested election was that of 1896. Under the conferee system then in vogue, the republicans had been unable to agree on a candidate within the time specified by law for making party nominations and Congressman Hicks and Joseph E. Thropp, who had been put forward for the nomination by the Bedford county republicans, ran as independent candidates. The democratic nominee was Robert C. McNamara, of Bedford. For weeks the battle raged in all its fury, and when the smoke had cleared away and the ballots were counted, Mr. Hicks came off victorious by a large plurality over his opponents.

John M. Reynolds, who has represented the district in congress since 1905, was formerly a democrat and as such served as assistant secretary of the interior under President Cleveland. He left the democratic party in 1896, and eight years later was nominated by the republicans for congress, defeating Joseph E. Thropp, who had previously served in congress as a republican, but who in 1904 was nominated by the democrats. Mr. Reynolds will retire from congress March 4, 1911, not being a candidate for re-election.

BLAIR COUNTY'S OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Jeremiah S. Black, July 27, 1846 to April 5, 1849.
George Taylor, April 5, 1849 to November, 1871.
John Dean, November, 1871 to January, 1893.
Augustus S. Landis, January, 1893 to January, 1894.
Martin Bell, January, 1894 to January, 1910.
Thomas J. Baldrige, January, 1910 to present time.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

George R. McFarlane, appointed June 8, 1846.
Daniel McConnell, appointed June 8, 1846.
George R. McFarlane, appointed March 11, 1847.
Davis Brooks, appointed January 28, 1848.
James Gardner, appointed April 10, 1851.
James Gardner, elected October, 1852.
Levi Slingluff, elected October, 1852.
James D. Rea, appointed July, 25, 1854.
James L. Gwin, appointed March, 1855.
David Caldwell, elected October, 1855.
John Penn Jones, elected October, 1855.
Adam Moses, elected October, 1865.
Benjamin F. Rose, elected October, 1865.
George W. Patton, elected October, 1870.
Joseph Irwin, elected October, 1870.
Charles J. Mann, elected October, 1875.
Samuel Smith, elected October, 1875.
Robert Stewart, elected October, 1880.
Robert L. Gamble,* elected October, 1880.
Joseph Fichtner, appointed September, 1881.

*Died September, 1881—Fichtner appointed. The office of associate judge was abolished when Blair county was made a separate judicial district during the terms of Associate Judges Stewart and Fichtner, who served until the end of the terms.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The first district attorney, Col. John Creswell, was appointed by Governor Shunk, in June, 1846, and he was succeeded by David Hofius, appointed by Governor Johnston, who occupied the position until 1851, when the office became elective. Joseph Kemp was then elected by the whigs, but his health failing soon after, George A. Coffey performed the duties of the office until 1854, when Essington Hammond was elected. At the expiration of his term Benjamin L. L. Hewit filled the office two terms. Then John H. Keatly served almost two terms. Mr. Keatly resigned the last year of his second term, when John Dean was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dean was then elected at the next general election, and served one term. He was succeeded by Milton Alexander, who served one term. James F. Milliken was Mr. Alexander's successor. Then came Thomas W. Jackson, who was followed by Josiah D. Hicks, who was elected in 1880 and served two terms and was succeeded by Martin Bell, 1886 to 1892, followed by William S. Hammond, 1892 to 1898; William L. Hicks, 1898 to 1904, and J. Banks Kurtz, 1904 to present time.

From the beginning until 1910, the term was three years and from 1910 it will be four years.

PROTHONOTARIES AND CLERKS OF COURT.

Jeremiah Cunningham, appointed June 10, 1846.
Joseph Smith, elected October, 1846.
George W. Johnston, elected October, 1849.
Hugh McNeal, elected October, 1852.
Anthony Morrow, elected October, 1861, 1864, 1867, 1870.
James P. Stewart, elected November, 1873, 1876, 1879.
Charles Geesey, elected November, 1882, 1885, 1888.
Jesse L. Hartman, elected November, 1891, 1894, 1897.
Harry E. Ferguson, elected November, 1900, 1903, 1906.
Guy R. Lingafelt, elected November, 1909.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

John M. Gibbony, appointed June 17, 1846.
Lewis H. Williams, elected October, 1847, 1850, 1853.
Hugh A. Codwell, elected October, 1856, 1859, 1862.
David M. Jones, elected October, 1865, 1868, 1871.
Abraham Lingenfelter, elected November, 1874, 1877.
James S. Plummer, elected November, 1880, 1883.
Charles R. Downing, elected November, 1886.
(Mr. Downing died while in office and James Roller was appointed to fill the unexpired term.)
J. Lee Plummer, elected November, 1889, 1892.
William H. Irwin, elected November, 1895, 1898.
John W. Cliber, elected November, 1901, 1904.
Claude Jones, elected November, 1907.

TREASURERS.

Robert H. McCormick, appointed June, 1846.
Joseph Morrow, elected 1846.
John Penn Jones, elected 1848.
A. M. Lloyd, elected 1850.
James M. Hewit, elected 1852.
Joshua McCord, elected 1854.
Samuel Hoover, elected 1856.
John Lingafelter, elected 1858.
John McCage, elected 1860.
James H. Cramer, elected 1862.
David Steteler, elected 1864.
John W. Black, elected 1866.
John M. Clark, elected 1868.
Joseph Baldrige, elected 1870.
George M. Metz, elected 1872.
Isaac F. Beamer, elected 1874.
Alexander Rutledge, elected 1876.
Johnston C. Akers, elected 1880.
John G. Lingenfelter, elected 1883.
David Over, elected 1886.
Martin Graffius, elected 1889.

William W. Yon, elected 1892.
John T. Akers, elected 1895.
Harry C. Burger, elected 1901.
William W. Wolff, elected 1898.
Jacob A. Rohrer, elected 1904.
James J. Davis, elected 1907.

BLAIR COUNTY SHERIFFS.

Blair county has had twenty-two elections for sheriff in its history, with twenty-one different sheriffs. The sheriff appointed by the governor at the formation of the county in 1846 was Benjamin Betts. He was succeeded January 1, 1847, by Samuel J. Royer, the first man to be elected. He had no opposition and received 1,341 votes. He served but one term, as did all his successors except two, namely, G. Thomas Bell and Adam L. Hare. Bell was elected three times, first in 1879, when he was elected over Amandus G. Sink by a majority of 911. His second election was in 1894, when he defeated Alex. Cornmesser, of Bellwood, by a majority of 4,134. His last election was in 1903, when he had practically no opposition, being endorsed by republicans and democrats alike. During his last term he died, and his unexpired term was filled out by W. Thomas Blackburn, the coroner of the county. Mr. Hare was first elected in 1897 over Frank McCloskey, the democratic nominee, by a majority of 1,852. He was re-elected in 1906, his opponent being the late Alderman B. B. Irvin.

The second sheriff elected was Thomas Reese, democrat, who in 1849 defeated David Denlinger, a whig. William Reed was the next sheriff, being elected in 1852. To him belongs the distinction of having conducted the first hanging in Blair county, that of James Shirley, who in a fit of drunken jealousy, brutally murdered his wife on the farm since owned and occupied by John Sell, at Leamersville.

George Port was elected sheriff in 1855 over Samuel McCamant. He also had a man to hang, the event taking place on August 21, 1857. At the election in 1858, James Funk, of Duncansville, was elected. He proved a popular official and was afterward honored with other offices of trust, being a member of the board of county commissioners, when he died about eleven years ago. He was the last of the old line democrats to be sheriff, for at the election in 1861, Samuel McCamant, who had been a whig, but who was now a member of the new republican party, was elected. In 1864, M. L. Bechtel, who is yet living at Martinsburg, was elected on the democratic ticket, had just returned from the Union army minus an arm, and his high character and patriotism put him through.

John J. McKeage, a democrat, was elected in 1867. H. B. Huff, who lived within the memory of most voters of the city, was elected in 1870. He was a popular official, and was one of a number of brothers who have attained much prominence in the political world.

Major Alexander Bobb, of Martinsburg, was elected in 1873, and his term coupled with his predecessor's term, was eventful in that a panic occurred and local option was experimented with during their terms. Major Bobb is still living.

James M. Stiffler was elected in 1876 and in his term he had a panic to contend with. James H. Cramer was the nominee of the Democrats but he was about 500 votes short of Stiffler. Sheriff Stiffler in later years served three terms as director of the poor. Mention has been made of G. T. Bell's election in 1879. George Fay, father of Attorney F. H. Fay, was elected in 1882 over Mercer Gray of Gaysport by a majority of 1,145. He officiated at the third and last hanging in the county, that of Dr. Lewis U. Beach, who was hanged February 12, 1885.

In 1885, Graham M. Meadville, of Antis township, but who in later years moved to Oklahoma, was elected. His opponent was R. Alex. McKnight, who fell short by 1,130 votes.

John Orr, father of William H. Orr, who today holds the post his honored father once filled, was elected in 1888. Hezekiah L. Brown had exactly 2,000 votes less than Mr. Orr.

The campaign of 1891 was one of the warmest ever waged in the county and when the votes were counted it was discovered that T. Durbin Hughes, democrat, had defeated

Clarence D. Beegle, the republican nominee by a majority of 425. The election of 1894 and 1897 resulted in the election of G. T. Bell and A. L. Hare, respectively, as above referred to. In 1900 C. D. Beegle again received the republican nomination and was elected by a large majority over his opponent, U. T. Henderson, of Tyrone. The election in 1903 and 1906 have also been referred to.

The present sheriff is William H. Orr, of Altoona, son of Sheriff John Orr. He previously held the position of deputy sheriff under his father and under Sheriff Hare.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Valentine Lingenfelter, appointed June, 1846.
William Bell, appointed June, 1846.
William McCormich, appointed June, 1846.
John K. Neff, elected October, 1846.
Edward McGraw, elected October, 1846.
William Bell, elected October, 1846.
Jacob Hoover, elected October, 1847.
David Caldwell, elected October, 1848.
Jacob Burley, elected October, 1849.
Samuel Dean, elected October, 1850.
John Bennet, elected October, 1851.
John Lowe, elected October, 1852.
John Campbell, elected October, 1853.
John Roller, elected October, 1854.
James Hutchison, elected October, 1855.
David M. Confer,* elected October, 1856.
John R. McFarlane, elected October, 1857.
Enos M. Jones, elected October, 1858.
George L. Cowen, elected October, 1859.
George Koon, elected October, 1860.
James M. Kinkead, elected October, 1861.
David Shock,† elected October, 1862.
George W. Hewit, elected October, 1863.
Robert Waring, elected October, 1864.
John C. Biddle, elected October, 1865.
Robert R. Hamilton, elected October, 1866.
Joshua Roller, elected October, 1867.
David Henshey, elected October, 1868.
Jacob Walter, elected October, 1869.
David S. Longenecker, elected October, 1870.
Samuel Morrow, elected October, 1871.
David Aurandt, elected October, 1872.
John Clark, elected October, 1873.
Alexander Caruthers, elected November, 1874.
John Halfpenny, elected November, 1875.
Jonathan Slippy, elected November, 1875.
Samuel B. Confer, elected November, 1878.
John Hileman, elected November, 1875.
James McIntosh, 1878, 1882, 1885.
John S. Calvert, 1881, 1885.
Joshua H. Roller, 1881.
John Wigaman, 1885, 1888.
Jacob B. Cowen, 1888, 1890.
C. Blythe Jones, 1888, 1890.
M. H. Fagley, 1890, 1893, 1896.
John Hurd, 1893.
James Funk, 1893, 1896.
John A. Smith, 1896, 1899, 1902.
Martin H. Mackey, 1899, 1902.
John R. McFarlane, 1902, 1905.
James C. Hughes, 1899.
Andrew J. Farrell, 1905.
W. Howard Harpster, 1905, 1908.
Robert F. Bankert, 1908.
Calvin Walter, 1908.

* Jacob Barnhart appointed to fill unexpired term of David M. Confer.

† Mr. Shock enlisted in army and Joseph Irwin appointed.

CLERKS TO COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph Baldrige, 1862.
J. C. Akers, 1884.
J. D. Weyandt, 1890.
W. Scott Hostler, 1894.

CORONERS.

Joseph C. Morgan, elected 1847.
James Funk, elected 1855.
William Fox, elected 1858.
Jacob Weidensall, elected 1864.
John W. Humes, elected 1869.
George S. Mitchell, elected 1880.
William H. Glenn, elected 1886.
Michael Poet, elected 1889, 1892.
James Foust, elected 1895, resigned 1896.
T. C. McCartney, appointed 1896 and elected 1898, 1901.
W. Thomas Blackburn, 1904, 1907.

SURVEYORS.

Henry C. Nicodemus, elected 1862.
John M. Gibbony, elected 1875.
Francis Cassidy, elected 1878.
Samuel Ketterman, elected 1883.
O. M. Irvine, elected 1886.
H. C. Love, elected 1889.
William M. Frazer, elected 1895.
J. Luden Henry, elected 1901.
N. Scott Gwin, elected 1904.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

William Bell, 1849.
Joseph Fay, 1849.
J. A. Landis, 1849.
Edward McGraw, 1851.
Jacob Igow, 1851.
John G. McKee, 1851.
John Bennet, 1852.
George Cowen, 1852.
C. Stoner, 1853.
David Fleck, 1854.
Caleb Guyer, 1855.
M. Wike, 1856.
Samuel Shryver, 1857.
George Weaver, 1858.
John B. Riddle, 1859.
Peter Good, 1860.
William Burley, 1861.
David Aurandt, 1862.

Jacob Nicodemus, 1863.
Samuel Jones, 1864.
Samuel Moore, 1865.
Stephen Hammond, 1866.
Samuel Smith, 1867.
David Crawford, 1868.
Jacob Stiffler, 1869.
Abraham Loudon, 1870.
Andrew Biddle, 1870.
John M. Bush, 1871.
James M. Johnston, 1871.
F. D. Young, 1872.
Albert Wilson, 1873.
Joseph Riddle, 1874.
David Bell, 1875.
Edward Bell, 1876.
John S. Biddle, 1877.
David Bell, 1878, 1881.
Jacob C. Mattern, 1879.
Eli Smith, 1880.
William Richards, 1882.
John Loudon, 1883, 1886, 1889.
John A. Crawford, 1884, 1887, 1890.
Alexander J. McKee, 1888, 1891.
Joseph Robison, 1885.
James M. Stiffler, 1893, 1896, 1899.
H. H. Pensyl, 1899, 1902, 1905, 1908.
Martin Ounkst, 1895, 1898.
A. Lee Fleck, 1900, 1903, 1906.
S. H. Shoemaker, 1905, 1908.
Thomas L. Coleman, 1909.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Charles E, Kinkead, 1846.
William P. Dysart, 1846.
James Wilson, 1846.
William Reed, 1847.
James L. Gwin, 1848.
David Tate, 1849.
Jacob Walter, 1850.
George W. Smith, 1851.
James A. McCahan, 1852.
Samuel Smith, 1853.
Henry Lingenfelter, 1854.
John Hagerty, 1855.
John W. Tippery, 1856.
Samuel Morrow, 1857.
A. C. McCartney, 1858.
Joseph R. Hewit, 1859.
A. M. Lloyd, 1860.
R. M. Messimer, 1861.
L. Lower Moore, 1862.
David Henshey, 1863.
John A. Crawford, 1863.
Alexander Knox, 1864.
George W. Reed, 1864.
M. D. Thatcher, 1865.
Abraham Robison, 1866.
James McKim, 1866.
D. E. McCahan, 1867.
S. A. Fulton, 1868.
George W. Hoover, 1868.
William H. Canan, 1869.
J. D. Hicks, 1869.
William H. Calvert, 1870.
John C. Robinson, 1871.
Jacob J. Noffsker, 1872.
Martin Bell, Jr., 1873.
Alexander Knox, 1874.
Charles E. Butler, 1875.
J. Ross Mateer, 1876.
B. F. Custer, 1876.
J. E. Hagey, 1876.
S. C. Baker, 1879.
A. C. Clapper, 1879.
J. H. Isett, 1879.
Aden T. Wilson, 1881.
Henry C. Lorenz, 1881.
James H. Patterson, 1881.
W. L. Shellenberger, 1884.
Geo. R. Stiffler, 1884, 1887, 1890.
A. J. Filler, 1884, 1887.
David Koch, 1887.
David D. Coleman, 1887, 1893, 1896.
David G. Hackett, 1890.
Walter W. Wood, 1893.
H. C. Lorenz, 1893, 1896, 1899.
J. E. Gilliland, 1896, 1899.
John Clingerman, 1899.
Howard M. Sell, 1902, 1905.
William Roberts, 1902.
William Hayes, 1902, 1905, 1908.
George W. Weaver, 1905.
H. B. Calderwood, 1907, 1908.
Martin L. McCartney, 1908.

JAIL WARDENS.

The office of jail warden was created by act of assembly, approved by Governor John F. Hartranft, April 10, 1873. Aden B. Baird, who had been turnkey under Sheriff H. B. Huff, was the first warden, having taken charge on January 1, 1874. He failed of reappointment in October, 1874, because it was discovered that he was under twenty-one years of age, and consequently ineligible. John McClure was appointed in 1874 and served five years; he was succeeded by John B. Kephart, who served fourteen years or until the autumn of 1893, when Martin K. Baird was appointed. After nine years of service, he was succeeded by J. Calvin Lang, who served until January, 1910, when John B. Riddle was appointed. The act of assembly places the appointing power in the hands of the county commissioners, subject to the approval of the court.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE LOST BROTHERS OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

The sad and pathetic event to which this final chapter is devoted occurred many years ago in Bedford county, near the Blair county line, but, with the incidents attending it, it excited as much interest in Blair as in Bedford county—an interest that has not yet wholly died out. The pathos of the story, derived in main part from the characters of the chief actors in it—two little children of tender age—is intensified by many contributing elements—the mental agony of the parents, the prolonged and fruitless search participated in by the entire community for miles around, and, finally, by the strange and, to many, inexplicable manner in which the lifeless bodies of the little victims were discovered. The story, as it here appears, is reprinted, with the author's kind permission, from a pamphlet published by Mr. Jas. A. Sell, of Hollidaysburg, in connection with the memorial services held May 8, 1906, that date being the fiftieth anniversary of the finding.

Western Pennsylvania is a very mountainous country. The Appalachian system crosses it from south to north. The Alleghany range is a part of this system, and is from fifty to eighty miles wide. It is very irregular in its construction, consisting of knobs and ravines of various heights and depths in almost endless variety.

Between the peaks there are fine slopes and fertile valleys of larger or smaller proportions. In its primitive state the mountain was densely covered with timber. In places, even on the elevations, there were swamps which were overgrown with briars and laurel, forming a deep tangle of underbrush. This was the favorite retreat for the wild animals when chased by the hunter. It was not safe for persons unacquainted to venture alone far into this wilderness. They would lose their bearing, become bewildered and have difficulty to find their way out.

The pioneer settlers were mostly hunters and lumbermen who blazed their way into the unexplored forests, erected small cabins by piling up logs, notched together at the corners and covered with clapboards,—boards split from trees. People who were brought up in such homes usually staid by them, or pushed farther on and opened up a new place with some improvement; and thus one generation succeeded another until some places became fairly well settled, and small towns sprang up. But much of the mountain proper yet remains in its virgin state.

Samuel Cox and wife were natives of Bedford county, Pa. They were mountaineers by birthright. Hearing of the broad plains free from rocks that awaited settlers in the west, they concluded to quit the hills of their native state and go to a more inviting field. With their four children they located, in 1855, somewhere in the state of Indiana. Here sickness overtook them, and, in the interests of their children's health, they were advised to return to their old home. In the autumn of the same year they returned and pushed into the wilderness and took up their temporary abode in an old vacated cabin, in view of making a purchase of a tract of land surrounding it. Here they lived lonely but happily through the winter. On the morning of April 24, while they were at breakfast, the dog treed some

game in the surrounding woods, and Mr. Cox started in pursuit with his trusty rifle. His two little boys, Joseph and George, aged respectively five and seven years, unknown to him followed.

The mother, thinking they were with their father, gave herself no concern, until he returned. And here begins a tragedy that moved more hearts to sympathy and moistened more eyes with tears and stamped itself more indelibly on the minds of the people of this community than any other thing that ever occurred in central Pennsylvania. The terrible Johnstown flood, that was not many miles away, where millions of dollars' worth of property and thousands of lives were lost in thirty minutes' time, was not even a parallel.

The parents meeting with no success, gave the alarm and neighbors turned to assist, and the search was continued day and night with constantly increasing numbers for fourteen days.

By this time the crowd had swelled to about five thousand people. They were divided into companies of fifty each, and given under charge of some man well acquainted with the mountains. They spread out and worked in the most systematic manner possible. They searched by day and kept campfires burning at night. No clue was found, and where the children could be was a mystery so dark and deep that it baffled the wisdom of all.

The interest was becoming intense. Three counties were thoroughly aroused and from more distant points volunteers were pouring in. The altitude of the mountain causes it to be much cooler than it is in the valleys just east. More snow falls in the winter and continues longer in the spring. It was cool and damp all the time the little boys were gone, and several nights were freezing cold.

Bobs creek rises north of this and flows in a southerly direction. It is the headwaters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river. The spring rains and melting snows increased the volume of water, making it a wild dashing stream about thirty feet wide. There were no bridges in the vicinity. The Cox family lived several miles on the west side of the stream. It was the united opinion of all who saw it that the children could not have crossed it, and they confined their search to the west side. In fear that they might have fallen into the stream, it was thoroughly searched.

Impossible as it seemed to be for the children to cross the stream, the decision was to begin on the morning of the fourteenth day to search on the eastern side. Before this was begun another episode broke in that adds another chapter to the already strange and mysterious occurrence. Mr. Dibert, who lived some miles east of the mountain, was kept from assisting in the search through sickness. One night he had a remarkable dream about the lost ones. He told no one about it. It was repeated the third time. Feeling that it was a revelation to him, he told his brother-in-law, Mr. Wysong, who was familiar with the place. The two started out in what was to Mr. Dibert a strange country, to follow the trail of his dream. It ran in this way: By passing a certain contour of the mountain they would find a dead deer, then a little shoe, then a small beech tree that had fallen across Bobs creek, over which the children had passed. So they went from one object to another, which were all found as they appeared in the dream. Farther on an old birch tree, close by a hemlock in a deep ravine by a little stream of water, is standing, and there the dream ended with the lost ones found, And, true enough, when the spot was reached, here the little brothers lay. The small beech tree that spanned the stream had been seen in the search, but being so small where it touched the opposite shore, and lying eight or ten feet above the water, where the stream was about thirty-five feet wide, it was deemed to be an impossible crossing place.

A little patch torn from one of their garments was found on a snag of the tree, and was a circumstance that confirmed beyond a doubt, that this was their crossing place. It will be observed that the searching was all done on the wrong side of the stream.

For fourteen days all work was stopped. The plows stood still in the furrows; the

builders laid down their tools; the miner came out of the mines; the woodsman laid aside his saw and axe; the merchant closed his store, and all entered the forest as volunteer searchers. Mothers and sisters out of sympathy for the heartbroken mother, and pity for the suffering boys, baked and sent out bread and delicacies for the men who braved the elements to search for the lost. Thus men and women, young men and maidens, mingled in the work, in sympathy, in prayers and in tears over the cruel fate that cast a shadow deeper and more mysterious than ever came over this fair land and finds its equal hardly once in a century.

It will never be known how long the children wandered around before they died. They were about five miles from home. From appearances, the younger died first. His head was pillowed on a stone and his brother lay a little more indifferent with one hand in the water.

Few mothers indeed have the experience of this one. Kind friends did what they could to comfort her, but soon found that there could be no comfort. She persistently cried for her little boys and never closed an eye in sleep while they were gone.

It is a sad, yet a sweet service, for a mother to minister to the wants of her dying child. But here are two little boys alone in a wilderness, suffering—who knows what?—loneliness, fear, cold and hunger, with a loving, heartbroken, grief-stricken mother only a few miles away. Their piteous cries unheard, with no loving touch to soothe the pangs of death. Let us hope some kind angel ministered to them and that their little lives went out in sweetness.

"It must be sweet in childhood, to give back
The spirit to its Maker; ere the heart
Has grown familiar with the paths of sin,
And sown to garner up its bitter fruits."

An old king once sat with a company of invited guests in his hall, dimly lighted and open at both ends. A bird flew in and out again. An old man present compared the bird's flight to our passage through the world. We come out of darkness into the dim light of this life, and when the brief journey is completed, and we go into the darkness of the unknown future. So with these little boys; they came into this great hall of life and staid long enough to know the sweetness of a mother's love. And this was all they did know. They knew not whence they came, or whither they were going, or why the journey must be made, or why it must end so soon and so sadly, attended with so much suffering. Their only prayers were their piteous cries as they lifted up their innocent, helpless hands, and marked their footsteps with their bleeding feet.

This is the history of every life. The only difference is in the point of time. It takes some a little longer to make the journey. But every life, no matter how rich in love, or sparkling with joy, will at last come to its close and become a tragedy attended with a deep and sad mystery that weeping friends on the earthly side can never solve.

Here is our only comfort:

"In hope of heaven I find relief,
Although my heart is bound with grief,
A balm for every wound is sent
With Christ my Shepherd I'm content.

"I'll hold the hand that leadeth me
O'er life's eventful, troubled sea;
And pray for strength to live aright,
Tho' curtains dark obscure the light."

When the boys were found signals were given by tolling bells and tooting horns, and responded to by thousands of human voices. The untiring searchers turned in hot haste to the place. The news was joyful, but every heart was sad that life had gone. The little bodies were wrapped in blankets, placed on a sled, and the homeward journey was begun. While they were passing over the rocky roads through the dense wilderness to the earthly home, the uncaged and dovelike spirits were away on the cloudy fields of ether, joining in the songs which angels know. They are happy

and free from the snares of earth. But, oh, think of the mother, who, after spending so many sleepless nights sitting in the loneliness of her forest home, waiting in this awful suspense, receiving to her arms the lifeless forms of her darling boys, who through innocence, dependence and affection, had brought so much sunshine into her life.

Time moved slowly and heavily. At length the train bearing the precious trust drew up to the cabin door. Here, gentle reader, we will let the curtain drop. What is behind is too sad and sacred to be expressed in words.

"Take them, O death, and bear away
Whate'er thou can'st call thine own,
Thine image stamped upon this clay
Doth give thee that, but that alone.

"Take them, O grave and let them lie,
Folded upon thy narrow shelves,
As garments by the soul laid by,
And precious only to themselves.

"Take them, O great eternity,
Our little life is but a gust,
That bends the branches of thy tree,
And trails its blossoms in the dust."

The forest where the children wandered and were found, remained in this primeval state until recently. The heavy timber is being converted into lumber, and a railroad has penetrated the very ravine where the children were found. It was suggested by someone that there should be a reserve of the land and trees where this remarkable occurrence took place. The owner very generously donated the ground and very soon the project of erecting a monument with appropriate inscriptions was started and soon consummated. The cost was one hundred and twenty dollars. Contributions flowed in, and it would have been an easy matter, especially since the dedication, to raise money for one more costly.

May 8, 1906, was the fiftieth anniversary of the finding, and of the fulfillment of a remarkable dream. The monument was erected, and the day was set apart for the memorial services. There was a great gathering of people. Men, women and children by the thousands, some from quite a distance, came to this sacred spot. All were anxious to see the monument and the tree under which the children lay, and to touch the stone the younger had for his dying pillow. Sadness filled every heart, and many were moved to tears. All seemed to catch the inspiration, and here the angel of death took two little innocent sufferers to the sweet home of the blessed Jesus, who said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The erecting of monuments is a common thing but they are mostly dedicated to great events, or to men of renown, or where battles are fought, or leaders of armies have fallen. This, however, is an exception. The world can hardly show a parallel. They were little innocent children. They were unknown to the world. They came from a humble home,—very much so indeed. A more secluded and out-of-the-way place would be hard to find. Their death moved the hearts of thousands of people in their day, and the memory of them lives and moves the hearts of people fifty years after, to go to the expense of this monument to tell to generations following what occurred at this sacred spot.

Ours is a sinful world,—a wicked, unfeeling world; but there are times when we rise above the dust and smoke of the world's passion and strife and see humanity in its better light. There is, let us trust, a better day for our fallen race. If two little boys going to wander for a few days in the mountains, and then to lie down by a little brook to die, have the power to move and hold a people for fifty years and touch a generation not then born that they will come many miles with evidences of tender hearts, surely this points to the coming of a brighter day.

"Hope is singing, ever singing;
Singing in an undertone,
Singing as if God had taught it,
'It is better farther on.'"

Fifty years have come and gone, and some of us who were children then are beginning to feel the weight of time. Those who helped to search for the lost ones have mostly passed over the mystic river and through the dark valley that separates this world from the next. Those who are left are stooped with age and are leaning heavily on their canes and wearing silver locks about their heads. The lady who conveyed the news of the finding to the mother is still living, but has exchanged the blushing charms of maidenhood for the furrows that fifty years scored on her countenance. She has about covered the span allotted to mankind, and is waiting, in faith and hope for the call to join the dear ones who have gone before and to enjoy the happy recognition that awaits them beyond the vale and mist that hangs about the earthly side.

For fifty years the winds have swept up the forest aisles and played among the branches of the trees sweet music as a requiem over the place. The snows of fifty winters have robed them in purity,—beautiful emblem of the pure souls that have left the earth for the home of the pure above. The little brook on the bank of which the children lay still gurgles its liquid song and makes music sweet and sad. It reminds one of the stream that issues from the eternal throne along which, for fifty years as we measure time, the lost children have been basking under fairer skies and roaming over lovelier landscapes in the enduring home from which they shall never wander to suffer fear, cold and starvation.

These lofty heights have witnessed the sunsets of fifty years as the sun has flashed down his light and painted a halo of glory around these cliffs and hung great pictures on the walls of the sky. It makes one feel after all that our kind Father who knows what is best, brought the children out here to meet the angel reaper, to impress the thousands who visit the place that there is a land over which his glory sheds a light that is more glorious and beautiful than the fiery dawns and golden sunsets among the mountains of a sin-cursed world. It may be found after all that the terrible ordeal will be worth more than it cost.

"His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower."

For fifty years the trees have put forth their leaves, which again turned to crimson and yellow and went back to dust, emblematical of us all. The tree under which the lives of the little sufferers went out is an evergreen. Beautiful emblem, too, of the soul that never dies, and of the home of ever-blooming flowers and unfading verdure.

"And all whose hopes are centered there
Shall rise o'er grief and pain,
For in that land no earthly care
Shall vex our souls again."

The day of dedication was lovely. Nature was at her best. The sun shone brightly from a clear sky. The air was pure, crisp and bracing. Systematic arrangements were made for the ceremonies. The crowd was large, but very orderly; there was no jar or discord in any movement. The solemnity of a funeral pervaded every breast. The signal for the opening service was given by the band of musicians. When the stillness of this vast wilderness was broken by the dolorous sound of the piping horns and the muffled drum, a solemn stillness fell upon the vast assembly, and tears fell like autumn rain. The surrounding heights that often took up the sound of the hunter's gun and the woodman's axe, and echoed it through their fastness, at once entered into the spirit of the occasion, and bore through all their corridors the sweet cadence of the music and rolled them back to the rapt assembly. We were made to think,—and there was joy in the thought,—of the music of heaven when the redeemed shall break loose on the new song and the sweet strains like the voice of many waters shall roll upward in the volume of a great thunder, and attended with the

harpers, heaven's dome will be filled and the echo will fill the soul with an ecstacy that will last through eternity.

During life the little brothers were noticeably affectionate with each other. They always walked with joined hands. They clung to each other in their wanderings in the awful solitudes of a wilderness. Together they braved the crossing of a dashing mountain stream, where people of judgment would not have ventured. They staid by each other when the pangs of cold and hunger caused them to lie down to the sleep that had no waking. Truly "they were loving in their lives and in their deaths they were not divided." They were placed in one coffin and in the presence of three thousand people were affectionately given to the grave. How they escaped the hungry appetites of the wild beasts of the forest must have been purely providential. The parents are now dead and are laid at rest beside the dear ones who were taken from them under circumstances of indescribable sadness.

"The storm that wrecks the wintry sky,
No more disturbs their sweet repose,
Than summer's evening's latest sigh,
That shuts the rose."

The writer of this imperfect sketch lives sixteen miles from the place where the boys were found and where the monument is erected. He well remembers the exciting time from April 24, 1856, to May 8, of the same year, but he was then too young to join the searchers. And, now, after the lapse of fifty years, to visit the place with congenial friends and especially those who have assisted in the search and were present when the little ones were found, forms an association around which clings our sweetest joys, our tenderest emotions and our purest faith.

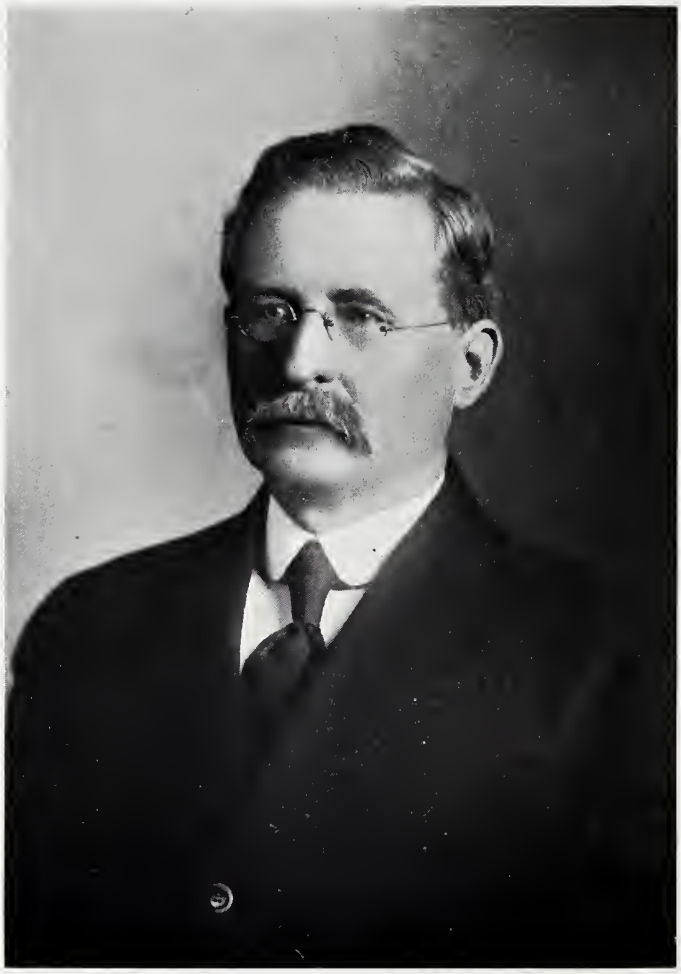
The experiences of the day produced mingled feelings of joy and sadness. We mingled our sympathies, our prayers and our tears. Our faith in humanity is made stronger. We parted. Many of us will never meet again in this world. There were present people of wealth and culture and many from the humbler walks of life. There were the aged, whose bent forms and wrinkled faces were quite in contrast with the young, whose cheeks were blushing with the vermillion of blooming life. But the grim reaper with his scythe is after us all, and his stroke is irrevocable.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

One man amidst the interest and solemnity of the dedicatory services yielded to his appetite for drink and lay by the wayside in a drunken sleep. A lady remarked that he was lost in a worse sense than were the little children. True, and true of us all. "All we like sheep have gone astray." And if we are not found by the blessed Christ we are lost to the pleasure of his service here and his presence in the home beyond. He came to seek and save that which was lost.

"But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed,
Or how dark was the night which the Lord passed through,
Ere he found his sheep that was lost.
Out in the desert he heard its cry,
Sick and helpless and ready to die.

"And all through the mountains thunder-riven
And up from the rocky steep,
There arose a cry to the gate of heaven,
'Rejoice I have found my sheep.'
And the angels echoed around the throne,
'Rejoice, for the Lord brings back his own.' "



HON. SAMUEL M. HOYER

Representative Citizens

HON. SAMUEL M. HOYER, mayor of the city of Altoona, Pa., whose services in this honorable office have covered three terms, and whose administration, on a business basis, has contributed largely to the city's material advancement, has been a resident of Altoona for more than a quarter of a century and has been prominent in business as well as public affairs. He was born in Croyle Township, Cambria County, Pa., March 13, 1856, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Dimond) Hoyer. Mayor Hoyer comes of German ancestry on the paternal side and of Irish on the maternal line.

Jacob Hoyer, father of Mayor Hoyer, was born in Pennsylvania near Bedford, one of a family of six children and the only son. In 1840 he accompanied his father to Cambria County, Pa., where the latter died in 1872. Jacob Hoyer followed agricultural pursuits through life, and as a man of reliability and prominence in his township, was frequently elected to public office. He married Mary Dimond, who was born in Croyle Township, Cambria County, and they had eleven children born to them. She was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Samuel M. Hoyer remained on the home farm giving assistance to his father, until he was twenty-two years of age. His education was obtained in the country schools. After leaving the farm he engaged for a time in mining coal and subsequently in dealing in that product, and continued to be more or less in the coal business until 1899. After locating at Altoona he became a member of the firm of C. A. Dimond & Co., coal dealers, which operated a mine near South Fork, in Cambria County, and also carried on a retail trade at Altoona. In 1882, S. S. Reighard purchased the Dimond interest and the style became Hoyer & Reighard, which continued for ten months, when Mr. Hoyer bought his partner's share, carried on the business and was also secretary of the Bockel Mining Company, for three years was also manager of the Logan Ice Company, and in 1905 he took charge of the Blair Stone & Sand Co., which he conducted for three years more.

From early manhood, Mr. Hoyer has been identified with Democratic politics and for years has been in close touch with party leaders. He attended the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Mo., as a delegate, that nominated Judge Parker for the presidency, filled the same relation at the Denver Convention, in 1908, served two terms as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, as well as two terms as city chairman, and for three terms was a member of the select council from the Sixth Ward, in which he served one year as chairman. He is at present serving as district chairman of the Second district of the State Central Committee.

Having acceptably filled many other important positions, in 1893 he was first elected mayor and served until 1896; in 1902 was reelected and served until 1905, and in 1908 was again chosen as city head to serve until 1911. He

has exerted every effort to give the city a clean, effective and economical administration, having the better element with him and enjoying the support and confidence of both political parties. He has taken at all times a very active part in all that has been contributory to the material progress of Altoona, ever displaying public spirit and civic pride.

On October 24, 1881, Mayor Hoyer was married to Miss Clara D. McClelland, and they have had eleven children, namely: Mary Geneva, James Graham, Charles Jacob, Walter Aloysius, Roy McClelland, Claud Joseph, James F., Harry Mc., Ruth, Martha and Elizabeth A. Ruth and Martha are deceased. The home is at No. 1900 Third Avenue, Altoona.

J. KING McLANAHAN, one of Central Pennsylvania's captains of industry, has been identified with iron interests since the age of sixteen years, when he assumed the duties of a clerk in a comparatively obscure little furnace in Blair County, until the present when his name represents remarkable achievements in the business affairs of this section, and he is further prominent as president of the McLanahan-Stone Machine Company, of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

J. King McLanahan was born in Bedford County, Pa., March 25, 1828, and is a son of James Craig McLanahan and a grandson, on the maternal side, of John King, once a great iron master in Bedford County. Until he was sixteen years of age, Mr. McLanahan spent a large portion of his time at school and was well prepared to make a satisfactory clerk when he was engaged for that office by Dr. Schoenberger, the owner of Sarah Furnace. His father and his grandfather were both iron men and the youth had a natural aptitude for the business and in order to thoroughly qualify himself in all of its details, he entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, as an apprentice. This was in 1845 and he remained an employe there until 1848. In that year he did his first independent work, this being the superintending of the construction of the engine for use on the inclined plane of the Portage Railroad section of the Pennsylvania Canal. This led to other undertakings. In the same year he entered into partnership with Michael Kelly and they established a foundry at Hollidaysburg, and he still retained his interest in it, when, in 1851, he went to Cincinnati to become superintendent of the celebrated Shock Steam Fire Engine Works, where the first steam fire engine in Ohio was built. It was Mr. McLanahan who made the first design for this engine and he still owns the square, one of the tools that he used in his measurements. In fact it was his brains that made this piece of machinery a success. The works were then located on the corner of Seventh and Sycamore Streets, Cincinnati.

In 1855 Mr. McLanahan returned to Hollidaysburg and became a member of the firm of Watson, White & Co., and in the construction of Furnace No. 1, for this concern, made all the plans and estimates and also superintended the building and in the fall of 1856 put in the blast. He continued his membership with the above firm until its absorption by the Cambria Iron Company. For a short time, Mr. McLanahan was interested also in the manufacture of fine pottery at Hollidaysburg, but this investment did not prove as uniformly successful as did others and he subsequently discontinued that business.

In the spring of 1857, Mr. McLanahan admitted William Stone to partnership in his foundry business, as a successor of Michael Kelly, and this association has continued uninterruptedly and in the year of 1910 stands before the world as the McLanahan-Stone Machine Company, with its founder still at its head. The officers of this concern are: J. King McLanahan, president; S. C. McLanahan (a brother), secretary; A. F. Stone, vice president; H. M. Henshey, treasurer; and William B. Kirk, manager. The business office of this company

is situated at Jackson and Wade Streets, Gaysport, Pa.

In 1877 Mr. McLanahan became interested in the Rodman Furnace and Bloomfield ore banks, and for years was one of the largest employers of labor in that section. From 1879 until 1882 he was manager of the Blair Iron Company rolling mill, and from the latter year for a protracted period was a member of the firm of McLanahan, Smith & Co., in a rolling mill business. He was one of the founders and a director of the Juniata Iron Company and promoted the interests of that concern in the building of mills and factories.

In February, 1857, Mr. McLanahan was married to Miss Mary Martin, whose father, John Martin, was one of the leading men of his day at Hollidaysburg. One of their sons, J. King McLanahan, Jr., is vice president of the Citizens National Bank at Hollidaysburg. Another son, M. Hawley McLanahan, is a member of the firm of Price & McLanahan, of Philadelphia. This firm built the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Pittsburg and constructed of concrete, the noted Blenham Hotel, at Atlantic City, N. J. The family residence stands at No. 703 Allegheny and Clark Streets, this city, Close application to business has so absorbed Mr. McLanahan that he has found little time to give to public affairs, but he has never been remiss in the performance of the duties of good citizenship nor forgetful of the claims of charity. Still active, alert and mentally superior to the majority of men of a younger generation, Mr. McLanahan remains an important factor in the life and affairs of Hollidaysburg.

JOHN A. ISENBERG, who resides on a farm of 117 acres in Frankstown township, Blair County, Pa., was born November 23, 1860, in Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of Michael W. and Susan (Walheater) Isenberg, and a grandson of George and Nancy Isenberg, natives of Germany, who first settled in Maryland. The maternal grandfather was Henry Walheater. Michael W. and Susan Isenberg were well known residents of Frankstown Township, where they lived until death, and were buried at Geesey. They were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of the following children: George; Sarah, who lives with our subject; Susan; Charles; Myria, who is the wife of David Carles; Blair, and John A.

John A. Isenberg received a common school education and since leaving school has always engaged in agricultural pursuits, being recognized as one of the leading and substantial farmers of the township, and he belongs to the Grange. He is identified with the Republican party in politics, as was his father, and served three years as a school director. Mr. Isenberg is a member of the Lutheran church.

In 1889 Mr. Isenberg was joined in marriage with Miss Anna Stultz, who is a daughter of Daniel and Susan (Morgan) Stultz, retired farmers of Woodbury Township. Mrs. Isenberg is the eldest of the following children born to her parents: Anna; Charles; Martha, who is deceased, was the wife of J. C. Royer; Elizabeth, who is the widow of A. G. Waggoner; Sloan; Norman; Rhoda, who is the wife of Roland Clabaukh; Catherine, who is the wife of Warren Lingenfelter, and George. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Isenberg: Susan, Rhoda, Daniel, and Blair.

HENRY M. STIFFLER, formerly burgess of Duncansville, Pa., and a veteran of the Civil War, has been a resident of this pleasant borough since 1896. He was born near Enterprise, Bedford County, Pa., May 20, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Smith) Stiffler.

Peter Stiffler was born in York County, Pa., a son of Peter Stiffler, who was one of the old settlers. In 1847, the parents of Henry M. Stiffler moved to Blair County and settled in Freedom Township. The grandfather, who had probably come to

York County about 1802, accompanied them and died there. Peter Stiffler married Elizabeth Smith, a native of Bedford County, and of their children three survive: Esther, who is the widow of S. W. Furney, formerly of Carroll County, Mo., resides at Eldorado, in that state; Henry M.; and Elizabeth A., who is the wife of Samuel A. Stultz, of Fortesque, Mo.

Henry M. Stiffler was reared on a farm and received a district school education. In 1879 he moved to Altoona, where he resided until 1891, when he removed to Allegheny Township, Blair County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1896, when he came to Duncansville. He still retains his farm of 104 acres in Allegheny Township. In February, 1864, Mr. Stiffler enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. A, 55th Pa. Vol. Inf., which was attached to the Army of the James, and he was stationed in South Carolina and in Virginia and was honorably discharged on May 26, 1865. On May 6, 1864, while on the advance skirmish line in Virginia, between City Point and Petersburg, he received a wound in his right foot which was serious enough to confine him to a hospital for three months. After his discharge he returned to Blair County and resumed farming in Freedom Township and resided there until he removed to Altoona in 1879.

Mr. Stiffler was married September 8, 1859, to Miss Jane E. McConnell, a native of Greenfield Township, now in Blair County, where she was born October 20, 1842. Her parents were James and Elizabeth (Helsel) McConnell, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father lived in Juniata Township, Blair County, for a number of years and later moved with his family to Greenfield and afterwards to Freedom Township, where both he and wife died. Mrs. Stiffler has two surviving sisters: Margaret, wife of J. A. Thompson, residing at Newry, Pa.; and Agnes, wife of Adam Hazenstab, of Freedom Township. Mr. and Mrs. Stiffler celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary on September 8, 1909. They are members of the Lutheran church at Duncansville and in this connection as in others, are valued and esteemed. Mr. Stiffler has always been identified with the Republican party and has always taken an active citizen's interest in the welfare of the place in which he has lived. He has served three years as burgess of Duncansville as well as on many public committees. He is a member of Stephen C. Potts Post No. 62, G. A. R., at Altoona.

LOUIS E. McKEE, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Altoona, Pa., for about two years, is a native of that city and a son of William E. and Mary (Graf) McKee.

The McKee family is one of the old established and highly respected families of Clearfield County, Pa. John McKee, grandfather of our subject, was a native of that county, and a farmer by occupation. His marriage with Elizabeth Kern resulted in the birth of the following children: Margaret, Dora, Sarah, Martha, Elizabeth, Joseph A., John R., Dora, Thomas, Clara and William E., father of our subject, who was born in Clearfield, Pa., in 1861. William E. McKee came to Blair County, Pa., when quite young, and resided at Collinsville until twenty-one years of age, since which time he has been a resident of Altoona, where he is employed as foreman in the Pennsylvania car shops. He married Mary Graf, a native of Philadelphia, who came to Blair County, Pa., when a child of two years, with her parents, Louis and Elizabeth (Schwab) Graf, the former an expert machinist and a native of Baden-Baden, Germany.

Dr. Louis E. McKee was reared in Altoona, Pa., where he attended the local schools and graduated from the High School with the class of 1904. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1908, and after serving a short time as an interne at the Altoona Hos-

pital, embarked in the practice of medicine in this city. He is official examining surgeon for the United States Marine Corps, and the Woodmen of the World and is on the staff of the Mercy Hospital as surgeon and gynecologist. He belongs to the Heptasophs and Woodmen of the World, and his religious connection is with the Fourth Evangelical Lutheran Church.

RT. REVEREND EUGENE A. GARVEY, bishop of the Altoona diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, the celebration of whose fortieth year in the priesthood, in September, 1909, was one of the most imposing spectacles ever enjoyed by clergy and people in this part of Pennsylvania, is not only a distinguished prelate but is a man of learning, experience, tact, culture and executive ability far beyond the average.

Bishop Garvey was born at Carbondale, Pa., October 6, 1845. His parents were Michael and Catherine (Boylan) Garvey, natives of Ireland, who came to America and located at Carbondale in 1840. They were people of humble circumstance, industrious and frugal, and they reared their children in the church and were faithful in their own duties to it. The father secured profitable employment, under the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. His widow survived to be eighty-five years of age.

Eugene A. Garvey was yet a boy when his parents moved to Scranton, Pa., and as he had previously mastered the common school studies at Carbondale, he entered the Scranton High School, where he spent two years. During 1863-4 he taught school and in 1865 became a student at St. Charles College, Md., and later a Catholic institution at St. Charles, where he was prepared for the Catholic Seminary at Philadelphia, and there his theological studies were completed. On September 23, 1869, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, Pa. He was appointed assistant priest at Honesdale, Pa., to attend a parish at Hawley, and from there, in October, 1870, he was transferred to the Holy Ghost Catholic Church at Athens, Pa. On December 7, 1871, he was assigned to the Annunciation Catholic Church at Williamsport and remained in charge of that parish until February, 1899. In February, 1899, he was appointed by Bishop Hoban to succeed the late Rev. John Finnen, who had been rector of St. John's parish and vicar general of the Scranton diocese. For twenty-eight consecutive years Bishop Garvey had been in the Williamsport charge and was deeply beloved by his large congregations. On September 8, 1901, on the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, he was consecrated bishop of the Altoona diocese by Mmg. Martinelli, singing his first Pontifical mass at Pittston, Pa., and his second at Williamsport. From the latter place he came to Altoona and assumed charge of the diocese. Soon after coming to Altoona, he erected an episcopal residence at a cost of $20,000. Other efforts followed and the beautiful Orphans' Home at Summit, Pa., which was erected at a cost of $81,000, is one of the results of his labors. Since 1901, the faithful clergy under the guidance of the Bishop have increased the church property by $1,200,000.

While the whole diocese claims Bishop Garvey, Altoona particularly cherishes him. All must recognize in the life of such a man the wide influence for good it exerts and in some measure the worldly recompense that brightens the evening of earthly existence when it has been rightly passed.

GEORGE W. GARNER, a leading business man of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., owner of a farm of 120 acres in Huston Township and a prosperous general merchant at Clover Creek Post Office, likewise known as Fredericksburg, is a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., born November 20, 1875. His parents were

Zachariah T. and Rosanna (Treese) Garner, both of whom were born in Huntingdon County and now reside in Huston Township, Blair County.

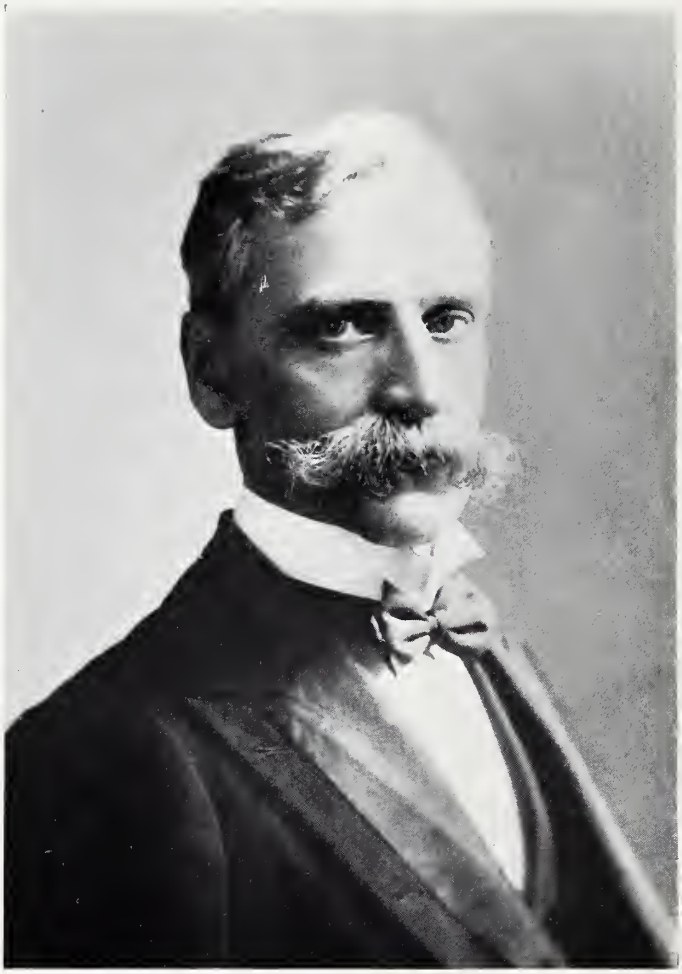
The Garner family was among the first settlers in Huntingdon County, and of German descent. George W. Garner was brought to Blair County by his parents in 1876 and was reared in Huston Township, attending the public schools there and later spending some time at Juniata College in Huntingdon County. Although reared on a farm, Mr. Garner's inclinations did not lead to his becoming an agriculturist, merchandising appealing to him from youth and as soon as circumstances permitted, he engaged in a mercantile business at Marklesburg as the junior member of the firm of Weaver Brothers and Garner. Later he established his own business at Drab, in Blair County, which he carried on for two years and then came to Clover Creek, succeeding C. M. Black and becoming postmaster at this point. Mr. Garner is thus an experienced merchant and through careful consideration of the demands of his customers, supplies the wants of residents over an extended territory.

Mr. Garner married Miss Margaret Greaser, a daughter of Daniel F. and Sarah A. Greaser, formerly of Huston Township but now residents of Townsend, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Garner have four children: Walter G., Daniel Z., Rosanna and John M. They are members and liberal supporters of the Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Garner is a Republican and at present is serving as a member of the school board of North Woodbury Township and has filled other township offices. As a public official, as a business man and as a neighbor, Mr. Garner enjoys the confidence, respect and good will of his fellow citizens.

ANTHONY REISER, who is proprietor of a meat market at Hollidaysburg, Pa., deals exclusively in home dressed meats, and has one of the leading markets in the borough. He was born January 10, 1871, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of Matthias and Kunigadie (Naute) Reiser. His father and mother, who are seventy-five and seventy-one years of age respectively, are both natives and have been lifelong residents of Germany, and are now residing at Wurtemberg. They are the parents of seven children, as follows: Joseph, who is deceased; Sabina, who is the wife of Earnest Doan of Switzerland; Peter, who was overcome by heat in 1903 when thirty-two years of age, was a baker by trade and a resident of New Jersey at the time of his death; Anthony; and three who died in infancy.

Anthony Reiser spent his boyhood on the farm in Germany, and when fourteen years began working for John Spanagel, a butcher, with whom he spent two years. He then worked four years at the business in Switzerland, and in 1891 came to America, locating first in Patterson, N. J. Three months later he came to Altoona, Blair County, Pa., and entered the employ of Herman Smith, who owned a market on Fifth Avenue, and then worked one year and ten months for Henry L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg. In 1893 he embarked in the business for himself at his present location, and for some time operated the business in partnership with John Binder. Mr. Reiser has established an extensive and profitable business and in 1907 erected a fine slaughter house, where he dresses all of his own meat. He also owns his residence on Canal Street, a fine brick building, which was erected in 1897, and is the owner of six residence properties in Gaysport.

Mr. Reiser is politically a Democrat and has served as a member of the borough council. He is fraternally a Knight of Columbus, and his religious connection is with St. Michaels Catholic Church. Mr. Reiser was married in 1892 to Josephine Noll, a native of Altoona, Pa., and their union has resulted in the following issue: Frank, who attends college; and Joseph, Edward,



JACOB S. LEISENRING

Marie, Carl, Herman, Anthony, Paul and James.

JACOB SHINDEL LEISENRING, whose death occurred at Detroit, Mich., January 23, 1910, was for many years one of the most prominent members of the bar in central Pennsylvania, being in continuous practice at Altoona from 1873 up almost to the time of his death. He was a recognized authority on commercial law and was the author of a valuable work on law entitled "Leisenring's Book of Forms." In addition to all this he was a business man of ability, serving for years as vice president of the Second National Bank of Altoona, in which he was also a director.

Mr. Leisenring was born at Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Pa., April 2, 1847. His parents were Gideon and Louisa Henrietta (Shindel) Leisenring, and he was a grandson of Peter and a great grandson of John Conrad Leisenring, whose father came to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1742.

Peter Leisenring, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was for many years a prominent citizen of Northumberland County, Pa., where he died about 1820. He had four children and in the division of his large estate his son Gideon came into possession of the old homestead situated near Sunbury, Pa.

Gideon Leisenring, father of Jacob S., was born at White Hall, Lehigh County, Pa., in 1802, and died at Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va., in March, 1880. He is remembered as a man of determined character, which was forcibly shown during the early days and preceding the outbreak of the Rebellion. From Sunbury he removed to Selinsgrove in 1845, but the development of his many business enterprises required his presence in Baltimore, to which city he accordingly removed in 1858. To him, with other loyalists, credit has been given by historians for the refusal of Maryland to secede from the Union in the turbulent days preceding the spring of 1861, and it is a fact that over his residence in Baltimore was unfurled to the breeze the first United States flag after the historic April 19th of that year. He continued his residence at Baltimore until the close of the war and then removed to West Virginia. In 1828 he was married to Louisa Henrietta Shindel, who died at Selinsgrove, March 27, 1853. She was a daughter of Rev. John Peter and Susan (McCullough) Shindel, a granddaughter of Hon. John Peter Shindel, who served in the Pennsylvania legislature, and a great-granddaughter of John Peter Shindel, who came from Germany and settled in Lebanon County, Pa., about 1740, and who served in the Continental army.

Jacob Shindel Leisenring, the direct subject of this memoir, was educated at the Missionary Institute, now the Susquehanna University, and in the public schools of Baltimore. Although then very young, he served for a time in the Federal army, enlisting in Company G, First Pennsylvania Independent Battalion. After the close of the war he accompanied his father to West Virginia, and, possessing many of his late father's characteristics, and entertaining the same views on public questions, he there came into considerable prominence as a Republican.

He prepared for the bar in the office of Hon. William H. Travers, of Charlestown, and was admitted to practice in Jefferson County in 1870. He then returned to Pennsylvania and for several years was associated in practice with C. F. Shindel, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pa. In 1872 he was admitted to the Luzerne County bar at which he practiced from April to September in that year. He was then appointed district attorney in a newly organized district in western Kansas and during the following year he attended to the duties of this position, residing at Hays City. In 1873 he again returned to Pennsylvania and then established himself at Altoona and this city was his chosen home from that time until his death. He was at one time a member of the firm of Stevens and Leisenring, at Tyrone, this county, composed of A. A. Stevens, esq., and himself. In 1877 he left Tyrone and removed to Altoona, where in 1880 he became associated in the practice of law with A. V. Dively, esq., under the firm name of Dively & Leisenring. After the

dissolution of this firm he continued in the practice of law by himself until 1904, when he formed a co-partnership with Harry F. Walters, under the firm name of Leisenring & Walters, which continued until the time of his death.

In 1887 Mr. Leisenring ran on the Republican ticket for the office of city recorder of Altoona, but the city being heavily Democratic, he was defeated by the late John A. Doyle, his opponent on that ticket. Mr. Leisenring was for many years up to the time of his death chairman of the board of examiners of the Blair County bar and was also chairman of the censors of the Bar Association. He was a charter member of the Commercial Law League of America and a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. As a lawyer he established a large and profitable practice. He took part in many important cases and enjoyed the confidence of the members of the bar and of the people. He was one of the leading commercial lawyers of the country, was a writer of ability and frequently contributed articles to newspapers and magazines and to the commercial publications in which he was interested, besides being the author of the valuable book already referred to. He was a wise and conservative counsellor; a safe, careful and successful practitioner; always impatient of sham, true to the court, true to his clients, courteous to his fellow members of the bar and careful of his professional conduct and deportment. Those who did not know him well sometimes considered him brusque and cold, but those who knew him better recognized him as a man of kindly and charitable disposition—one to whom no deserving person ever appealed for aid in vain. Though he did not form friendships lightly, he never lost a friend once formed. In the society of his intimates he often showed an inimitable wit and humor, and this agreeable faculty was so well known to them that he was often called upon to act as toastmaster at social gatherings, in which capacity he acquitted himself to perfection.

During his residence in West Virginia Mr. Leisenring was a prominent Mason and deputy grand master of the state. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he held many important positions and was past commander of S. C. Potts Post, No. 62, Department of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the order of Elks of this city and was chairman of the memorial committee of the order at the time of his death, and was a charter member of the order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Leisenring's membership in the Republican party has been already mentioned. During the later years of his life he acted with the independent wing of that party in Pennsylvania and he is credited with having been one of the prime movers in the political revolution which resulted in the election of W. H. Berry for state treasurer and forced the nomination by the Republican party of Edwin S. Stuart, ex-governor of this commonwealth. Mr. Leisenring's name was frequently mentioned as one of the prominent candidates for additional law judge of this county.

Just previous to the funeral services of Jacob S. Leisenring, a meeting was held at the home of the Elks on Twelfth Street, which was presided over by Judge Thomas J. Baldrige, who paid an eloquent tribute to his deceased friend, the substance of which is contained in the present article. Appreciative addresses were also made by Attorneys A. A. Stevens, Oliver H. Hewit, J. D. Hicks, Harry F. Walters, T. H. Greevy and W. L. Woodcock, while W. S. Pascoe presented the resolutions prepared by the association committee, of which he was chairman. The latter were as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of Jacob S. Leisenring, esq., this bar has lost one of its most active and prominent members, a good lawyer, a safe counsellor and practicioner, a faithful friend and courteous gentleman; the community in which he lived a public-spirited citizen, distinguished for wisdom, courage, independence and charity; and his family a kind, affectionate and indulgent husband and father.

Resolved Further, That this minute and resolutions be spread upon the records of the

court, published in the newspapers and a copy thereof presented to the family of the deceased.

WILLIAM L. PASCOE,
THOMAS H. GREEVY,
O. H. HEWIT,
MATTHEW CALVIN,
A. J. RILEY,

Committee on resolutions, Blair County Bar Association.

Mr. Leisenring was married on September 1, 1875, to Miss Annie M. Cherry, who with one daughter—Henrietta Shindel, wife of A. E. James—survives him.

JESSE C. SELL, is a native of Blair county, Pennsylvania. He is the second son of James A. and Esther B. Sell, and was born at Leamersville, July 21, 1872. His great-grandfather, Abraham Sell, was one of the pioneer settlers of the Juniata valley in Blair township, having moved there about the close of the Eighteenth century. His grandfather, Daniel Sell, was also a life-long resident of Blair county and died at the advanced age of 90 years.

His mother's maiden name was Stiffler. His great grandfather on the maternal side was Henry Stiffler, who settled in the Loop, in Frankstown township, also about the close of the Eighteenth century. His grandfather, Joseph Stiffler, spent his entire life in Frankstown township and died at the ripe age of 91 years. Thus the subject of this sketch is a thoroughbred Blair countian and a descendent of a hardy stock.

At a very early age he evinced a fondness for books,and such was his desire for learning, and it came to him so easily, that when he commenced going to school when only four years old he started in the second reader grade. Within two years he had made such progress that he was regarded as the best speller in the school and was studying all the braches taught in the school, displaying an especial fondness for history. He commenced teaching when 17 years old, but held a good certificate two years before. Teachers were not admitted to the profession under 18 years of age, but an exception was made in his case. He taught school for eight years, in Freedom, Blair and Logan townships and in Newry borough and attended school at the Roaring Spring Academy, conducted by Prof. W. R. Vaughn and at Juniata College, Huntingdon.

After leaving college he commenced the study of law under the instruction of William S. Hammond and J. Banks Kurtz, in Altoona, and was admitted to the bar on September 7, 1896. He opened an office in Altoona, but the strenuous work of preparation had undermined his health and he was compelled to give up his practice and retire from active business to recuperate. His strong constitution was in his favor and within a year he was again able to enter upon the world's activities. He now turned his attention to journalism and accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Altoona Times. In 1903 he was tendered the position of city editor of the Altoona Evening Gazette, which he has retained to this time. During the greater part of this time he has acted as editor of the paper, doing most of the editorial writing.

In politics Mr. Sell is a staunch Republican and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the city and county. He was elected a member of the city common council from the Fourth ward in February, 1908. He introduced and the councils passed ordinances providing for a semi-monthly payday for municipal employes, providing for an inspection of all electric wiring and creating the department of city electrician, abolishing paving and sewer viewers and other important legislation.

On June 27, 1901, he was married to Annie R. Maher, a daughter of Michael and Mary Maher of Altoona.

CHARLES T. WITHEROW, deceased, formerly motive power clerk for the Grand

Division Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, and a valuable citizen of much native force and ability, as well as usefulness, was born in Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa., July 23, 1856. His parents were John and Maria (Roth) Witherow. The father, in his later years a well-to-do retired farmer, conducted the Witherow Mills, near Bloomfield, Perry County.

The subject of this sketch, who was the only child of his parents, was educated in the public and high schools of his native county, and at the Academy at Bloomfield, Pa. His first self-supporting occupation was that of school teacher, in which he continued for two years. He then entered the office of the New Bloomfield Freeman, later merged with the Advocate, where he learned the trade of printer. In 1875 he came to Altoona, securing employment as a job printer in the office of the Daily Tribune, with which paper he remained until January, 1876. He then obtained a position in the Altoona offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as clerk under the late B. F. Custer, who was then chief motive power clerk. On September 11, 1880, Mr. Witherow was transferred as clerk to the Altoona shops, and on July 1, 1883, he was promoted to the position of assistant motive power clerk. This he held until October 1, 1892, when he became chief motive power clerk, which position he retained up to the time of his death, which took place October 2, 1907.

Though Mr. Witherow gave his full attention to the duties connected with the railroad company, he found time to take part in various other activities, and was one of Altoona's prominent citizens, both in business and social life. He was particularly well informed in matters of investment, was one of the pioneers in the building association field, and was secretary for many years of the Blair County and Vigiland Building and Loan Association. In 1885 he was elected by a big majority, on the Democratic ticket, to the office of city controller, being the first Democrat ever elected to that office, in which he served the full term, and which was the only public office he ever sought. He took an active interest, however, in matters connected with the success of his party, to which on various occasions he rendered efficient service. He was still more deeply interested in matters concerning the general welfare of the city and often lent a helping hand in plans for advancing its prosperity, his assistance contributing largely to the results obtained. Among his other business activities he served as a director of the Fairview Cemetery Association.

Mr. Witherow was a Mason in high standing, being a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, F. & A. M., of which he was Past Commander and was treasurer at the time of his death; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, R. A. M.; Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; also the Consistory at Pittsburg and Jaffa Temple. He was also a charter member of Altoona Lodge of Heptasophs, No. 132. With his family he was a member of the Presbyterian church and at one time served as superintendent of the Sunday school, besides being a trustee of the church. Notwithstanding his varied activities and his influential position in the city of his adoption, Mr. Witherow, like most truly strong natures, was a man of modest and unassuming manners, always approachable, and intensely human in his sympathies, and these qualities gained for him a legion of friends, who will long hold him in affectionate remembrance. His surviving brothers and sisters are: Samuel S., a resident of New Bloomfield, Pa.; John N., of McVeytown; Mrs. Rebecca Dern, of Altoona; Mrs. Clara Klinepeter, of New Bloomfield, and Mrs. Alice V. Strouse, of Mexico, Pa. Mr. Witherow's funeral services, held on October 4, 1907, were in charge of the Mountain Lodge of Masons, and his remains were interred in

the private cemetery known as Fairview, to which reference has already been made.

Mr. Witherow was united in marriage to Miss Anna J. Clark, a daughter of the late John Clark, the well known banker of Altoona, and a granddaughter of John and Eliza (Thompson) Clark. Her paternal great-grandfather, James Clark, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777.

Mrs. Witherow's grandfather, John Clark, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1789. At one time he operated a tannery at Birmingham, Pa., but later retired and died on his farm in Morris Township, at the age of seventy-four years. He was twice married; first to Catherine Whitzel, who died early. His second union was with Eliza Thompson, a native of Spruce Creek Township, where her father had been an early settler. Her death occurred in 1866, and she had attained the age of sixty-six years.

John Clark, second of the name and Mrs. Witherow's father, was born in Canoe Valley, Catharine Township, Blair County, Pa., December 13, 1833. He was educated at Williamsburg Academy, and until 1873 was engaged in stock raising and agriculture on the home farm. He then became cashier of the Williamsburg bank, which was organized at that time, and his subsequent career was one of importance to the community. He made a very popular official and for many years was a prominent factor in the development of the financial interests of the county. He was a large land owner, having much valuable property at Williamsburg, besides ore and coal properties and limestone quarries elsewhere in the county, and a fine farm of 250 acres. Mr. Clark was married, May 27, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Sisler, who died May 6, 1873. Of this union there were six children born, namely: Edgar Thompson, who married Lucretia Moore, of Scotch Valley; Anna J., who is the widow of the subject of this sketch; John Grier; Charles H., Dean, and Ida. The last mentioned is the widow of Clarence C. Clemson, who was a prominent business man of Pittsburg, where she now resides.

Mr. Clark was a Republican primarily, and at various times was called upon to serve in offices of public trust, in which he invariably acquitted himself with credit, justifying the confidence of his fellow citizens in his integrity and ability. Subsequent to 1880 he espoused the cause of Prohibition, to which he devoted his best efforts, and although he was not privileged to witness the general success of his party, for which he hoped, he was able to note much progress to that end, to which he himself contributed not a little. Few citizens of Blair County were more conscientious in the performance of public and private duties and few, if any, were more highly esteemed. The death of Mr. Clark took place on January 21, 1904, in Altoona, and struck a chord of sorrow in the hearts of all those in the community who knew him for what he was.

The children born of the marriage of Charles T. Witherow and Anna J. Clark were: Mary, who married George B. Newbold of a prominent Pittsburg family, and resides in Louisville, Ky., and Kenneth C., who is a student in the Altoona high school and lives with his mother. Mrs. Witherow resides in an elegant mansion at No. 1014 Lexington Avenue. She is a prominent figure in the best Altoona society, and it would be hard to find a worthy local cause that has not benefited by her aid and influence.

JOHN S. BONEBREAK, M. D., physician and surgeon at Martinsburg, Pa., where he has been established since 1896 and is in the enjoyment of a satisfactory practice, is a native of this borough, born April 19, 1872. His parents were Dr. D. W. and Mary (Shubert) Bonebreak. The late Dr. D. W. Bonebreak was a member of one

of the early families of Martinsburg and for years a prominent physician here, entering into practice in 1864 and continuing up to the time of his death, in 1895. He was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens and was known professionally all over Blair County.

John S. Bonebreak was reared at Martinsburg and attended the public schools and also Juniata Institute, after which he prepared for a medical career under his father, following his studies there by a season in the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1896. Shortly afterward he entered into practice at Martinsburg and has continued in his native place, one where the name he bears has long been held in esteem, and to which he has added professional luster. He is a member of the Blair County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Bonebreak was married to Miss Catherine Keim, a daughter of Nelson Keim, of Martinsburg, and they have three children: John K., Glenn and Kenneth, while one, Paul, is deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Bonebreak are members of the Reformed church. He is identified fraternally with Roaring Spring Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Martinsburg and with the Masonic lodge at Roaring Spring.

MICHAEL LEBERFINGER, residing on a farm 160 acres in Frankstown Township, was born in Germany in 1873, and is a son of Andrew and Frances Leberfinger. Andrew and Frances Leberfinger have always resided in their native country, and are the parents of the following children: Frances, who is married, is a resident of Germany; Mary, who is the wife of Michael Stinglhammer of Altoona, Pa.; Magdalena, who is married, lives in the native country; Caroline, who also lives in Germany; and Joseph, who was a resident of America for three years, returning home on a visit and was captured by the German authorities and according to German law, was forced to enter the German army for a certain time.

Michael Leberfinger was reared in his native country and there obtained his education. When he first came to the United States he located at Altoona, Pa., where he worked in various factories until 1907, when he purchased his farm of 160 acres in Frankstown Township from Blair J. Bougslough, and has since carried on farming in a general way.

In November, 1889, Mr. Leberfinger was joined in marriage with Miss Grace Cellner, who is a daughter of Godfrey and Mary Cellner. Her parents were natives of Germany, and the father, who was a laborer, died at Altoona, in 1906. They were the parents of the following children: Frances, wife of Louis Augustine; Theresa; and Minnie, wife of Richard Bender. Mr. and Mrs. Leberfinger have had the following children: Frank, Michael, Mary, Godfried, Joseph and Andrew. Mr. Leberfinger is politically a Republican. With his family he belongs to the German Catholic Church of Hollidaysburg. He is a member of the Knights of St. George, and of the Bavarian Benefit Society of Altoona.

MARTIN L. EMFIELD, who is owner, with his brother Emanuel, of the Logan Mills, in Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., was born December 26, 1861, near his present place, and is a son of John and Mary (Cree) Emfield.

John Emfield came to Blair County with his brother, Peter Emfield, who was a carpenter by trade, and built many of the barns and some of the houses through this section of the county. John was a miller by trade and after locating here engaged in farming and milling, and subsequently purchased a place near Hillside, and there operated the Pottsgrove Mill for some time. He died here in 1886 and was buried at the Antis Cemetery, as was his wife, who died

ELLIOTT H. BRUA MILL, FRANKSTOWN TOWNSHIP

RESIDENCE OF JOHN KAZMAIER, ALTOONA

in 1888. Six children were born to John and Mary Emfield: David, who is a resident of Roanoke, Va.; Jennie, who is the wife of D. P. Funk, of Juniata; Julia, who is the widow of J. T. Wilt, of Juniata; Emanuel; Elizabeth, who is the widow of L. C. Hagerty of Juniata; and Martin L.

Martin L. Emfield was reared and educated in Blair County, and has been employed at various trades in different parts of the country. He was engaged in the barber business at Juniata for seventeen years, and in 1905 he and his brother Emanuel purchased the Coleman Mill, and changed its name to the Logan Mills. The mill is run by water and gasoline power, and feed, buckwheat and cornmeal are ground. It was established in the early fifties by James Coleman, being previously known for many years as the Coleman Mills. It was later conducted successively by G. A. Gardner, a man named Turner, a Mr. Chambers, and a Mr. Forney, the last named operating it previous to its purchase by our subject.

Martin L. Emfield was married May 31, 1898, to Miss Lillian Johnston, who was a native of Clinton County, and a daughter of Robert Johnston, and she comes of one of the old established families of Clinton County. In politics Mr. Emfield is a Republican, and he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. at Juniata.

JOHN A. SHULTZ, manager of one of Roaring Spring's important industries, The Planing Mill Company, contractors and builders, manufacturers of lumber and mill work, coal, builders' supplies, hardware and plumbing, has filled this responsible position since 1906 and is an experienced man in this line. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., February 20, 1859, and is a son of Benjamin F. Shultz. His parents were natives also of Huntingdon County and both are deceased.

John A. Shultz grew to manhood in his native place and there attended school and remained on the home farm until he reached his majority. In the following year he started to learn the carpenter trade at Martinsburg, having some mechanical ability, and served through an aprenticeship of three years. Later, after a full measure of experience, he began building and contracting for himself at Martinsburg and continued in business there for twenty years. His high standing as a business man, in large measure, was the reason of his being called to Roaring Spring to become manager of this planing mill plant and he has justified all expectations. The Planing Mill Company is comprised of the following men of capital: D. M. Bare, Dr. A. L. Garver and Lewis F. Garber, it being a Roaring Spring enterprise entirely. It is numbered with the most prosperous industries of its kind in Blair County. Mr. Shultz has charge of thirty employes. He has always been an interested citizen wherever he has lived and has been recognized as such. For three years he was a member of the Martinsburg city council and for six years a member of the school board there. His political affiliation is with the Republican party.

Mr. Shultz was married to Miss Annie Wolfkill, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., a daughter of the late Henry Wolfkill. They have two daughters: Ellen E. and Laura M., the latter of whom is the wife of M. R. Keagy, of Roaring Spring. Mr. Shultz and family are members of the Church of God, in which he is a deacon. He is an enterprising and successful man and is one who has made his own way in the world, setting an example of industry and perseverance that might be profitably followed by those finding themselves in the same circumstances in their youth.

JOHN HENRY SHOEMAKER, proprietor of Hotel Franklin, is one of the enterprising business men of Gaysport, Pa., and was born October 7, 1874, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., and is a son of Simon and Barbara (Webb) Shoemaker.

Andrew Shoemaker, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany and one of the pioneer settlers of Blair County, having worked here on the canal previous to the advent of the railroad in this section of the country. Andrew Shoemaker died on his farm in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., at the advanced age of eighty-six years, and was the father of four children: Simon, John, Joseph and Andrew.

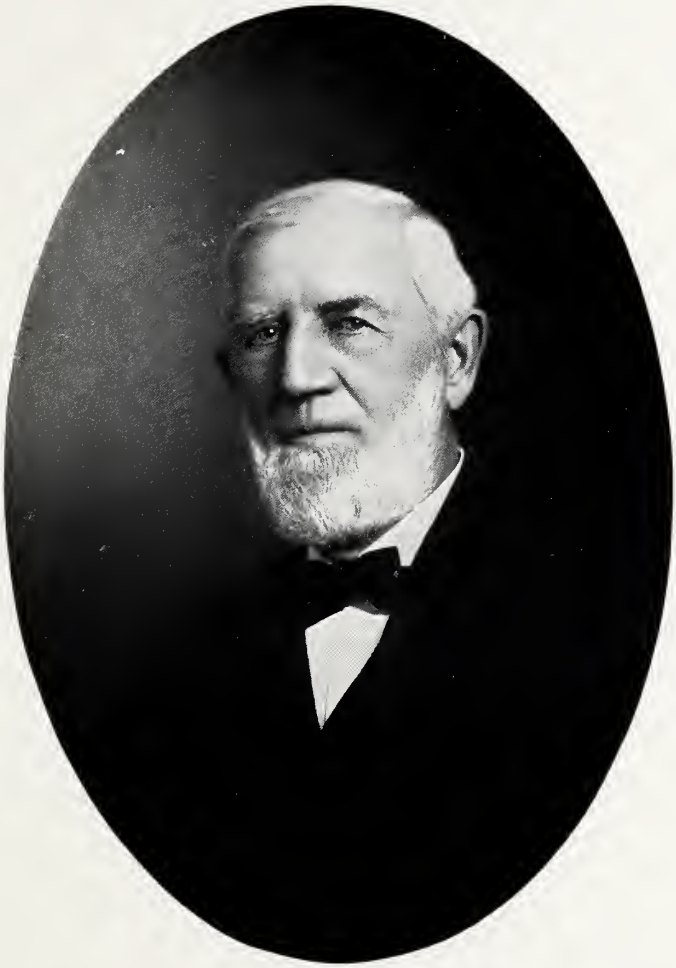
Simon Shoemaker was born and reared in Hollidaysburg, Pa., and for thirty years ran a dairy wagon to that borough, but is now living in retirement on his farm near Delight Park. Mr. Shoemaker is now sixty-one years of age, is politically a Republican, and is now serving his second term as director of the Poor. He is fraternally a member of the B. P. O. E. Mr. Shoemaker married Barbara Webb, who was born in Chester County, Pa., and to them were born the following children: William, who is deceased; John Henry; Mamie, who married Benjamin C. Wilt; Stella, who is the wife of William Mallagan; and Joseph, Jesse, and Charles.

John Henry Shoemaker was reared to man's estate at Hollidaysburg and was educated in the Catholic schools of that borough. He subsequently ran a dairy wagon to Altoona, Pa., for about eight years, then sold his route to Charles Kepple, and purchased his present hotel in Gaysport from George Strout. The Hotel Franklin is a brick building, containing fourteen bedrooms, and is one of the leading $1.00 and $1.50 per day houses of this borough. Mr. Shoemaker was married April 28, 1895, to Fannie McGuire, a daughter of Patrick and Frances (Fagan) McGuire, and of their union two children have been born: Alma, and Margaret. The family holds membership with St. Michael's Catholic Church. Mr. Shoemaker is politically identified with the Republican party.

HON. D. M. BARE, president of the Roaring Spring Bank, at Roaring Spring, Pa., and practically the founder of the many industries which make this a busy, prosperous modern town, is well known in a business way all over Pennsylvania and in his own community is justly considered in the light of a benefactor. He was born in Sinking Spring Valley, Blair County, Pa., October 24, 1834, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Mathias) Bare.

Daniel Bare was born in York County, Pa., after the family had moved there from Lancaster County, where his father, John Bare, had been born. Daniel Bare was the ninth child born in a family of eleven children. He followed agricultural pursuits through life.

D. M. Bare grew up on his father's farm in Morrison's Cove, Pa., remained at home until he was twenty-four years old and then went to Loysburg, in Bedford County, where he engaged in a mercantile and flour mill business for several years and then came to Roaring Spring. Here he continued the same activities for a time and still is a member of the D. M. Bare & Co., mercantile firm of this place. As early as 1866 he became one of the partners in a paper manufacturing enterprise at Roaring Spring, the original style being Eby, Morrison & Co. Later it was merged into Morrison, Bare & Cass and under this name paper manufacturing was carried on until 1886. In 1880 the firm built a paper mill at Tyrone, Pa., of which John S. Morrison became manager, while Mr. Bare assumed the management of the mill at Roaring Spring. In 1886 a division was made and Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cass became owners of the Tyrone mill and Mr. Bare the owner of the Roaring Spring mill, the original property, and continued the manager of this plant until 1899, when E. G. Bobb became active manager and has continued in this position. The business was incorporated in 1907 as the D. M. Bare Paper Company, its present style, as mentioned. The D. M. Bare Paper Company have a daily capacity of between twenty-five and thirty tons at their mill. They manufacture super-calendered and machine finish book papers, lithograph, mimeograph and white flats, and employment is afforded over 200 people. Mr. Bare has many additional



HON. D. M. BARE

interests, included in these is the Roaring Spring Planing Mill Company. He was one of the founders of the Roaring Spring Bank, established in 1902, of which he is president, and about 1888 was one of the four founders of the Roaring Spring Blank Book Company, his partners being: D. R. Wike, A. L. Garver and E. G. Bobb. This is a very large business, 200 people being employed, and trade connections being maintained all over the United States. Unusually active in business affairs, Mr. Bare had no particular training in this line, his only educational advantages being those secured in the district schools of Bedford County, after which he taught school for several terms. He has been sincerely interested in the progress and development of Roaring Spring, where his investments are so heavy and where his most cherished friends live. His many public spirited efforts have been appreciated and he is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens. His business interests have been so absorbing that little time has been left for performing public duties, but for several years he consented to serve as burgess of the borough.

Mr. Bare married Miss Sarah Eby, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and they have four children, namely: Clara S., who is the wife of E. G. Bobb, of Roaring Spring; Ella, who is the wife of Dr. A. L. Garver, of Roaring Spring; Anna, who is the wife of Dr. W. M. Eldon, of Roaring Spring; and Ina, who died in infancy. Mr. Bare is a member of the Church of God and is one of the board of elders.

AUGUSTUS V. DIVELY, a leading member of the Altoona bar and the senior in the prominent law firm of Dively & Dively, was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., June 17, 1848, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Fickes) Dively.

The Dively family is one of the very old ones of Central Pennsylvania and the grandfather gained distinction in the Revolutionary War. After its close he settled in York County, Pa., and in 1783 moved to Greenfield Township, Blair County, and the land he there acquired has remained a possession of his descendants ever since. On that land, Michael Dively, father of Augustus V., was born in 1800, and lived there until his death in 1870. He married Elizabeth Fickes, a daughter of Valentine Fickes, who belonged to an old family of Bedford County.

Augustus V. Dively enjoyed many advantages in his pursuit of an education, attending both the Juniata Collegiate Institute and the Michigan State University. He prepared for the law under Attorney Essington Hammond of Blair County, and then took a law course at Ann Arbor, Mich., gaining his admission to the bar in April, 1873. He became a partner in law practice with S. M. Woodcock at Altoona, later was with James Flannigan and still later was asociated with J. S. Leisenring. Subsequently he associated his son, Edwin L. Dively, with him, and since then the style has been Dively & Dively, while the combination of years of experience with youthful energy brought to the bar of Blair County a firm that has been strong and succesful before the courts, practicing in all the courts of the state and enjoying high standing with both bench and bar.

On May 16, 1870, Augustus V. Dively was married to Miss Mary E. Shoenfelt, whose father was Henry Shoenfelt, a resident of Sharpsburg. Of their four children, two survive. The family residence is situated at No. 1324 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona.

Occasionally Mr. Dively has been identified with successful business enterprises at Altoona and for years he has been more or less active in public affairs. In his political affiliation he is a Democrat. With his family he belongs to the Reformed church, in which he has served as a deacon.

Edwin L. Dively, the junior member of the law firm of Dively & Dively, at Altoona, is a graduate of the Dickinson Law School, and he has been admitted to the bars of

both Cumberland and Blair Counties. He married Miss Ray Chanes.

JOHN D. HAGEY, one of the enterprising and public spirited young business men of Martinsburg, Pa., is a member of the milling firm of Hagey Bros., manufacturers of Ivory White flour, also feed, and dealers in all kinds of grain, with mill situated at Martinsburg. John D. Hagey was born here, August 29, 1880, and is a son of George W. and Maggie (Clapper) Hagey.

George W. Hagey was born in Blair County, Pa., his father, David Hagey, having been an early settler at Martinsburg. For many years prior to his death, in 1899, George W. Hagey was proprietor of the well known old Hagey House, now the Royal Hotel, at Martinsburg, and in 1890 he purchased the mill which is now operated by his sons. In politics he held independent views. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and throughout life was a man worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. In early manhood he married Maggie Clapper, who survives. She also was born in Blair County, a daughter of John H. Clapper, a resident of Clappertown, in Huston Township, which village was named in honor of her father.

John D. Hagey obtained a public sshool education at Martinsburg and for a short time was a student of dentistry in the University of Pennsylvania, but the death of his father recalled him home. For three years afterward he conducted the Hagey House and in 1905, in partnership with a brother, entered into the milling business under the firm style of Hagey Bros. This mill is one of the pioneer mills of the county, little of its original structure standing, however, for it has been continuously remodeled and rebuilt and at present is equipped with modern machinery and the roller process that gives it its name of the Martinsburg Roller Mill. The capacity of the mill is fifty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. Business is excellent and future prospects all that could be desired.

On February 5, 1905, Mr. Hagey was married to Miss Clare Keyler, a daughter of the late Thomas Keyler, formerly a resident of Fredericksburg, in North Woodbury Township. In politics Mr. Hagey is a Republican. He is identified with Clover Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Cambridge, Pa., and with Woodbury Lodge F. & A. M., at Roaring Spring, Pa.

WILLIAM W. BOUSLOUGH, one of the substantial farmers and a life-long resident of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born on his present farm December 25, 1866, and is a son of William and Anna (Fleck) Bouslough. His parents were both natives of Blair County, the father being of German descent, and a farmer by occupation. He spent his entire life in this county, was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Young, by whom he had two children, one of whom died in infancy, and Blair Y., who is a resident of Altoona. His marriage with Anna Fleck resulted in the following issue: Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of Lorenzo D. Stewart; Harry F.; Sadie, who is the wife of Robert Hileman; Anna Margaret, who is the wife of Fletcher Hand; William W.; and Lydia, who died young.

William W. Bouslough spent four months each year in the common schools of the township until eighteen years of age, and assisted his father on the farm during the summer months. He has made farming his life occupation, and has always lived on his present place, which he inherited from his father in 1904, although he has operated it for himself for the past twenty years.

On November 26, 1891, Mr. Bouslough married Miss Ora H. Caldwell, who is a daughter of Sylvester and Carrie (Smith) Caldwell. The father is a native of Clarion County and the mother of Bedford County, but have resided in Blair County since the

close of the Civil war. They are the parents of the following children: Ora H., wife of our subject; T. N. and Rhoda and Grace, both of whom died in infancy. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bouslough, namely: Anna C., Ralph W. S., and Nicholas Fleck, all residing at home. In politics Mr. Bouslough is identified with the Republican party, and has served two terms as inspector of elections, and as road master one term. The family belongs to the Lutheran church.

JOHN MILLER, an old soldier and a retired citizen residing on the Dry Gap Road, about a mile out of Altoona, was born October 14, 1833, in Logan Township, where Fairview Cemetery is now located, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Rice) Miller. He is a grandson of Jacob Miller, who came to America from Germany and bought land on which was built what became known as Millerstown, which is now included in the city of Altoona.

Peter Miller, father of our subject, was born at Millerstown, Pa., and engaged in agricultural pursuits and also worked as a forgeman and blacksmith. He lived at various places in Blair County, but finally settled on a farm of 100 acres which he owned at Millerstown. He married Margaret Rice, who was born at Petersburg, and of their children, but four are living; Rachel, who is the widow of Jonathan Glunt; John, who is the subject of this sketch; Frank, who lives at Red Hill, Logan Township; and Gwin, who lives in Logantown.

John Miller was a small child when his parents located at Tyrone. They moved then to Petersburg, later returned to Tyrone, and afterwards lived in other parts of Blair County. From early life Mr. Miller engaged in farming and teaming, and hauled rock for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He went to Iowa and worked on farms for some six years, when he yielded to his patriotic instincts by enlisting as a member of Co. K., 20th. I. Vol. Inf. He was enrolled August 22, 1862, for three years, and saw much hard service throughout the West, and was discharged at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865. He served under Capt. H. B. Doolittle, for whom he entertained high regard, and among his treasured possessions is a photograph of the captain sent to him by the latter shortly after the war. Mr. Miller was fortunate enough to escape injury in battle, and after he was mustered out returned to Altoona, where for some years he engaged in teaming. He later located on the farm owned by John H. Hagerty, and still later farmed the Loudon place, after which he built his present house in Logan Township, where he bought one acre of land. Mr. Miller is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 468, and in politics is identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Miller was first married to Emma Morgan, who was a native of England, and of their union were born two sons and one daughter, namely: Wilford B., who works in Johnstown, Pa., and lives in Logan Township, married Ola Ickes, and has the following children: Raymond, Barnes, Marian, Naomi, Russell, and Louis; Emory, who is deceased, married Ida Anderson, and they had four children, but two of whom are living—Downs and Margaret; and Minda May, who is the wife of James Brown, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and they have six children, all living. Mr. Miller formed a second union with Ann Elizabeth (Irvin) Smith, who was the widow of William C. Smith. She is a daughter of John and Margaret (Metz) Irwin, the former a teamster and farmer by occupation, and was born in the vicinity of Wililamsburg, but later lived at Hollidaysburg and still later on the Wertzberger farm, on Dry Gap Road, where her father carried on general farming.

PROF. WILSON W. OSBORNE, who, for twenty-one years has been principal of the justly noted Jefferson School at Altoona, Pa., has practically devoted his whole life to educational work, and to him Altoona is much indebted, for he has set the highest

standards to which any of the schools of this city have attained and aroused a spirit of emulation which has been most beneficial. For fifty-six years he has been a teacher, and forty-six of these have been spent at Altoona. He was born in Fulton County, Pa., July 3, 1830, and is a son of David and Lillie (Stevens) Osborne.

The Osborne family is of Scotch extraction and many of Prof. Osborne's forefathers followed agricultural pursuits, both father and grandfather having been successful tillers of the soil. Both of his parents are now deceased, having lived into honored old age. They set a Christian example, living consistently as members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they reared their children frugally and carefully, and when the time of necessity came sent two of their sons to do battle for the preservation of the Union.

Wilson W. Osborne was reared in his native county and his father's calling was open to him, but one of his earliest ambitions was to cultivate a natural bright and receptive mind rather than his father's broad acres. He was given educational advantages and in 1853 was graduated from Cassville Academy, in Huntingdon County. Not only had the youth ambition to learn but also the desire and evident faculty to impart knowledge, and, in following the natural bent of his mind and inclination, Prof. Osborne has reached a point where he can look back with contentment and satisfaction, over a period of fifty-six years of purely educational effort. He came to Altoona in 1863 and this city has remained his home, a place where he can feel assured that the friendliness he sees on every face is sincere, and that the hearty hand-clasp that greets him, in all probability, is from one of the army of students who, at one time or another, have profited either by his teaching or advice.

Prof. Osborne was married in 1857, to Miss Catherine Bowles, who died April 22, 1891. She was a sister of Prof. James B. Bowles of Altoona. To this marriage the following children were born: Woods, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Crawford B.; Jennie, who became the wife of C. D. Jordan; and Bertha E., who married Theodore H. Griffin.

As a man of scholarly attainments and a close student of human nature, Professor Osborne has naturally been interested in public affairs both in his city and in the great outside world, but no persuasion has ever succeeded in leading him to entertain any offer of political office. He is identified with various educational organizations and has kept thoroughly abreast of the times along this line. He was reared to believe in the principles of the Democratic party and has never seen any reason to change his sentiments from those cherished by his honored father.

A. L. GARVER, M. D., one of Roaring Spring's best known business men and secretary and treasurer of the Roaring Spring Blank Book Company, which was incorporated in 1907, has been a resident of this borough since 1879. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., in June, 1859, and is a son of Benjamin Garver, who was once a well known and highly respected resident of Huntingdon County.

Dr. Garver is the youngest of a family of eleven children and he was given educational advantages which included attendance at the Juniata College and was one of the early students there. He then engaged in teaching school, spending five consecutive winters in the school room, two of these in his native county and three in Blair County, and for one year was principal of the Roaring Spring High School. He had turned his attention in the meanwhile to the study of the science of medicine and in 1883 was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He located at Roaring Spring and engaged in the practice of his profession at this place for four years, retiring then in order to give his whole time to promising business interests. He was one of the four

original founders of the Roaring Spring Blank Book Company, which was started in 1887, with fifty employes. Since 1891 he has been manager of the plant and now employment is given to 230 people and the business is in a very prosperous condition. Dr. Garver is an able and shrewd business man, and his undertakings usually prove successful. In addition to the concern mentioned, he is identified with others. He is vice president of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and some years since assisted in the reorganization which placed this financial institution on its present firm basis. He is a member of the D. M. Bare Paper Company and one of the board of directors; is a member of the Planing Mill Company of Roaring Spring; and in the summer of 1909 assisted in the reorganization of the Nason Hospital at Roaring Spring. Dr. Garver is recognized as one of Blair County's solid citizens.

Dr. Garver married Miss Ella Bare, a daughter of D. M. Bare, a very prominent resident of Roaring Spring, and they have three children: Ivan E, Russell B. and Vera E. Dr. and Mrs. Garver are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. For twenty-four consecutive years he has been a member of the school board, and has served as president, secretary and treasurer. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a very active member of the order. He is identified with Model Lodge No. 856, of Roaring Spring, and for twenty-one years has been its treasurer and has filled other official positions.

WILLIAM McKILLIP, a representative business man of Hollidaysburg, Pa., conducting a large general store at No. 324 Allegheny Street, came here and embarked in his present successful enterprise in May, 1891. He was born February 27, 1850, in the same log house on the old homestead farm situated in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., in which his father came into the world and which was built by his grandfather, William McKillip.

David McKillip, father of the present bearer of the name of William McKillip, was born in February, 1812, and died in September, 1884. His father was William McKillip, who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland and entered the first of his land in Frankstown Township, Blair County, in 1792. To the original tract he kept adding until he had acquired considerable property, divided into two farms. He built first a cabin on the lower place and later, after the building of the first turnpike in the township, a substantial log house took the place of the cabin, and still later a better house after the completion of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg turnpike road, and this, in turn, was supplanted by a commodious brick residence put up by his grandson and namesake. Through inheritance and purchase, David McKillip came into possession of the home farm and passed his life there. He married Jane Elliott, who died in 1872, at the age of fifty-seven years. She was a daughter of George Elliott, one of the old residents of Frankstown Township. Seven children were born to this marriage, three of whom survived into mature years, and of these William is the only survivor. Ruth and Samuel Davis were the others and the former was the wife of J. L. Moore of Altoona.

William McKillip spent a busy and useful boyhood on the home farm and attended the district schools. He remained with his father until he was twenty-two years of age and then entered the employ of Wood, Morrell & Co., at Frankstown, Pa., as a clerk, and remained with that firm for six years, later being transferred to Henrietta, where they had a store. In the spring of 1891 he same to Hollidaysburg and embarked in a general mercantile business, putting in a fine stock of first class goods and establishing a high standard of excellence in the same, to which he has adhered ever since. Mr. McKillip still owns the old homestead of 144 acres, situated in Frankstown Town-

ship, and another farm of 145 acres. He is a Republican and has been more or less active in politics ever since locating at Hollidaysburg, and at one time was elected burgess but subsequently resigned the office.

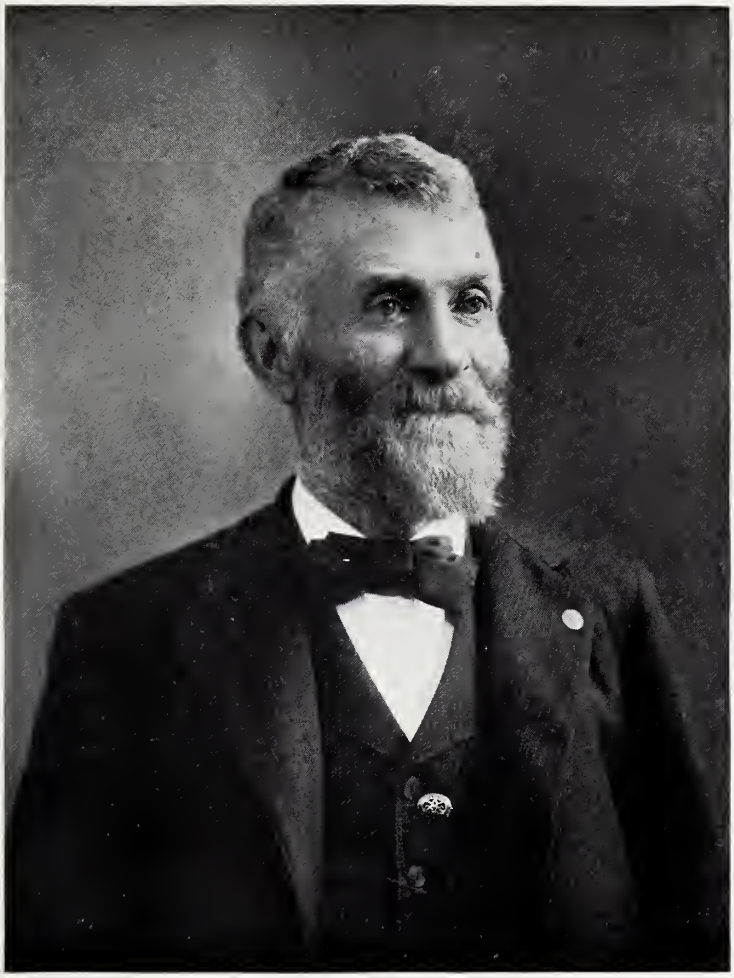
On April 2, 1878, Mr. McKillip was married to Miss Mary E. Cunningham, a daughter of the late George W. and Rebecca (Jones) Cunningham, and they have three children: Homer C., Rebecca M. and Blair L. Homer C. McKillip was educated at Juniata College and in a business school at Altoona, after which he learned the machinist trade with the McLanahan-Stone Machine Company and is now employed in the air-brake department of the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. He is now serving in his second year as tax collector, having been elected on the Republican ticket. Rebecca M. is a highly cultured and thoroughly educated and accomplished lady. She graduated from the High School and later from the Williamsport Seminary, where she won a scholarship in the Woman's College at Baltimore, where she was subsequently graduated. Miss McKillip is now serving as secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Pittsburg. Blair L. McKillip graduated from the Holly High School and spent one year at the Williamsburg Seminary and four years at Syracuse University, at Syracuse, N. Y., where he was graduated in mechanical engineering, and is now with the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburg.

Mr. McKillip has been identified with the Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 119, since 1873; belongs to the K. G. E., at Martinsburg; to Juniata Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., at Hollidaysburg; the Artisans and the Heptasophs, both at Hollidaysburg. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL C. TUSSEY, a prominent and substantial citizen of Gaysport, Pa., where he has resided since 1884, has been resident of this county since 1867. He has been identified since coming here with the best interests of the borough, and still retains the ownership of his two valuable farms, aggregating 370 acres. He comes of an old Huntingdon County family, and was born in that county January 31, 1844, a son of Robert and Dorothy (Harnish) Tussey.

Robert Tussey was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of David Tussey, who, with brother, John Tussey, and a sister, came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, dying at Sinking Valley. The family has been an agricultural one. Robert Tussey married Dorothy Harnish, of German extraction and born in Huntingdon County. Of their children two sons and four daughters survive, namely: Robert J., residing at Alexander, Pa.; Lillian, a public school teacher at Altoona; Caroline, wife of George W. Moore, of Altoona; Susan, wife of William Irwin, of Philipsburg, Pa.; Laura, wife of William Isett, of Philadelphia, and Samuel C.

Samuel C. Tussey attended the district schools in Huntingdon county and grew to manhood there. He was twenty years of age when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, at Hollidaysburg, entering the 9th Pa. Cav., which became a part of the gallant Gen. Kilpatrick's command, which was incorporated with Gen. Sherman's army. Mr. Tussey participated in the march from Atlanta to the sea and took part in much of the military activity that marked the closing months of that great civil struggle. He was one of four troopers in Kilpatrick's cavalry, who were designated to act as an escort to the officers who took part in the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, at Durham, N. C., on April 26. He was thus a witness at this historic event. He was honorably discharged at Lexington, North Carolina, and from there returned to Huntingdon County, where he resided until 1867, when he moved to the Loop, in Frankstown Township, Blair County. For seventeen years the family resided there and during that period, at various times Mr. Tussey served as a member of the school board and as assessor. Since coming to Gaysport, in 1884, he has been an equally use-



SAMUEL C. TUSSEY

ful citizen and has served several terms as a member of the borough council. Politically he is a Republican.

In Huntingdon County, January 18, 1866, Mr. Tussey was married to Miss Annie Hileman, a native of that county, and a daughter of William and Barbara (Good) Hileman, the former of whom was born in Huntingdon County and the latter in what is now Blair County. The maternal grandfather, Peter Good, came here from Hagerstown, Md., and was of German descent. Mrs. Tussey has one surviving brother and one surviving sister: Harry Hileman, who resides at Roaring Springs, Pa., and Amanda, who is the wife of James Riddle of the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Tussey have had eleven children, eight of whom survive: Harry H., residing at Wayne, Pa.; Susan, living at Hollidaysburg; Robert Irvin, residing in Frankstown Township; Dorothea G., wife of Joseph J. Moore, of Blair Township; Bertha, wife of William Rob of Altoona; Jay C., a resident of Hollidaysburg; Samuel S. and Clara A., living at home at Gaysport. Mr. and Mrs. Tussey attend the Lutheran church at Hollidaysburg. They usually spend the winter seasons at Alva, Fla., where they have a southern home which has many pleasant features.

AMOS O. TAYLOR, M. D., who has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Altoona, Pa., since 1895, is one of the leading physicians and prominent citizens of this borough. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1852, and was there reared and obtained his early educational training. His knowledge of the medical profession was obtained at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1883. He immediately thereafter embarked in the practice of medicine at Bedford, Pa., where he carried on an extensive practice until 1895, at which time he removed to Altoona, Pa., where he commands a large and lucrative patronage and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies, is a liberal contributor to the Medical Journal, and is a member of the medical staff of the Mercy Hospital. Dr. Taylor is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and also holds membership with the Logan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, for which he is examining physician.

In 1882 Dr. Taylor was united in marriage with Margaret Paul of Westmoreland County, Pa., and of their union have been born the following children: Susan O.; Agnes; James S., of Princeton University, who is now attending medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; and S. Paul, who attends the Altoona High School. The family holds membership with the First Presbyterian Church.

LEVI H. BRUMBAUGH, whose well improved farm of 110 acres lies in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., is a prominent resident of this section and is a member of one of the old township families. He was born in this township, in November, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hoover) Brumbaugh, and a grandson of Rev. George Brumbaugh, at one time a prominent minister in the Dunkard Church. Both parents of Mr. Brumbaugh are deceased, his father passing away when he was a boy.

Levi H. Brumbaugh has practically spent all his life in his native township. Farming and its kindred industries have interested him, and his own property he has improved with attractive buildings and has placed it under so high a state of cultivation that it is probably valued as high as any land in the township.

Mr. Brumbaugh was married in August, 1881, to Miss Fannie Rhodes, a daughter of the late Daniel G. Rhodes, and a sister of S. S. Rhodes, a prominent resident of Curryville. Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh have two daughters, A. Grace and Ada C., both of whom are highly educated young ladies and

successful teachers. Mr. Brumbaugh and family are members of the Church of the Brethren, Clover Creek congregation, of which he is treasurer.

The Hoover family, to which the mother of Mr. Brumbaugh belonged, is a numerous one in Pennsylvania, and it is also a representative one in regard to thrift and general worth. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Brumbaugh was Jacob P. Hoover, who was once a prominent man in North Woodbury Township, a deacon in the Dunkard church and one whose judgment was frequently consulted as he was considered a very able business man. The grandfathers on both sides have long since passed from earth, but their influence is still felt in the results that followed their worthy and virtuous lives.

JOHN J. CANAN, deceased, for many years was a leading business man at Altoona and had additional interests at other points. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1813, where his grandfather had first settled in 1760, and was a son of Major Moses and Mary (Henderson) Canan, and a grandson of Col. John Canan, the founder of the family in America.

Col. John Canan was born in North Ireland and in his vigorous young manhood came to America, where, a few years later he joined the colonists in their struggle for independence. His valor won him the rank of colonel and his memory is preserved in the annals of the State of Pennsylvania because he also became a man of distinction aside from his military prowess. He was early interested in iron and coal lands and is credited with building the first furnace ever erected in Blair County. From 1787 until 1788, he served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, from Huntingdon County; in 1791 served as associate judge; in 1791 and 1792 represented his county in the General Assembly, and in 1794 was elected state senator as a representative of Huntingdon and Bedford Counties. Despite his many public responsibilities and business cares, he survived into his ninetieth year.

Major Moses Canan, father of the late John J. Canan, was also a distinguished man in his native state. He served as an officer in the War of 1812 and later became one of the leading lawyers of Cambria County and served one term as associate judge. He married Mary Henderson and they both died about 1863. She was a daughter of Major William Henderson, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War and was taken prisoner by the British in the Battle of Long Island.

John J. Canan accompanied his parents to Ebensburg, Cambria County, in 1831. He had literary tastes and talents and started a newspaper which he conducted at Ebensburg and later at Johnstown. In 1846 he removed to Hollidaysburg, Blair County, where he was interested in the business of freight handling until 1858, when he started the lime business, one that proved very profitable and through his energy and enterprise was extensively developed. In this business he was associated for a number of years with his son, John A. Canan, who is now manager of the Canan-Knox Supply Company of Altoona, successors to John A. Canan & Co. This company are dealers in terra cotta drain pipe, flue pipe, chimney tops, American and foreign cements, lime, sand, brick, paving brick, plaster, mortar colors, hair, lath, fire brick, and fire clay, etc., doing a business at Altoona that reaches yearly into thousands of dollars. John J. Canan married Margaret Davis, who was born in Wales, and they reared what is one of the representative families of Blair County. They were members of the First Presbyterian Church at Altoona.

HENRY D. KENSINGER, president of the Farmers' Reunion Association, a strong and influential agricultural body made up of the leading men of Blair County, Pa., is one of the prominent and substantial men of North Woodbury Township and resides there on his well improved farm of 100 acres. Mr. Kensinger was born in North Woodbury Town-

ship, November 17, 1846, and is a son of John B. and Hannah (Dougherty) Kensinger.

John B. Kensinger and wife were both born in North Woodbury Township where their fathers, John Kensinger and James Dougherty, had settled in early times. John B. Kensinger was a successful farmer and a representative citizen and served many years as a member of the township school board. His death occurred in May, 1896. Two of his children survive: Henry D. and Elizabeth, both of whom are residents of their native township.

Henry D. Kensinger attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm as he was growing to manhood and has always been a warm friend of these. He has served many years as a school director and has favored many improvements in North Woodbury Township. His business has been farming and stock raising and both of these industries have been carried on with good results. In addition to serving fourteen years on the school board, Mr. Kensinger has served as district superintendent of schools, as judge of elections and as clerk of the board. Some years ago his Democratic friends brought him forward for the office of county commissioner, his natural qualifications for offices of responsibility being unquestioned.

Mr. Kensinger married Miss Caroline B. Hoover, who was born in Blair County, a daughter of David Hoover, who then resided near Henrietta, Pa. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kensinger, namely: Mahlon H., of North Woodbury Township; John H., of Martinsburg; and Mary E. and Hannah J., both residing at home.

JOHN G. SELLERS, proprietor of one of the leading meat markets in Hollidaysburg, Pa., is also the owner of two other markets, one at Gaysport, Pa., and the other at Altoona, Pa., and he is also the owner of seven residences in this borough. He was born January 10, 1865, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., and is a son of David M. and Rebecca R. (Martin) Sellers, both deceased.

John G. Sellers was reared and educated in Hollidaysburg, and during his early manhood worked on the railroad about four years, and subsequently spent four years in the employ of H. L. Bunker, who operated a meat market at Hollidaysburg. In 1889 he opened his market which is located on the diamond, in Hollidaysburg, of which his son, Edgar Sellers, has practically entire charge, and in 1898 he established a market in the Shoemaker building at Gaysport, Pa. The latter market is managed by his brother, William Sellers. His shop on Sixteenth Street, Altoona, was purchased in September, 1910, from J. A. Jones, and is under the management of his son, Harry B. Sellers. Mr. Sellers devotes the greater part of his time to buying and dresses all of his own meat, and the slaughter house, which is located on Juniata Street, is said by the state inspector, to be the finest in Pennsylvania, the interior being of concrete, with cement blocks, slate roof, and is fire proof.

Mr. Sellers is politically a Republican, and is now serving his second term as a member of the borough council. He is fraternally a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., the Artisans, and the Woodmen, all of Hollidaysburg. He is a member and trustee of the M. E. Church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday School for fourteen years. He is a stockholder in both banks of this borough, and is auditor of the County Capital Building Association. He resides with his family at No. 804 Juniata Street. On February 18, 1885, Mr. Sellers was united in marriage with Miss Virginia Hughes, a daughter of Stephen Hughes, deceased, and of their union were born the following children: Harvey B., Edgar, Earl, and Helen.

W. B. MANLEY, a well known and able practitioner of law, has been a resident of Altoona, Pa., since 1892, and was born in Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., in 1872, a son of David and Mary A. Manley, both living, and a grandson of George Manley, who was among the pioneers of this county.

David Manley is one of the prominent farmers and leading citizens of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., where he was born in 1828, and he has resided on his present farm for the past eighty years. He served with credit in the Civil War, first in the heavy artillery and later in Co. D. 188th Pa. Vol. Inf., and is one of the party of three or four men who organized the Republican party in Antis Township. He has always taken an active interest in affairs which pertain to the welfare of the township, and served for twenty-one years as a member of the school board.

W. B. Manley was reared in Antis Township, where he attended the local schools, and after teaching for some years took up the study of law in the office of William S. Hammond, Esq., of Altoona. He was admitted to the bar May 8, 1895, since which time he has carried on a general practice in the various courts of the state, and in the Federal courts. Mr. Manley is a member of the Blair County Bar Association, and holds membership with several fraternal orders. He takes an active interest in local politics, and has served as a member of the city council; having been president of common council for a term. His religious connection is with the Walnut Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1895 Mr. Manley was united in marriage with Miss Velma Gwin, a daughter of J. A. Gwin, of Antis Township, and of their union have been born two children: Vivian B. and John Harold, both now in the Central Grammar School of Altoona.

M. ARISTIDE RODRIGUE M. D., deceased. When one of the old landmark homesteads of Hollidaysburg, Pa., shall have been transformed in the near future, and converted into a center of scientific medical research, with every modern equipment, including a complete medical reference library for physicians, a dispensary, a lecture room for charitable purposes and first aid to the wounded with a ladies' auxiliary to the Red Cross in America, there will have been founded an enduring monument to one of Blair County's most notable men, which will be also a testimonial of his children's love and devotion. In the Town where a decade of his professional life was passed there still remain those who recall the rare qualities of Dr. Rodrigue both as man and physician, and those also who are familiar with many details of his career as physician and friend of Prince and Priest Demetrius Gallitzen, he sustaining these relations until the death of the latter in 1841. These also remember his career still later as peacemaker and co-worker with the chief executives of Kansas, in its stormy ante-bellum days, when as the Government appointed president of the town of Lecompton, he ably fulfilled the arduous task, being prevented from the carrying out of admirable policies only by the cruel exigences of a great political upheaval. In Kansas he was a family friend and visitor of Mr. Alfred Boone, of Westport, Mo., direct descendant (grandson, or, I think, grandnephew) of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer, often driving from Lecompton to Westport—a distance of fifty-three miles. Dr. Rodrigue was born August 24, 1810, at Philadelphia, Pa., and died in Kansas, in the midst of his usefulness, 1857. His parents were Jaques Andre and Jeanne Francoise (D'Orlie) Rodrigue, who fled from France during the great French revolution, taking refuge in San Domingo. From this place another flight was necessary, owing to an insurrection of the slaves, they escaping with their lives only through the faithfulness and devotion of five family servants. They finally reached Philadelphia, Pa., and there in peaceful days, their two sons and two daughters were born,—William, Aristide, Aline and Eveline.

The subject of this sketch was educated in his native city of Philadelphia, and at an unusually early age was graduated from the Philadelphia University, entering into the practice of medicine with an enthusiasm that never faltered and with the approbation of his instructors, who were proud of his brilliant talents. In his search for a congenial field for professional labor he found and selected Sunbury, Pa. and there on February 14th, 1835, he was married to Miss Anne Caroline Bellas, who was the

M. ARISTIDE RODRIGUE, M. D.

cherished daughter of Hugh Bellas, of Sunbury and his wife, Esther Van Buskirk Anthony, her father at that time being a prominent attorney-at-law at that place. This lady survived many sad experiences, including the death of husband, two sons and two daughters. She herself passed away at Woodbridge, N. J., in April, 1888. Her remains with those of her loved ones, rest in the family vault in Hazlewood Cemetery, near Rahway, N. J.

Dr. Rodrigue and wife were the parents of nine children,—namely: Andrew, Esther Aline, Hugh Bellas, Ann Caroline, Aristide, Adala Henrietta, Clara Virginia, Charles William, and Florence Victoire. The record of this family is, in brief, as follows: Andrew born December 22d, 1835, was graduated at Fordham College, N. Y. and was later admitted to the bar and appointed postmaster at Lecompton, Kansas. While acting in that capacity he was assassinated, at the age of twenty-three years, within a few months after his father's death. Esther Aline, born August 8th, 1837, was educated at Philadelphia and died in 1891, married Charles Mygatt—after his death of many years later married John K. Gilbert, Esq. who survives.

Hugh Bellas was born September 17th, 1839. He served in the Civil War as a member of Company C (Flag or Color Co.) 47th Regiment, P. V. I. He is now a member of Post 3, G. A. R. of Pittsburg, Pa. married Elizabeth Dougherty of that city, whose father was also a Veteran of the Civil War.

Caroline, born July 19th, 1841, with rare genius and energy assisted her father from early girlhood in Hollidaysburg and Lecompton; also her mother and sisters at the outbreak of the Civil War, dying as a Sister of Mercy in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1882.

Aristide, born January 18th, 1843, was a physician, a graduate of Georgetown Medical College. He died leaving (by wife Jennie) a daughter, Clara Florence, and a son, Aristide (third), who made his home with his paternal grandmother at her residence, "Bellasylva," in Woodbridge, N. J. Familiarly known as "Harry" he was educated at Burlington, Chester Military Academy, and Stevens Institute. After the death of his father he married and resided in Washington, D. C. He was a Volunteer for the Spanish-American War and served in the Phillipines. Entering as a private Company C, 45th U. S. Vol. Inf., he later became Sergeant, in Company C, 1st Regt., U. S. Engineers. Receiving an honorable discharge, he accepted service the following day as 2nd lieutenant of Company C, 1st Regt. U. S. Engineers. He was mustered out and returned to the Pacific Coast disabled from the effects of a wound, and a victim of malarial and typhoid fevers, followed by tuberculosis, and subsequently died in New York, September 19th, 1910 at the age of forty-one years and eleven months, leaving a son, Aristide (fourth of the name in direct descent), who resides in Georgetown, D. C.

Adala Henrietta, born August 24th, 1845, died in infancy at Ebensburg, Pa. Clara Virginia, was born at Ebensburg, Pa., October 4th, 1847.

Charles William, born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., December 2nd, 1849, died there in infancy, and was interred in the family vault at Ebensburg, Pa.

Florence Victoire, born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., January 25th, 1854, married Prof. Fitz-Gerald Tisdale of New York, December 23rd, 1885, and resides there.

After his marriage Dr. Rodrigue lived successively at Sunbury, Pittsburg and Ebensburg prior to 1846, in which year he came to Hollidaysburg, Pa. Here from 1851 until 1856 he and his wife occupied what was known as the Williams homestead on Mulberry near Front Street. The ground was acquired in 1831 and later was built upon and owned by William Williams and three ladies of the name of Williams, who deeded it in turn to William Williams and his wife. This is the property which Mrs. Ruthven one of the two surviving daughters of Dr. Rodrigue has purchased with the intention of converting it into a fitting memorial of her father. This lady who has traveled far and wide and enjoyed social distinction in many lands, has chosen in

preference to any other place, for this purpose, the old homestead which to her is hallowed ground because of her revered father's presence here during her infancy. Coming from her winter home in Florida after a journey round the world for her health in 1896, she took up her residence in this old homestead July 5th, 1910. Her subsequent purpose with respect to it is expressed in the following communication in answer to queries from friends and kindly published by the editors of the leading newspapers of Hollidaysburg and Altoona. Of the former town is a gentleman whose life I am told had been saved in infancy by Dr. Rodrigue and who on that account had been named for him by grateful parents. Mr. A. R. Traugh and is gratefully appreciated in his turn as a highly esteemed editor (of the Standard) and friend.

"Here in Hollidaysburg my father and mother came in their youth and devotion, living and suffering the usual vicissitudes of all who live and strive to build up this rare and generously endowed country; yet, in a great measure, struggling with the hardships of undevelopment. Unbroken roads, heavy snow drifts, mountains to circle or surmount, with or without food day and night, was the task in those days, 1840-46, for the physician, which, even to a young man, was a menace to health and success.

My father, then scarcely forty years of age, loved his profession and held it sacred, even above his life and family, if necessity called. That he held a deep and sincere place in the hearts and memories of his patients, we, who are left, rejoice to see testified how many have kept him in remembrance, for it was his joy and pleasure to give relief to poor and wealthy alike. Far and near, in remote places difficult to reach, no matter what the hour day or night, he was always willing and prompt to respond to the call of suffering. I am glad to find the old home still within the bounds of renovation, and purpose residing here, hoping my married sister and brother, the only remaining members of the family, may unite their homes with mine.

My intention is eventually to complete a medical library of reference for physicians, with a board of trustees, and who, together with others throughout the State, may meet here for consultation—a dispensary and also a ladies' auxiliary to the Red Cross of America, a lecture room for charitable purposes, and first aid to the wounded." This interesting pamphlet is dated August 31, 1910.

The writer of the above, formerly Clara Virginia Rodrigue, was married May 15, 1883, to James Alexander Ruthven, a resident of New York, where he died November 22, 1889. He was a son of James Ruthven and wife who resided forty-four (44) years in West 23d Street. He was a graduate of Columbia College and the Yale Law School, and occupied a prominent professional and social position in New York. A daughter by a previous marriage survives Mr. Ruthven, making her home in England with her two sons. Before leaving Hollidaysburg for Kansas, Dr. Rodrigue had been one of the founders of the Blair County Medical Society and its first vice-president.

Peculiar conditions existed in Kansas in 1856, but it was as a man of civilization and of peace that Dr. Rodrigue went there for his recovery of health. How desirable it would have been could he have lived to a serene old age, but for many years afterward neither safety nor serenity was assured there to any public man.

Mrs. Ruthven in recalling her family's history, remarks that three members of her father's family died between the ages of forty and forty-seven years, each one having known the horrors of war, either through active participation or in its effects. Her eldest brother, Andrew, while serving the government as postmaster fell a victim to the factional disturbances at Lecompton, Kansas, two younger brothers served later in the Civil War and a nephew in the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, as stated.

THADDEUS C. LINGENFELTER, deceased, was formerly one of the best known

and most highly esteemed residents of Greenfield Township, a member of a large and influential family and a man of sterling character and excellent business qualifications. He was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., August 15, 1848, and was a son of George and Barbara (Claar) Lingenfelter, and a grandson of Jacob Lingenfelter and Frederick Claar, early settlers. Of the family of eleven children born to his parents, Thaddeus C. is the only one deceased, his death taking place July 19, 1909.

Thaddeus C. Lingenfelter grew to manhood in Greenfield Township and obtained his education in the district schools. He early engaged in farming and lumbering and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted and remained in the service for almost a year. His subsequent life was passed in Greenfield Township. He was a man of industry and business prudence and was able to leave a valuable farm of 116 acres to his widow and surviving children.

On February 9, 1873, Mr. Lingenfelter was married to Miss Margaret Stine, who was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., October 5, 1854, and is a daughter of David and Catherine (Dively) Stine. The Stines are of German extraction. David Stine was born in Blair County and enlisted as a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was captured by the Confederates and incarcerated in Libby Prison, where he died from inhuman treatment. His widow still resides in Greenfield Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Lingenfelter eleven children were born, and of these the following survive: Rachel E., who is the wife of George Carpenter, of Fulton County, Ill.; Effie, who is the wife of William Knisley, of Altoona, Pa.; Mollie E., who is the wife of Harry Black, of Greenfield Township; Blaine L., who resides in Greenfield Township; Mazie M., who is the wife of Edward Dibert, of Altoona; and Lucy B., Jennie F., John G. and Earlston W., all reside in Greenfield Township. Elsie and Lydia D. are deceased.

In politics Mr. Lingenfelter was a Republican. He was deeply interested in the public schools and served for some time as school director. He was one of the most active members of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Claysburg. His friends were many in every walk of life and in his death his community lost a worthy citizen. His widow continues to carry on the farm industries with the assistance of her sons. She is a valued member of the Reformed Church at Claysburg.

WALTER B. GLENN, owner and proprietor of the Leroy Hotel, a leading hostelry of Altoona, Pa., which is favorably located on Chestnut Avenue, opposite the post-office, is a well known business man of this city. Mr. Glenn was born at Altoona, September 27, 1874, and is a son of William H. and Naomi (Rickel) Glenn.

William H. Glenn was a prominent citizen of Blair County for many years and was very active in the public affairs of Altoona. He served for nine years as county coroner, being elected on the Republican ticket. His death occurred November 28, 1904. He married Naomi Rickel, who survives, and they had two children: Walter B. and Harriet B., the latter of whom resides with her mother and conducts a millinery business.

Walter B. Glenn attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, since then he has been entirely self supporting. Through enterprise and industry he established himself in the ice business at Altoona, in which he continued until August 6, 1908, when he took charge of his hotel. He has an excellent location and as his house is comfortably equipped and the cuisine is of more than usual excellence, he is enjoying a large amount of patronage.

On January 10, 1906, Mr. Glenn was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane Lee, a daughter of John Lee, of Pittsburg, who for twenty-three years had control of the restaurant in the Union Station at Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Glenn is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Glenn is active in local affairs, giving support to the Republican party. He is a member of Lodge No. 102, Elks, at Altoona.

PROF. DAVID S. KEITH, formerly superintendent of the public schools of Altoona, Pa., was identified with the educational interests of Central Pennsylvania more or less throughout his entire active career, only retiring in 1905, having spent some forty-one years as a teacher. He was born at Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., March 26, 1847, and is a son of John and Mary (Shiffler) Keith.

Adam Keith, the great-grandfather, was a native of England. He was an early settler in Huntingdon County, Pa., where he carried on farm pursuits and reared his family in Hopewell Township. John Keith, son of Adam, was born and reared in Hopewell Township and lived there until late in life when he moved to Wisconsin, where he died in 1858. He also was survived by descendants and one of his sons, John Keith the second, became the father of David S. Keith, of Altoona. This John Keith was born on the old homestead in Huntingdon County and remained there until 1840, when he moved to Bedford County, this being seven years before the birth of his son, David S. During his earlier years he engaged in teaching but later became interested in agricultural pursuits and in 1871 located on a farm in Taylor Township, on which he died in 1874. He was a man of education and good judgment and at times held public offices. He married Mary Shiffler, a native of Blair County, who survived until 1889. They reared a family of six children. For many years they were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

David S. Keith enjoyed many educational advantages and in preparing for the career of an educator had the approval and support of his father, whose reputation in that line extended over a wide territory. When sixteen years of age, Mr. Keith took charge of his first school, in the year previous having been a student in Juniata Academy, at Martinsburg. Men of Professor Keith's quality of mind and ambition never "complete" their education—their outlook is too wide and their conception of human knowledge is too comprehensive. They recognize, however, and none better, the value of training, and for many years Mr. Keith devoted a portion of his time to study in Normal schools, particularly the Normal School at Millersville, Pa. From the country schools of Huntingdon and Blair Counties, he was called to Indiana, Pa., to teach in the grammar school and he remained there until 1873, when he was appointed principal of the Altoona High School. Fourteen months later he was elected to succeed Prof. John Miller as superintendent of the whole school system of Altoona, and in accepting that important office, Professor Keith became a leading factor in the advancement of education in this section. For thirty-one years he remained superintendent and no student of educational affairs in this city can be ignorant of the great advance made during those years. He came to this position not only thoroughly equipped as to education, but he was also a good organizer and was able to systematize the work and thereby gain the highest efficiency. In his views on public questions, Professor Keith has always been liberal and broad minded, and, while never seeking political favors for himself, has given hearty support to measures and men promising good government and better civic conditions. He has never entertained many business propositions aside from his profession, but he is a member of the board of directors of the Union Bank of Altoona.

On June 13, 1883, Professor Keith was married to Miss Margaret Crawford, a daughter of Armstrong Crawford, a resident of Tyrone, Blair County. They have two sons: Charles Russell and Ralph Crawford. He has long been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona. To both the Masons and Odd Fellows he has given his fealty for years and has been active in these organizations in this city. He resides at No. 1004 Seventeenth Avenue, Altoona.

THOMAS ALLEN COLEMAN, an extensive fruit grower and highly esteemed citizen of Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., resides on a farm of 110 acres and is the owner of a large vineyard. He was born on his pres-

ent place May 28, 1858, a son of John and Isabel (Nelson) Coleman, and comes of one of the prominent and old families of the county.

Thomas Coleman, great-grandfather of our subject, resided just beyond what is now the city limits of Altoona, Pa. He was probably a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and died here in 1837, having located here some years previous to his death. John Coleman, grandfather of Thomas A. Coleman, was born in Logan Township and was the owner of the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He married Betsy Shaw, and they reared the following children: Jane (Mrs. Smith), who lived in Logan Township; James, who was a resident of Logan Township; John F.; Elizabeth (Mrs. Hagerty), who resided in Antis Township; Thomas, who lived on the old home place, which is now the Jaggard farm; and Francis, who died in early manhood.

John Coleman was born on what is now the Jaggard farm in Logan Township, and always lived in this vicinity. He began housekeeping in the old log house and in about 1848 built a plank house, which was wonderfully constructed and is still water tight. He resided in that house until about 1880, when he built a large brick house and continued his residence there until the time of his death, in 1903. He married Isabel Nelson, who was a native of Antis Township, and a daughter of James Nelson, and came of one of the old established families of this county. She died a few years before her husband, and of their union were born the following children: Martha J., who lives on the old place; James N., who resides in Colorado; Stephen, who died in 1872, in Kansas; William Z., who lives in Frankstown Township; Margaret E., who is the wife of J. B. Cox of Allegheny; David D., who lives in Juniata; Thomas Allen; Anna L., who is the wife of Harry Manley of Antis Township; and Caroline, who died in infancy. The family were members of the old Lutheran church of Antis Township.

Thomas Allen Coleman has always lived on his present farm except for a short time. He has always followed farming and has made a specialty of fruit growing, raising peaches, apples, raspberries and grapes. He has the largest vineyard in this vicinity, having upwards of 5,000 vines, mainly Concords and Wordens, and has about 1,000 peach trees.

Mr. Coleman was married December 14, 1882, to Miss Henrietta Kopp, who is a native of Logan Township, and a daughter of Andrew Kopp, who is a resident of Fairview. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman began housekeeping in the old plank house and after his father's death moved into the brick house. They are the parents of the following children: Charles T., who married Verda Bowman, and they have two children—Miles and James; Grace C., who is the wife of Frank Antes of Logan Township; Martha K., deceased, who was the wife of Robert Shaw; Ernest, who died aged eleven months; John, who died in infancy; Edna; James; Isabel; Alfarata; Hetty, and Paul, who died aged eleven months. Mrs. Coleman is a member of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Coleman is a Republican in politics, and while not seeking political preferment, has served as auditor and is now supervisor of the township. He is identified with the I. O. R. M. and the Grange.

GEORGE W. MOCK and J. E. HOOVER, proprietors of a large business enterprise at Roaring Spring, which has been carried on at this place for many years under the business style of the Bare Milling Company, are experienced grain and flour men and representative citizens and members of old families of this section.

George W. Mock was born in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., June 23, 1868, and is a son of the late Andrew Mock, who lived near Williamsburg, Pa. George W. Mock was educated in the public schools. Since 1899 he has been engaged in the milling business and for seven years he owned and operated a mill at Rodman, near Roaring Spring, coming to the latter place in April, 1906. He admitted J. E. Hoover to a partnership and the old name of the plant was re-

tained. The Bare Milling Company manufactures Bare's Best and Snow Flake flour, high grade chop, corn meal, pure rye, Graham and Buckwheat flours and are dealers in all kinds of grain.

Mr. Mock married Miss Lillian E. Hoover, a daughter of Daniel Hoover, of Huston Township, Blair County, and they have two children: Daniel R. and Mary J. In politics Mr. Mock is a Republican but is only active to the extent of good citizenship.

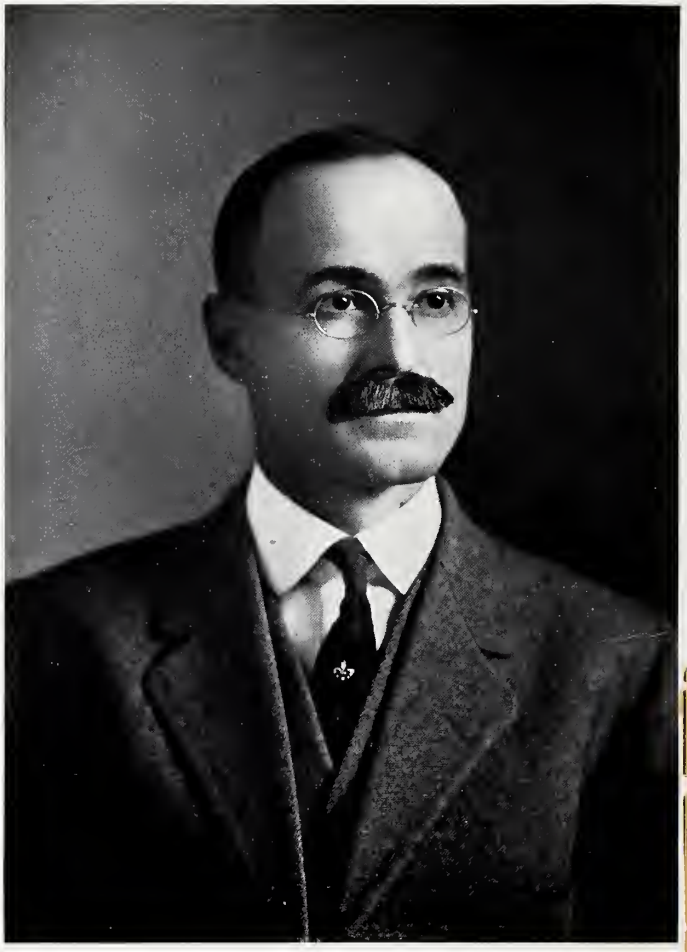
JOHN E. HOOVER, part proprietor of the Bare Milling Company at Roaring Spring, was born in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., June 6, 1872, and is a son of Daniel and Jane (Rhodes) Hoover, who still reside in Huston Township. Mr. Hoover obtained a public school education and grew up on his father's farm. In April, 1899, he became connected with a mill at Rodman, Pa., and in April, 1906, became a partner in the present mill business at Roaring Spring. The capacity of the present mill is seventy-five barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. Both Mr. Mock and Mr. Hoover are practical millers and they have three employes. They do both a wholesale and retail business and make a specialty of merchants' trade. Mr. Hoover is a Republican in politics and has frequently been elected to public office. He served as auditor in Huston Township and later in Taylor Township and has been clerk of the election board in the latter. He is identified with the Roaring Spring lodge of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Sons of Veterans.

JOHN M. SNYDER, who is engaged in the practice of law at Hollidaysburg, Pa., has been a resident of this city for thirty years. He was born at Junction City, Kans., and was brought here by his parents in early youth. The late Harrison H. Snyder, father of John M., was a very prominent citizen of Blair County for many years. He was born here in 1837; in early manhood was admitted to the bar. During the time of his residence in Kansas, he was county attorney of Geary County and the noted "Wild Bill" was his chief marshal. Mr. Snyder served as a soldier in the Civil War for three years, being a member of the 62nd Pa. Vol. Inf. His death occurred in 1891.

John M. Snyder was practically reared in Blair County and after attending through the public school course he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he was graduated with the class of 1894. He then studied law with W. I. Woodcock and was admitted to the bar in 1896, and at present is a practitioner in both the courts of the state and in the Federal courts. As business opportunities have presented themselves, Mr. Snyder has frequently taken advantage of them and is concerned with a number of enterprises, officially and as a stockholder. He is vice president of the Olanta Coal Mining Company; is president of the Thermic Coal and Supply Company, of Hollidaysburg; and is a director of the First National Bank of Williamsburg.

In 1906, Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Loretta R. Brown, of Pittsburg, and they have one child, Harrison Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Altoona. He is prominent in Masonry and is past master of Juniata Lodge, F. & A. M.; past high priest of the Chapter and a member of Mountain Commandery, at Altoona, and of Jaffa Temple, Mystic Shrine, also at Altoona. Mr. Snyder can claim the ancestry which entitles him to membership in the Sons of the Revolution and he is identified with this order at Philadelphia.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS MARKS, proprietor of the Logan House, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., has been a lifelong resident of Blair County and comes of one of its old established families. He was born July 1, 1873, in Hollidaysburg, Pa., and is a son of William and Alena (Dross) Marks, both well known early residents of the county. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, came by way of canal to Blair County, Pa., about seventy years ago, and settled on the site of the Logan House at Hollidaysburg, now owned by the subject of this record, and the family has lived con-



J. BANKS KURTZ

J. BANKS KURTZ

tinuously in this borough since that time. William Marks and his wife were both born in Pennsylvania, the former being still a resident of Hollidaysburg, and the latter's death occurred July 30, 1909. They were parents of the following children: Charles A., subject of this record; Amelia, who is deceased; Adelia, who married Clyde Manning; May, who is the wife of James W. Gromiller; and Leo, Francis, Gertrude, and Marguerite.

Charles A. Marks was reared to man's estate in Hollidaysburg, and attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter trade, and for a time attended the night school. He was subsequently employed at the Iron Nail Company, where his father was foreman, and was then fireman on the Pittsburg Division of the Penna. Railroad. About 1883 he became collector for the Hoster Brewing Company, and has continued in the employ of that company to the present time, and in 1904 entered the hotel business. He first operated the Pennsylvania House, which he sold to his brother, Leo Marks, and since February 27, 1909, has been proprietor of the Logan House, which he bought from William Hughes.

Mr. Marks is politically a Republican and served twelve years as county committeeman from the Fourth Ward. He is fraternally a member of the F. O. E. No. 286, of Altoona, and the Artisans of Hollidaysburg. In connection with his hotel business, Mr. Marks is also engaged in the retail business with Mr. Dross, their office being located in the Loop Station. Besides his hotel property he is also the owner of two residences in this borough. On November 9, 1889, Mr. Marks was joined in marriage with Miss Margaret Caldwell, who is a daughter of William and Alice Caldwell, and to them have been born three children: Claire, who is a student at Dickinson Seminary, graduated from the High School of Hollidaysburg with the class of 1907, when aged sixteen years; Hale; and Cloyd.

J. BANKS KURTZ, district attorney of Blair County, Pennsylvania, and a leading member of the Altoona Bar, has been engaged in the practice of law, in this city, since 1893, in which year he was admitted to the bars of Cumberland, Juniata, and Blair Counties in quick succession. Mr. Kurtz was born in Delaware Township, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1867, and is the oldest of a family of six children born to his parents, Abraham H. and Mollie E. (Bergey) Kurtz. His father was a prosperous farmer in Juniata County.

J. Banks Kurtz was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Before entering college he taught in the public schools for two years. Immediately after completing his college education he entered the Dickinson Law School, from which institution he graduated and received his degree in 1893. In the month of June he was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar, later to the Juniata County Bar, and in October to the Blair County Bar, following which he opened his law office at Altoona. He is also admitted to practice in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the United States District and Circuit Courts. In 1908 Dickinson College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

Mr. Kurtz's professional ability was very quickly recognized and when he was elected district attorney in November, 1904, on the Republican ticket, he had practically no opposition and his administration of this important office was so satisfactory that he was reelected in 1907. He is recognized as one of the county's most earnest and efficient officials. Mr. Kurtz is a director in the Mountain City Trust Company, of Altoona, the First National Bank, of Juniata, an incorporator of the Dickinson School of Law, and a trustee of the Altoona Hospital.

On September 4, 1895, Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Jennie Stockton, daughter of Dr. Thomas C. M. Stockton, and Annie (Kerr) Stockton of Cross Creek, Washington County, Pa. They have one daughter, Dorothy Stockton Kurtz. The family residence is at

No. 2528 Broad Avenue, Altoona, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz are members of the First Presbyterian church. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, and a Knight of Pythias. He also belongs to Phi Delta Theta Greek letter fraternity, and Delta Chi legal fraternity.

DAVID L. WINELAND, proprietor of McKee's Gap Feed Mills, and manufacturer of feed, meal and buckwheat flour, is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Freedom Township, Blair County, Pa., and has been a resident of this township since 1902. He was born August 30, 1850, in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., a son of David B. and Sophia (Loose) Wineland, and comes of one of the early pioneer families of Morrison's Cove. His paternal grandfather, John Wineland, came to Blair County from Virginia, when seventeen years of age, and settled at Morrison's Cove, and his wife was a native of Maryland.

David B. Wineland, who resides with our subject, is now in his ninety-fourth year, and was born in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa. He served for many years as a school director of North Woodbury Township. He married Sophia Loose, who was a native of North Woodbury Township, and they had the following children: Jacob L., who resides in Dallas Centre, Ia.; John L., who lives in Martinsburg, Pa.; William L., who also resides in Martinsburg; David L., who is the subject of this record; Hannah L., who is the widow of Levi Smouse and resides in North Woodbury Township; and Catherine, who is the widow of Peter Burkett, resides at Roaring Spring, Pa. The mother of our subject died in 1900.

David L. Wineland passed his boyhood days in North Woodbury Township. and there obtained his education in the local schools. He has always followed milling in Bedford and Blair Counties, Pa., and in 1902 came to Freedom Township, where he has been continuously and successfully engaged in operating the feed mills at McKee's Gap. He manufactures feed, corn meal, and buckwheat flour and also deals extensively in flour and grain. Mr. Wineland takes an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic party, and during the nineties was a candidate on that ticket for county auditor, but was defeated by a Mr. Patterson of Williamsburg, Pa, He served six years as a school director of North Woodbury Township, during part of which time he was secretary of the board. He is now serving his second term as a director of the school board of Freedom Township, and is also secretary of the same.

Mr. Wineland was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Seedenberg, who is a native of North Woodbury Township, and a daughter of the late Henry Seedenberg of North Woodbury Township. Nine children were born of their union: Harry S., who resides in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa.; William, manager Brook Mill; David, who is a resident of Cambria County; Allen, who lives in Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Annie J., who is the wife of Frank Curfman of Roaring Spring; Ida, who is the wife of H. Delozier of Blair Township; Mary, who married Edward Wertman of McKee, Pa.; Sophia, who lives at home, and Elizabeth, who is deceased.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, deceased. In recalling the men who have been prominent factors in the building up of Hollidaysburg and have left an impress upon the history of Blair County, the name of the late John Brotherline commands attention. As lawyer, journalist and private citizen, he was one of the prominent and useful men of his day. He was born in 1812, at Frankstown, Pa., then in Huntingdon but now in Blair County, and died in 1879, at Hollidaysburg where the greater part of his life was passed, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

John Brotherline came of German and Welsh ancestry, but his parents, Thomas and Sarah (Davis) Brotherline, were born in Huntingdon County, Pa. He was one of

their nine children and had just reached manhood when his father died. This placed unaccustomed responsibilities on his shoulders and he faced many discouragements before he accomplished his ambition and was admitted a practitioner of law. He had no educational advantages beyond those afforded by the district schools, but a native intelligence and an unquenchable love of learning produced in him one of the leading lawyers of the county. In addition to attending to a large law practice for many years, he entered into the journalistic field and for a long period was the able editor and proprietor of the Blair County Whig, which was not only a strong political organ but was so widely circulated that it had much to do with presenting the claims of this section as a favorable place for business investments, to the outside world. Mr. Brotherline was notably public spirited and to his encouragement a number of enterprises now flourishing at Hollidaysburg, owe much. During the Civil war he was a loyal supporter of the Union cause and for some time served officially as a paymaster in the army, with the rank of major. Many local offices were tendered him and honors offered him. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was foremost in assisting in its various charitable and benevolent enterprises.

In early manhood, John Brotherline was married to Miss Martha Gregg Kinne, who is a daughter of Henry Hale and Sarah (Gregg) Kinne, and a granddaughter of Andrew Gregg, who once was a United States senator. Mrs. Brotherline survives and resides in her handsome home at No. 415 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Six sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brotherline: James Irvin, John, Henry Hale, Davis Willard, Eric Gregg and Ner, two of whom survive: Henry Hale and Eric Gregg.

Henry Hale Brotherline is a prominent physician and surgeon at Hollidaysburg, residing at No. 719 Allegheny Street, and maintaining his office at No. 417 on the same street. Eric Gregg Brotherline is a prominent attorney of Altoona.

JACOB BRUBAKER, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising, on a farm of 208 acres in Frankstown Township, was born June 2, 1860, in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Ephraim and Lydia (Hart) Brubaker. They were both born in Blair County, Pa., and spent their lives here, their fathers being Jacob Brubaker and Israel Hart. During his early life Ephraim Brubaker followed carpentering for a time, but later became a farmer. He was a Democrat. Both parents are deceased and were buried at Carson Valley, Allegheny Township. They belonged to the Lutheran church. The following children were born to Ephraim and Lydia Brubaker: Emanuel; Samuel; Bertha, who is the wife of A. W. Wilt; Marjory, who is the wife of Patrick Risbane; Ellis; John; Catherine, who is the wife of Harry Stafford; Jane, who is the wife of Silas Closson; Lucinda, who is the wife of John Plowman; Jacob, David and Emma, who is the wife of Chris Selwitz.

Jacob Brubaker attended the common schools of the township until fifteen years of age, and since that time has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In April, 1906, he purchased his present farm from the widows of Peter and Calvin Smith, but the land was originally the property of the Stiffler family. Mr. Brubaker is one of the enterprising and public spirited farmers of the township, and carries on farming in a general way, and raises just sufficient stock for his own use.

On December, 1878, Mr. Brubaker married Miss Catherine Plowman, who is a daughter of William and Francana (Wilt) Plowman, who were prominent farmers of Blair County, and the parents of the following children: Mary, who married David Clawson; David; Jane, who married John Clawson; Anna, who is the wife of Ellis Brubaker; Marshall; John; Amanda, who

married John Brubaker; Susan, who married Jacob Stoner; and Clara, who married William Wombaugher.

The following children were born to our subject and his wife: Charles, who is a farmer of Allegheny Township, married Martha Sell; Laura, who is deceased, was the wife of James Hover, also deceased, and they had one daughter, Effie, whom our subject is rearing; Ellis, deceased; Frank, who is an employe of the P. R. R. Co., married Pearl Benner; George, who is also an employe of the P. R. R. Co., married Hattie Hoover, and they have one son, Earnest; Mary, deceased; Rosa, who is the wife of Christ Haller, and they have one son, Irwin; Gertrude; Myrtle, who is the wife of Warren Wertz, and they have one daughter, Lilly; and Harry, Blair, Brook, Ord, Ida, and Ella. Mr. Brubaker is politically a Republican, and has served as a school director for seven years. The religious connection of the family is with the Brethren church.

DAVID G. SNYDER, a highly respected citizen of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., who has resided on his valuable farm of seventy-two acres since the spring of 1909, was born in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., April 29, 1860, and is a son of Jacob U., and a grandson of John Snyder, the latter of whom settled in Snake Spring Township, Bedford County, at an early date. The parents of Mr. Snyder died in Bedford County.

David G. Snyder grew to the age of fourteen years in South Woodbury Township and had school privileges there, and then made his way to Yakima Valley, in the State of Washington. Finding no favorable opening there for a youth without capital, he returned to the East and after reaching Altoona, Pa., learned the baking trade and followed the business for two years and then came to Taylor Township and embarked in farming and stock raising. He is a broad-minded, intelligent, thinking man and has always taken an interest in educational matters and served for eight years as a school director in South Woodbury Township and during a portion of the time was treasurer of the school fund. Other local offices that he held there were inspector and judge of elections. In all public positions he has given satisfaction because he has performed his duties carefully and honestly. He casts his vote with the Democratic party.

Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Ella Kajarise, who was born in Bedford County, and is a daughter of Samuel Kajarise, who now resides at Altoona. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have had six children: Claude, Charles R., Corinne F., Ruth H., Hervey and Charity, the two last named being deceased. Mr. Snyder and wife are members of the Brethren church at Altoona. Mr. Snyder made his own way in the world, in youth having no influential friends to give him assistance and inheriting neither money nor land, nevertheless the record of his life shows that industry and honesty, fidelity and perseverance are pretty sure to bring their reward.

B. F. WARFEL, attorney at law, practicing in all the courts of the State of Pennsylvania, has been a resident of Hollidaysburg for fourteen years. He was born in Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., in 1871, and is a son of the late John Warfel.

John Warfel was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and came to Blair County early in the sixties. He served for three years and nine months as a soldier in the great Civil war, a member of the 110th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was twice wounded, one injury resulting in the loss of his left eye.

B. F. Warfel attended the Blair County schools and the Indiana State Normal School and afterward taught school for five years. He studied law in the office of Attorney W. I. Woodcock, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1900. Mr. Warfel is a stockholder in two of the National

banks of Blair County and has other interests additional to his professional ones. Mr. Warfel was married November 6, 1901, to Miss Maud E. Hunter, of Harrisburg. They are members of the Lutheran church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and the Sons of Veterans. He is numbered with the substantial and representative citizens of Hollidaysburg.

LYNN A. BRUA, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa., is a citizen of prominence and affluence, and is the owner of a fine fruit farm of 150 acres in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., besides being one of the largest real estate holders in this borough. He was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Elliott) Brua, and comes of one of the pioneer families of the county. Daniel and Mary Jane Brua, grandparents of our subject, were married in 1818, in Lancaster County, Pa., and immediately afterwards came on horseback over the mountains to Blair County and settled at what was then known as Lowery's Mill. The land on which they settled is now owned by a grandson, John Brua, of Frankstown Township.

Jacob Brua, father of Lynn A. Brua, was born June 26, 1819, on the farm in Frankstown Township, and in 1853, bought a farm of 150 acres adjoining his father's place. This he cultivated until 1873 when he removed to Hollidaysburg, where he lived until the time of his death in 1901. He married Elizabeth Elliott, who died in 1862.

Lynn A. Brua grew to maturity on the farm in Frankstown Township, and in 1873 came with the family to Hollidaysburg, Pa., where he entered the employ of John H. Law, a merchant, with whom he continued for four years. In 1881, he opened a general store, which he operated with much success until 1908, when he disposed of the business, and during that period built some twenty houses, erecting his own residence in 1884 on Wayne Street. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' National Bank, and has served continuously as president of same since its organization in 1903. Mr. Brua is the owner of the old home farm in Frankstown Township, and takes great pride and interest in the cultivation of same. The farm is well stocked and equipped with modern machinery, and is one of the largest fruit farms in the county, having about 3,000 fruit trees. Mr. Brua was married in September, 1883, to Lizzie I. Hite of Hite Station, Allegheny County, Pa. In politics Mr. Brua is identified with the Republican party, and been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1880.

BENJAMIN F. MATHES, who has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., for some forty years, is a freight locomotive engineer and resides on a tract of fifty-two acres in Logan Township. He was born June 22, 1864, at Stonington, Conn., and is a son of John V. and Catherine (Miller) Mathes, the former of whom spent his life engaged in agricultural pursuits at Bell's Gap. John V. and Catherine Miller were the parents of sixteen children, all living but three, and at death they were both buried at Asbury Cemetery.

Benjamin F. Mathes came to Blair County, Pa., when a child, and with the exception of three years spent in the West, has resided here since. For seven years he was engaged in farming a tract of ten acres, to which he later added forty-two acres, and about 1907 built a fine two and one-half-story brick residence. He formerly resided in Altoona, Pa. Mr. Mathes is a man of great energy and enterprise, and in addition to his work as a freight engineer, which he has followed for twenty-six years, manages and assists with the work on the farm.

Mr. Mathes was married May 20, 1886, to Miss Annie Kane, a daughter of Thomas Kane of Antis Township and they have three children: Harry, Russell and Nellie. Mr. Mathes is nominally a Republican, but votes independently, and is fraternally a

Free Mason, and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

EDWARD H. FLICK, a leading member of the Blair County Bar and formerly city solicitor of the city of Altoona, has been a valued resident of this place since the spring of 1884. He was born in Cambria County, Pa., August 16, 1860, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Sharbaugh) Flick.

John Flick and wife were both born in Alsace-Lorraine, now of Germany but then of France. In 1830 John Flick came to America, an ambitious and adventurous youth of nineteen years, and located in Cambria County, Pa., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits during the whole of his active life. He married Elizabeth Sharbaugh, who died at Carrolltown, in Cambria County, in 1869, whom he survived, reaching the age of eighty-four years. Both he and wife were consistent Catholics.

Edward H. Flick was given excellent educational opportunities and took advantage of them. He completed his classical course at St. Vincent College, in Westmoreland County, an institute of age and reputation, and then turned his attention to the study of law. He was prepared for the bar under the supervision of Judge A. V. Barker, of Ebensburg, Pa., and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1883. His first year of professional work was spent at Carrolltown and from there, in the spring of 1884, he came to Altoona where he has gained a substantial following and has made a name for himself in the courts of Blair County. He has always been more or less active in public matters and is identified with the Democratic party. In 1892 he was elected city solicitor and served in that office with the utmost efficiency until 1894.

On June 30, 1891, Mr. Flick married Miss Annie O'Connor, a daughter of John O'Connor, a resident of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Flick have a beautiful home at Lakemont, Pa., and he maintains his office at No. 10, Nicholson Building, Altoona. Mr. and Mrs. Flick are members of the Roman Catholic church.

JOHN CLARK, deceased, was one of Blair County's substantial citizens and a leading financier for many years, but he was also much more. Primarily a business man with large interests making heavy demands on his attention, he found time to give of his best efforts to the advancement of civic welfare, and to lend himself heart and soul to the great fight for prohibition. He did not live to see the time when "a schoolhouse shall be on every hill top, with no saloon in the valley," but long enough to be cheered by the evident approach to this happy state. He was born in Canoe Valley, Catharine Township, Blair County, Pa., December 13, 1833, and was a son of John and Eliza (Thompson) Clark, and a grandson of James Clark, who was wounded at the Battle of the Brandywine, during the Revolutionary War.

The father of Mr. Clark was born in Franklin Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., December 15, 1789. For some years he owned and operated a tannery at Birmingham, Pa., but later retired to his farm in Morris Township, where he died in his seventy-fifth year. He married Catherine Whitzel, who died early. His second union was with Eliza Thompson, who died in 1866, at the age of sixty-six years. She was born and reared in Spruce Creek Township, where her father had been an early settler.

The late John Clark of Williamsburg, completed his school attendance in the Williamsburg Academy, and then took up the duties of farming and stock raising on the home farm. He continued thus occupied until 1873, when he accepted the position of cashier of the Williamsburg bank, which was organized at that time. He proved an acceptable and efficient officer and gained wide popularity in that business connection. He had large business interests of his own, which he successfully managed, and in the financial relations he had with others in this public capacity he used the same judicious and conservative methods. From time to time he invested in desirable property and

EDWARD H. FLICK

owned realty of considerable value at Williamsburg, together with ore and coal properties in the county, large limestone quarries, and a valuable farm of 250 acres.

Mr. Clark was married May 27, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Sisler, who died May 6, 1873. Of this union four sons and two daughters were born, as follows: Edgar Thompson, who married Lucretia Moore of Scotch Valley; Anna J., who is the widow of C. T. Witherow and resides in Altoona; John Grier; Charles H.; Dean, and Ida. The last mentioned is the widow of Clarence C. Clemson and resides in Pittsburg, where her husband was a prominent business man.

Mr. Clark was an active member and an elder of the Presbyterian church at Williamsburg. Prior to 1880 he was a Republican and at different times was called upon to serve in offices of public trust and responsibility. For a quarter of a century he devoted his best efforts to the cause of prohibition, setting an example that was a stimulant to many others. True to every trust, he inspired confidence in all who made his acquaintance, and his name was almost a synonym for honor and rectitude. His death on January 21, 1904, deprived the community of one of its most valued citizens.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been in continuous practice at Claysburg, Pa., for forty-three years and is known all over Blair County both personally and professionally, was born January 17, 1841, at Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Cantner) Johnston.

Thomas Johnston was born in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, a son of James Johnston, who had come to that section at a very early day. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The mother of Dr. Johnston belonged to one of the old pioneer families that settled Morrison's Cove.

John W. Johnston was given early educational advantages which included attendance at Rainsburg Seminary, in Bedford County. He taught school for one winter but then decided to enter the army for service in the war then in progress, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 133rd Pa. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. His commanding officer was the late Alexander Bobb, a prominent soldier-citizen of Blair County and once sheriff. Dr. Johnston took part in the battle of Antietam, which was followed by that of Fredericksburg, and in the latter he was wounded, December 13, 1862. His injury caused him to pass several weeks in a hospital but he was released in time to participate in the battle of Chancellorsville. At the end of his nine months' term of enlistment he was honorably discharged and after he returned to Bedford County set about completing his education. In the fall of 1863 he entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., where he remained two years, in the meanwhile having made up his mind as to his future career. He returned to Woodbury and entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel H. Smith, and during the winters of 1865 and 1866, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in December of the latter year was graduated from the Albany Medical College. In February, 1867, Dr. Johnston established himself at Claysburg and has been identified with the growth and development of this place ever since. To his professional interest the Blair County Medical Society is much indebted for its advancement in early years. He is still a member of this organization, of which he has been president, and belongs also to the Pennsylvania State Medical Association.

On November 3, 1870, Dr. Johnston was married to Miss Ella Mauk, a daughter of the late Paul Mauk, who, at one time was proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, a popular hostelry at Claysburg. Dr. and Mrs. Johnston have had five children, namely: Charles O., who is a physician at Claysburg; Jennie D., who is the wife of Kirk

Walter, a leading merchant at Claysburg; and William C., Annie B. and Maggie E., all three of whom are now deceased. Dr. Johnston and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is identified with Juniata Lodge, No. 282, F. & A. M., at Hollidaysburg.

HARRY S. BROWN, one of Martinburg's best known citizens, who, for a quarter of a century was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in this borough, was born August 16, 1844, in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Jacob S. and Barbara (Shriner) Brown.

Jacob S. Brown was born in Bedford County and his wife in Lancaster County, Pa. Grandfather Brown secured land in Bedford County early in its settlement and there established the Brown homestead. Jacob S. Brown followed agricultural pursuits in South Woodbury Township where he lived out a long and worthy life, his death occurring in 1886. Of his family of nine children, the following survive: Elizabeth, who resides at Duncansville, Pa., is the widow of Jacob Dell; and Harry S. of Martinsburg. The venerable widow of Jacob S. Brown survived him eighteen years, living to the unusual age of ninety years and retaining her faculties to a large degree until the end.

Harry S. Brown grew to manhood on the home farm and during the winter months attended the district schools. He then learned the plastering trade and after working for a time became a contractor in the same. Later he embarked in the furniture and undertaking business at Martinsburg, where, for many years afterwards he was a prosperous and reputable business man. For some years Mr. Brown has lived retired from business but is still actively interested in matters pertaining to good citizenship, fraternal organizations and the borough's pleasant social life.

On January 20, 1871, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Lucy Mentzer, who was born in Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., a daughter of Ephraim and Susan (Imler) Mentzer, and a granddaughter of David Mentzer, who, for years, was a well known resident of Franklin County. Of the children born to Ephraim Mentzer and wife, the following are living: David I., of Altoona; Missouri, wife of James Croft, of Bedford County; Lucy, wife of Harry S. Brown; Margaret, wife of L. A. Hay, of Blair County; Naomi, wife of B. D. Martin, of Baden, Blair County; Mary C., wife of George Brown, of Martinsburg; John T., of Altoona; and Abraham L. and Joseph W.

To Harry S. Brown and wife five children were born, two of whom survive, Viola and Ella M. Viola is the wife of George W. Davis, who is employed in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one daughter, Dorothy L. Ella M. is the wife of Frank J. Mock, who is also employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona. Mr. and Mrs. Mock have two sons, Harry J. and Cletus G. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Lutheran church, in which he has been an official, and Mrs. Brown is an active and useful member of the Ladies' Aid Society. In politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, both lodges being at Martinsburg.

D. E. ALLEN, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon at Altoona, Pa., who has been engaged in the practice of his profession here for the past thirteen years, was born in 1867, in Canada, where he spent the early part of his life and obtained his elementary schooling. He was prepared for the medical profession at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the class of 1895, and was first located at Winchester, Mass., where he engaged in the practice of his profession and was eminently successful. About 1897 he

came to Altoona, Pa., where he has been equally successful and has established an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Allen is a member of the Blair County, the Pennsylvania State and the American Medical Associations, and is a member of the medical staff of the Mercy Hospital of Altoona. He is fraternally a member of the Maccabees and the Mystic Circle, and his religious connection is with the Baptist church. Dr. Allen was married in 1897 to Clara Elder of Altoona, Pa.

JOSEPH BLAIR SLIPPEY, a well known farmer of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., who resides on and operates a farm of fifty-two acres, was born in this township, October 24, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Shade) Slippey, members of old township families. They had five children: William, Clarence, Isaac, Catherine and Joseph Blair. Catherine married William Ritz.

Joseph Blair Slippey attended the township schools in boyhood. His whole subsequent life has been devoted to farm pursuits. He rents his present farm from Samuel Rhodus and through his careful methods makes it a very productive property.

Mr. Slippey was married in September, 1886, to Miss Ella McKindry, a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Scott) McKindry. They are among the old settlers of the township. Mrs. Slippey is the youngest of their children, the others being: Thomas, Mary, Alexander, Catherine, William, Jennie and Warren. To Mr. and Mrs. Slippey seven children have been born, namely: Chester, Irvin, Roy, Mabel, Clair, Ernest and Lola. Mr. Slippey and family belong to the Lutheran church. He is a Republican in politics and has served as township supervisor.

S. CLAYTON MARTZ, an enterprising and progressive business man of Altoona, Pa., has for the past nineteen years conducted a blacksmith shop in this city, and was born in Centre County, Pa., September 27, 1868, and is a son of John Adam and Catherine (Boal) Martz. The parents of our subject were both natives of Centre County, Pa., and reside on Willow Avenue, Altoona.

S. Clayton Martz came to Blair County, Pa., in 1880, with his parents, and attended school at Altoona, where he grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith trade, which he has always followed since, renting a shop previous to coming to his present location, since when he has maintained one of his own. He is politically a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of that party. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church of Fairview. He is affiliated with the J. O. U. A. M. and the Patriotic Sons of America.

On July 15, 1890, Mr. Martz was united in marriage with Miss Ida Carothers, who is a native of Blair County and a daughter of William Carothers, and of their union were born four sons: Claude, Chester, William, and Edgar, who married Mary Bush and they have a son and daughter—Merle and Catherine.

ADAM HARE, sheriff of Blair County, Pa., was born on Mill Creek, in Huntingdon County, Pa., March 9, 1847, and is a son of William and Matilda (Goodman) Hare.

William Hare, who was formerly an extensive farmer and reputable citizen of Catharine Township, Blair County, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., where he struggled through a parentless boyhood and developed himself into a man who won the honor and esteem of those with whom his lot in life was cast. Dependent entirely upon his own efforts, he had but a meager book education but he learned many lessons through experience. He first learned the tailor's trade and later opened a shop in the village of Mill Creek and continued in business there until 1850, when he bought a farm in Catharine Township, Blair County, where his subsequent life was spent. From the age of twenty years he had been connected with the Evangelical Lutheran church and when his death occurred on October 16, 1881, this body felt his loss. He was a man noted for his great kindness of heart and

there were many outside his own family who sincerely mourned the passing of one so worthy. He married Matilda Goodman, who was of an old Lancaster County family, and she survived her husband for but two years. Their descendants are prominent people in Blair County.

Adam Hare attended the public schools in boyhood and then turned his attention to farming and later to dealing in cattle in which he was concerned extensively. From early manhood he has been interested in public affairs and is an influential Republican in Blair County. He was first elected sheriff of this county in 1897, for a term of three years, and has been subsequently reelected, his majority increasing on every occasion. In the administration of the office of sheriff he has been fearless and persevering and is one of the most popular public officials in the county except to the breakers of the law. Sheriff Hare is a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted first on April 12, 1862, in Co. D, First Pa. Vol. Inf.; and second in Co. A, First Regular Cav., and later served in Co. C, and in Co. E, 3rd U. S. Artillery, participating in many hard fought battles before he received his final discharge on April 12, 1865. He was then but eighteen years of age, having enlisted when but fifteen years old.

In January, 1869, Mr. Hare was married to Miss Martha Mateer, a daughter of Prof. Cyrus Mateer, Blair County. Sheriff and Mrs. Hare have had six children, three of whom survive, namely: Octavia G., Eugene C. and Roberta. The family holds membership in the Lutheran church. Sheriff Hare is identified with the Masonic fraternity and with the Grand Army of the Republic.

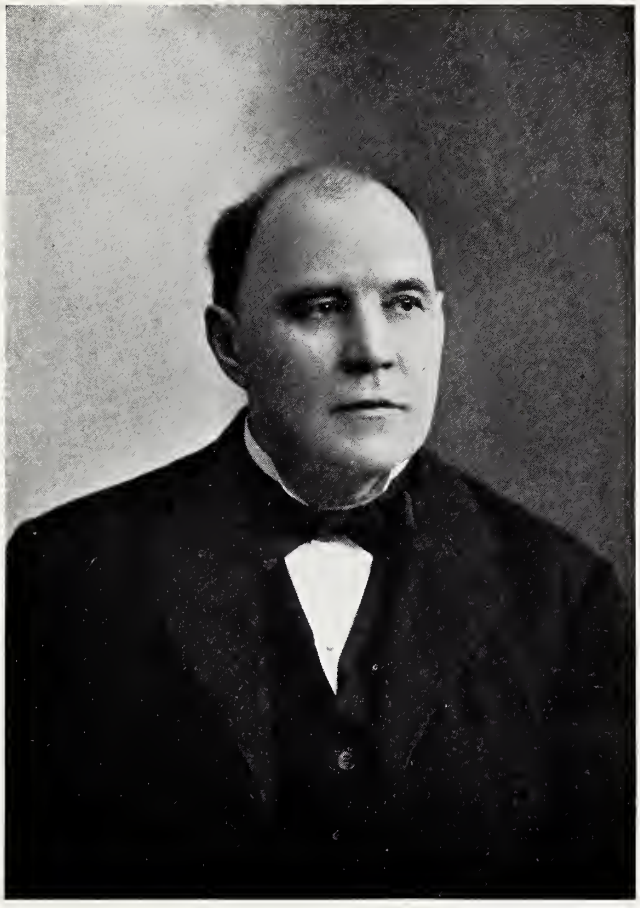
MICHAEL ALVIN YOUNG, a prominent member of the legal profession of Hollidaysburg, Pa., has been a resident of this borough since 1879, and was born November 18, 1854, at East Sharpsburg, Pa., a son of George B. and Mary Young.

Balser Young, grandfather of our subject, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were crossing from Holland. He was reared in what is now known as North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., and there followed farming during his later life. His son, George B. Young, was one of the younger children born to Balser Young, and was a native of Blair County, where he spent his entire life, and died in 1905, at East Freedom, at the age of seventy-seven years. Early in life he learned the carpenter trade, and with the exception of the time spent in the army, followed the same throughout his entire active career. He was a member of Co. I, 137th Pa. Vol. Inf. His wife, Mary Young, also came of one of the pioneer families of Blair County, her parents having come here from Holland. She died in 1900, aged seventy years. To George B. Young and his wife three children were born; Michael A.; Lillian, who married William Dickey; and Lincoln.

Michael A. Young was fifteen years of age when his parents removed from Sharpsburg, Pa., to Freedom, Blair County, Pa. He attended the Juniata Collegiate Institute at Martinsburg, and the Cumberland Valley State Normal, afterwards teaching for five winters. During his early manhood he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, but later spent two years reading law in the office of W. I. Woodcock of Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the Blair County Bar in 1880. He has since been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Hollidaysburg, and is one of the leading business men of that borough.

Mr. Young was married to Miss Anna M. Good, a daughter of Peter Good, deceased, and of their union have been born the following children: Chester W., who is a student at the Hahnneman Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa.; and Marilla, Mary, Norman G., and Ralph A. In politics Mr. Young is a Republican.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, a representative business man of Gaysport, Pa., a dealer in groceries, flour, feed, shoes and notions, with well arranged store on Broad Street, right in the shopping district, has been established in



MICHAEL A. YOUNG

this town since the spring of 1881. He was born December 17, 1844, at Evansburg, Pa., and is a son of Thomas R. and Margaret (Evans) Thomas.

Thomas R. Thomas was born in Cambria County, Pa., a son of Robert R. Thomas, who was born in Wales. Robert Thomas was a farmer in his native land and when he emigrated to America he was accompanied by his wife and two children, settling in Cambria County, Pa., where land was then secured at a low figure. He acquired enough land to later give each son a farm. He was a man of enterprise and carried on farming and stock raising and for fifteen years carried the mail between Evansburg and Clearfield. His eight children bore the following names: Edward, Richard, Thomas, Eliza, Jane, Ann, Harriet and Robert.

Thomas R. Thomas, father of George W., was the first child of the family born in America and he grew to manhood in Cambria County and there married Margaret Evans. In 1877 he and all of his family with the exception of George W., moved to Iowa, where the survivors still live. Thomas R. Thomas died in 1882, aged sixty-three years. His widow survived until 1910, dying at the age of eighty-eight years. They had ten children born to them, namely: George Washington; Edwin; John; Howard, who died when two years old; Howard (2), who was accidentally killed on the railroad in 1888; Alexander; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Spencer Pate; Theophilus; Lincoln and William.

George W. Thomas was seven years old when his parents moved from Evansburg to the farm and he lived there until he was seventeen, in the meanwhile attending the country schools during the winter seasons. He then was in the lumber business for seven years, but when civil war convulsed the land he showed that loyalty to his country was more to him than his personal interests, on September 3, 1864, enlisting as one of her defenders. He was a member of the 5th Pa. Heavy Artillery and served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge in Virginia. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Johnstown, Pa. After his marriage, Mr. Thomas spent five years at work in the Butler oil fields, after which he moved to Johnstown and there was employed in the steel mills until 1881, when he moved to Gaysport, buying out Mrs. Alexander Dobbins, at his present location. He immediately started improvements and rented the enlarged building for twelve years and then purchased it and still further enlarged and improved it. He now has fine accommodations and is doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Thomas was married March 20, 1877, to Miss Catherine Shaw, a daughter of Samuel K. Shaw, and they have six children, namely: Edna; Ora, who married Frank Rohrback, who is employed in the government shops at Washington, D. C., and they have one son, Boyde; Clifton, who has been an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since he was twenty-one years of age, is a resident of Gaysport, married Inez Riling and they have one son, Donald; Eva, who married Edmond Brua; Mary Goldie, who is the wife of James Winnaugle; and George Alton. Mr. Thomas and family are members of the First Lutheran Church and he is treasurer of the Sunday-school. He and sons are Republicans and he has been an active citizen ever since choosing Gaysport as his place of residence. He has served acceptably in the town council and as school director and for fifteen years has been secretary of the school board. For over forty years he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity and belongs also to the Odd Fellows, the Artisans and the Heptasophs.

EUGENE A. SIPES, justice of the peace at Martinsburg, Pa., is also a representative business man of the borough, being a member of the firm of Sipes Bros., proprietor of the Sipes' Monumental Works, a large business enterprise here. He was born at Martinsburg, September 24, 1872, a son of Uriah and Rebecca A. (Williams) Sipes.

Uriah Sipes was born in Fulton County, Pa., a son of Emanuel Sipes, who resided at Sipes' Mills, Fulton County. When Uriah

Sipes reached manhood he went to Williamsburg and there learned the marble cutting trade and while there married Rebecca Williams of that place. Several years later he moved to Hollidaysburg and some years afterward, to Martinsburg, and early in the fifties engaged in the monument business in which he continued until he retired, when he was succeeded by his two sons, Robert H. and Eugene A. Uriah Sipes was a man of excellent business faculty and was also a valued citizen, a Democrat in politics and for a number of years a justice of the peace. His death occurred April 1, 1907, his widow surviving until April 25, 1910.

Eugene A. Sipes was reared and educated at Martinsburg and after leaving school entered his father's shop and learned the monument making business. When the father retired, with his brother he succeeded to a business which has been continuously carried on for over sixty years. All through Blair County may be found beautiful and appropriate specimens of the work done by this firm, both its age and reliability bringing custom.

Mr. Sipes married Miss Justina Zook, a daughter of Frederick A. Zook, residing on Yellow Creek, in Bedford County, and they have one son, Clifford E. Mr. and Mrs. Sipes are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is a Democrat. In February, 1907, he was elected a justice of the peace, for a term of five years, assuming his duties in May, following, and has proved an admirable and satisfying public official.

KIRK WALTER, a well known merchant and popular citizen of Claysburg, Pa., junior partner in the mercantile and manufacturing firm of Walter and Walter, was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., September 17, 1876, and is a son of Calvin and Elizabeth Walter.

Calvin Walter was also born in Greenfield Township and for a quarter of a century has been a prominent resident of Claysburg. In politics he is a Democrat and is serving as a member of the board of county commissioners of Blair County. Formerly he conducted a furniture and undertaking business and later was a member of the mercantile firm of Walter and Walter, in 1900 being succeeded in the same by his son, Kirk Walter. His wife is deceased.

Kirk Walter received his early educational training in the public schools of Claysburg, after which he entered the State Normal School at Lock Haven, where he was graduated in 1898. He then became an educator and taught school very acceptably for five continuous years, mainly in Logan and Greenfield Townships, Blair County. In 1900, upon the retirement of his father from the firm of Walter and Walter, he succeeded to his father's interest, the firm name continuing as before. A general mercantile business is carried on and the firm is interested also in the lumber industry and in the manufacture of several special lines, including treenails, which are used in the manufacture of wooden vessels, and police sticks, which are supplied particularly to the police force in the city of New York. Both these articles are necessarily of locust lumber and their manufacture is limited to a few plants. On September 5, 1896, Mr. Walter was married to Miss Jennie D. Johnston, who is a daughter of Dr. J. W. Johnston, of Claysburg, and they have four children: Oliver J., Cornelia E., Carlotta E. and Jean M. Politically, Mr. Walter is a Democrat.

JAMES A. SELL. The subject of this sketch was born in Freedom Township, Blair County, November 23, 1845, and has resided in the county all his life. His ancestors came from Germany in 1729 and settled in Adams County. His grandfather, Abraham Sell, located at what is now Blair Township, near Brookes Mills. At this place his father, Daniel, was born and he spent his entire life in the community. He was joined in marriage with Rachel Detwiler in 1832. To them were born eight sons and a daughter, the latter dying in infancy, while the sons are still living, six in

Blair County and two in Missouri. Daniel Sell died in 1901 at the age of 91 and his wife a few years later at the age of 90. She was a woman of remarkable force of will and strength of character.

James A. was the sixth of the family and continued at home on the farm until he became of age. He united with the Church of the Brethren, March 6, 1863, and was elected to the ministry, October 24, 1865, when less than 20 years old. At this time he engaged in teaching school and when he attained his majority he accepted a position as associate editor of the "Companion," a church paper published at Tyrone, Pa., by H. R. Holsinger. His services in this capacity were highly acceptable, but this relation by force of circumstances was brief, lasting but a year. Confinement in an office was impairing his health and he was obliged to take up out-door work. He turned his attention to the carpenter trade and soon became an efficient workman.

He was called to the ministry at a time when it was not common to advance very young men to this office. He gave immediate promise of efficiency and his services were in great demand. He was called the "boy preacher," and traveled extensively in the central part of his own state and in Maryland, speaking with power and attracting by his vigor and youth, as well as by his clear thought and eloquence, the young both in and out of the church. Ordained to the office of bishop at the age of 24, it was said that he was the youngest elder in his church.

He had a scholarly cast of mind. He was denied the advantage of a college education, but he was a close student and an inveterate reader, and many of his discourses and much of his writing bear proof of high imaginative and poetic quality. He had and still possesses a keen appreciation of the beautiful, as many of his descriptive sketches indicate. The poetic element was very strong in his nature and some of his productions are worthy of recognition for their literary merit. He composed the song to which music was specially written to celebrate the bi-centennial services of his church. He is also the author of quite a number of other hymns. The most remarkable thing is the inexhaustible store of fitting sentiment he possessed, suited to all occasions. He possessed a wonderful power of fittingly weaving into his discourses the choicest gems of standard literature, and his addresses have always been the delight of the cultured.

It has been a matter of much regret to himself and no less to those who appreciate native ability, that he did not enjoy in his youth the opportunity for a liberal literary training. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools, which in those days were inferior in methods and deficient in books. His father's library consisted of the Bible, Nead's Theology, a Lancaster Almanac and a few school books. He had a natural love of study and while other young people were amusing themselves in games and social pleasures, he devoted his time to study. The dearth of books led him to read the Bible closely. The simple theology of Nead interested him in the study of the doctrines of the church in which he became deeply grounded. As a preacher his more studied discourses were of the doctrinal type and he was always in great demand where such presentation was needed.

After serving his congregation continuously for forty years, he was relieved of the charge at his own personal request. His words in making this request were: "I feel that the church has bestowed upon me honors and opened up opportunities for culture and development, and now I desire to afford the same privilege to others." His zeal was not abated and his mental and physical powers are well preserved and he does considerable preaching.

On the 19th day of October, 1867, he was joined in marriage with Esther B. Stiffler, of Canoe Creek. To them were born four sons, Matthew W., now deputy prothonotary of Blair County; Jesse C., associate editor of the Altoona Gazette; D. Elmer, a teacher and justice of the peace, at McKee's, and Howard M., engaged in newspaper work at Hollidaysburg.

In 1870, he located at Leamersville, where he has lived continuously to the present time.

In 1882 he purchased a tract of land and engaged in fruit culture, in 1890 having the largest peach orchard in Central Pennsylvania. He was in great demand as a speaker to discuss fruit culture at farmers' institutes. His success as a fruit grower gave force to what he said and there followed a wonderful revival of this important branch of husbandry in the county. Thousands of trees were planted as the result, and to him rightfully belongs the credit of reviving an industry that has made for many others a profitable industry.

Had he given more attention to his mechanical work he would doubtless have made a master builder. He could design large buildings and construct the finest cabinet work. He was indeed self-made and many sided. Although he was always engaged and often thronged with pressing demands, he still found time to read and write. He contributed to the church paper on religious, and to the secular papers on moral and industrial subjects. He was at once minister, carpenter, fruit grower, and author, but he will perhaps be remembered best as the author of the booklet, "The Lost Brothers of the Alleghenies," which will be found reprinted in the present volume.

He is now feeling the weight of the years of his simple yet strenuous life, and with a pardonable pride in his pioneer work, he lays no claim to leadership, leading a quiet life surrounded by his books, of which he has accumulated a great number, extending far and wide into the field of literature. He is modest and conservative, wise in his judgment and untiring in his devotion to peace.

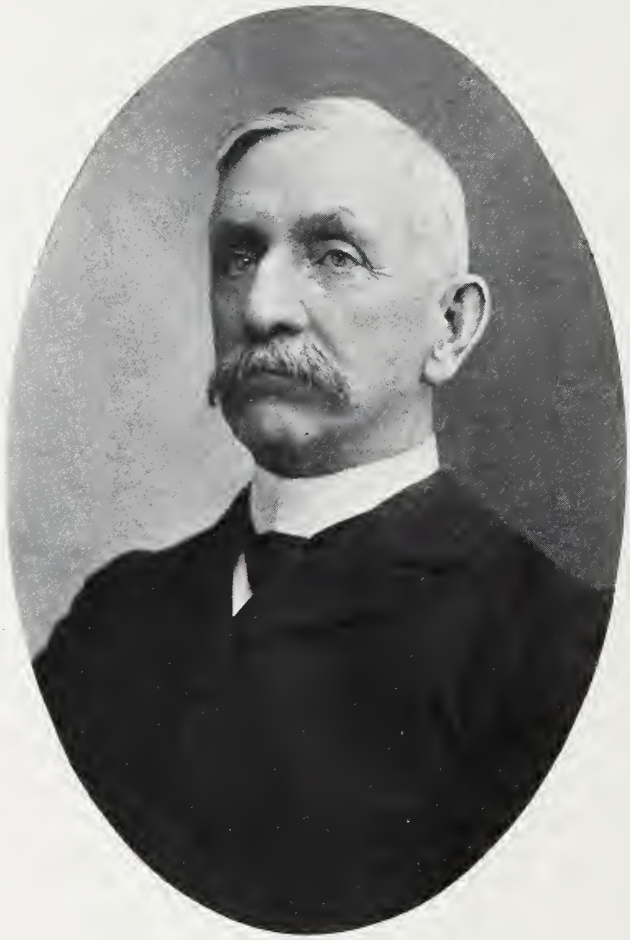
SAMUEL L. HAFFLY, a well known agriculturist and dairyman of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., residing on his farm of seventy acres, came to this place in the spring of 1905, since when many improvements have given indication of his careful and well directed energies. He was born October 29, 1855, in Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Simonton) Haffly.

Joseph Haffly was born in Bedford County, a son of Samuel Haffly, who was a native of Mifflin County, Pa., and one of the first settlers at Morrison's Cove, in Bedford County. Joseph Haffly spent his entire life in Bedford County, where he died in 1881. He married Rebecca Simonton, who was born in Huntingdon County. They were excellent people who were respected and esteemed in their neighborhood.

Samuel L. Haffly was educated in the public schools of Bedford County and the Normal School at Bedford, at the time Prof. Harry Fisher was superintendent. Later, Mr. Haffly entered the Eastman National Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was graduated in July, 1883. For thirteen terms Mr. Haffly then taught school in Bedford and Blair Counties, never, however, entirely separating himself from agricultural pursuits for which he has always had a taste and in which he has been eminently successful. Since 1893 he has lived in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, for the past five years being located on his own farm near Martinsburg. Mr. Haffly is one of the progressive and wide-awake agriculturists of this section and he was one of the organizers of that admirable society in Blair County known as the Farmers' Reunion Association, in 1898, of which he was the first president. Its annual meetings are held at Henrietta, Pa.

Mr. Haffly was married to Miss Margaret E. Burget, of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, a daughter of Levi B. and Mary A. (Smith) Burget. Mr. and Mrs. Haffly are members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified fraternally with Cove Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Woodbury, Pa. and of Grange, No. 1387, P. of H., at Martinsburg, of which he is secretary. He has served at times in township offices, being a school director and on one occasion was auditor of Middle Woodbury Township.

Almost all of the old pioneer families have interesting annals of those who dared the hardships and dangers of the wilderness in early times. Mr. Haffly relates a story of the family



HON. GEORGE M. PATTERSON

of his great-grandfather, Captain Simonton. He was a near neighbor to the Dean family which was so cruelly massacred by the Indians in Blair County and it happened that the night before this event a young son of the Simontons was visiting the Deans over night. For some reason he was taken a captive by the savages the next day and when they left the murdered Dean family and their burning cabin, they carried off this lad. All knowledge of his fate was lost to his people until many years later when his identity became known to two of his brothers while they were serving as soldiers in the War of 1812. By that time all his interests were Indian, he having married in the tribe and reared a family and he never returned to civilization.

HON. GEORGE M. PATTERSON, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Williamsburg, Pa., with his two sons, J. C. and G. G. Patterson, was born February 14, 1840, on the corner of Second and Spring Streets, Williamsburg, Pa., and is a son of Thomas S. and Margaret (Dean) Patterson.

Thomas S. Patterson was born in 1800, in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was there reared to maturity. His marriage with Margaret Dean, who was also born in Canoe Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., resulted in the following issue: Mary Amanda; Jane Elizabeth, who died in 1863; George M., our subject; John Dean, who died in 1905; and Robert G., who died in 1906. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and they were buried at Williamsburg, Pa. The father was politically a Whig during his early life, and later a Republican.

George M. Patterson was reared in Williamsburg and was educated in the common schools and the Williamsburg Academy. He has followed various lines of business but has chiefly devoted his time to farming and the mercantile business. In 1863 Mr. Patterson enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Co. D, 1st Battalion of the 22nd Pa. Vol. Cav., and rose from the ranks to be sergeant of the company. Mr. Patterson is identified with the Republican party in politics. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1896, his fourth term expiring December 1, 1910. Mr. Patterson is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 474, at Williamsburg, and affiliates with the Masonic lodges of Juniata and Hollidaysburg. He holds membership with the Presbyterian church.

In January, 1869, Mr. Patterson was joined in marriage with Miss Mary R. Roller, who is a daughter of James and Margaret Roller, well known residents of Blair County, Pa. Mrs. Patterson had one sister, Catherine, now deceased, who was the wife of O. J. McCalister; and one brother, Edwin. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson: Mabel, James T., Marion D., J. Carl, George, and Mildred, who is the wife of T. Dean Ross. Mr. Patterson has been a member of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School Commission since 1907.

ROBERT D. ELDER, proprietor of the R. D. Elder Lumber Company, and one of the leading contractors and builders of Juniata, Blair County, Pa., was born July 2, 1866, in Cambria County, Pa., and is a son of John C. and Julia (Dillon) Elder. His father is a resident of Colorado, and although now in his eighty-first year, is still hale and active, with the appearance of a much younger man. The mother of our subject was born near Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., and was a sister of A. J. Dillon, who was one of the pioneers of Altoona.

Robert D. Elder was about one year old when his parents removed from Cambria County, Pa., to Indiana County, and was there reared and educated. He went west with his parents when about eighteen years of age, and spent the greater part of the next eleven years in Colorado. He then returned to the east and located in Altoona, Pa., where he resided six years and during four years of that time was an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For the past seven years Mr. Elder has been identified with the business interests of Juniata, where he first followed general

contracting for a time. Two or three years after coming here he drifted into the lumber business, and first established a small lumber yard where he now lives. This he operated until March 16, 1908, when he purchased the Anchor Lumber Company, who were successors to the old Parker Brothers Lumber Company. Mr. Elder has an extensive lumber yard, and also carries paper, hardware, etc., and is one of the principal contractors and builders in Juniata and East Altoona. He has built a large percentage of the residences in Juniata and East Altoona, besides many barns and other buildings, and has furnished the material for many more of which he was not the contractor.

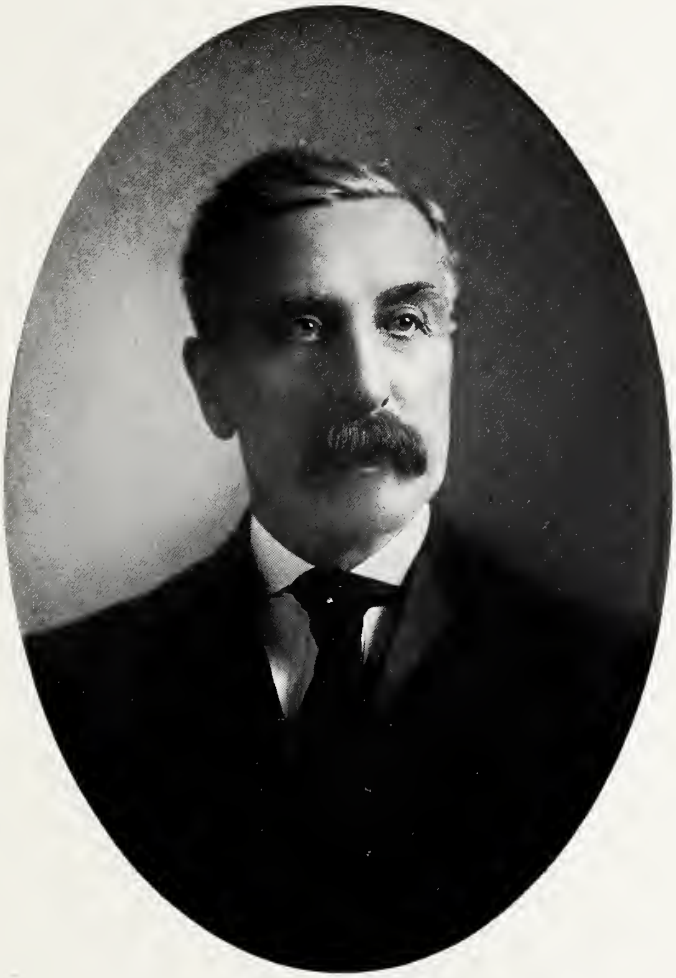
Mr. Elder was united in marriage with Agnes J. Ling of Indiana County, Pa., and of their union have been born six children: Philip L., who is a carpenter; Benjamin L.; Roberta J.; William Bryan; Charles A. and Robert, who died aged four years.

In politics Mr. Elder is a Democrat, although inclined to be independent, and in 1896 was a delegate to the Colorado State Convention. He is a member of the Juniata Borough Council, and was the first Democrat ever elected to that office in this borough. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the M. W. A., of Altoona, having been a member of the latter for sixteen years.

E. G. BOBB, manager of the D. M. Bare Paper Company at Roaring Spring, Pa., in which he is also financially interested, is an experienced man in this business, having been identified with it for twenty-two years. He was born at Tyrone, Pa., June 21, 1856, and is a son of Major Alexander and Matilda (Mattern) Bobb.

Major Alexander Bobb was long a distinguished citizen of Blair County. He was born in Hanover Township, York County, Pa., in 1823, and died at Martinsburg, May 25, 1910. His parents were natives of Germany and his father, Frederick Bobb, came to America in 1818. Alexander Bobb learned the trade of moulder and prior to the Civil War worked in a number of foundries through the country and at Martinsburg became very popular with his fellow workmen and citizens generally. This was definitely shown at the time that the first company was raised at Martinsburg for the Civil War. After reaching Harrisburg the men became dissatisfied with their captain and refused to be mustered in. In this emergency, Mr. Bobb was invited by telegraph to become captain of the company, an office he accepted only after he was convinced that he was the only man that was equally acceptable to all the volunteers. This company served out an enlistment of three months and all returned home but Captain Bobb at once recruited a second company, for a service of nine months, and again as captain led them to the front. The records of those dark days tell of the gallantry of this company at Antietam and at Fredericksburg and particularly of Capt. Bobb, who there had command of the right wing of the 133d Pa. Vol. Inf. He commanded also at Chancellorsville. At the termination of the nine months he returned home once more but only to recruit a third company, of which he was commissioned major by Governor Curtin. He saw hard service up to the close of the war and on April 2, 1865, while taking the breastworks at Petersburg, he especially distinguished himself for bravery and was at once breveted lieutenant-colonel, being one of the limited number of veterans in this section to have won that high official position. From the founding of the Grand Army Post at Martinsburg, he took a deep interest in its affairs and there are many who recall when his home was the accepted meeting place for the public gatherings on Decoration Day, appropriate exercises, in which he took an active part, being held on his front porch. Until the close of his life he was a true and patriotic citizen.

After his military service was over, Major Bobb resumed his business interests, purchasing a part of the Martinsburg Foundry, but later moved to Roaring Spring, where he conducted a foundry for three years, when his plant was destroyed by fire. In his political sentiments he was a Republican and on that ticket, in 1873,



E. G. BOBB

was elected sheriff of Blair County. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having united with this body in early manhood. Major Bobb married Matilda Mattern, in 1847, and three sons were born to them: William M., Edward G. and James S.

E. G. Bobb was small when his parents located at Martinsburg. He attended the public schools there and later, Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa. He left school to enter the shipping department of what is now the D. M. Bare Paper Company, at Roaring Spring, and has advanced step by step until he became manager, in 1898, in the meanwhile having acquired partial proprietorship. He has a number of additional business interests, being president of the Roaring Spring Blank Book Company and vice president of the Roaring Spring Bank, in which he is also a director.

Mr. Bobb married Miss Clara S. Bare, who is a daughter of Hon. D. M. Bare, of Roaring Spring, and they have had two sons, Ralph D. and Chester, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. Bobb is a Republican in his political views but has no desire for public office. Neither is he identified with organizations outside of the business world, but possesses the characteristic American devotion to home life and to quiet recreations.

H. A. DAVIS, a prominent attorney and one of the leading citizens of Altoona, Pa., has been identified with the legal profession of Blair County, Pa., since 1895, and was born July 4, 1867, in West Township, Huntingdon County, Pa. Mr. Davis was reared in Huntingdon County, and obtained his education at the Stone Valley Academy, at Juniata College, and the West Chester State Normal School, of which he is a graduate and post-graduate. He taught in the public schools of this state and South Dakota, and also taught mathematics in the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa. While a student of law in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, he devoted some time to literary work, and graduated in law from the University of Michigan with the class of 1895, and on December 2, of that year was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been located at Altoona, where he has been actively engaged in professional work, and also has a large practice in all the courts of the state, the District and Circuit Courts of the United States and the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Davis is attorney for four corporations, and for the Anti-Saloon League of Altoona and Blair County, as well as for the State Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. Davis is a prominent and an active member of the Presbyterian church as well as an elder, to which office he was elected in January, 1899. He had the honor of sitting as a commissioner in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1906 and 1907, where he did some valuable work in the interests of the temperance cause. He has been chairman of the Forward Movement committee of the First Presbyterian church since the organization of that body, and is a very active worker in the Presbyterian Brotherhood, which he served two successive terms as president. Mr. Davis is a member of the Blair County Bar Association, and is one of its board of managers. Fraternally he is a member of the Heptasophs, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

On November 4, 1896, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Roberta S. Clark, of Chambersburg, Pa., and they have two children: Margaret Elizabeth and Janet Wilson Davis.

REV. FREDERICK R. ZOOK, of the Church of the Brethren, is a highly regarded minister in this body, and a respected citizen of North Woodbury Township, living near Martinsburg, Pa. He was born in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., November 10, 1870, and is a son of John H. and Hannah (Fishel) Zook.

John H. Zook and wife were both born in Pennsylvania, he in Blair County and she in Bedford County. They now reside at Curryville, Pa. The Zooks came originally

from Switzerland, the earliest one to settle in what is now Blair County being John Zook, a pioneer blacksmith. His son, Frederick Zook, was the grandfather of Rev. Frederick R. Zook. The brothers and sisters of the latter are: Irvin F., residing at Curryville, Pa.; Annie, wife of Reuben Quarry, of Martinsburg; Sadie, living at Curryville, and Simon F. and Mary, also residents of Curryville. The parents of the above family are members of the Church of the Brethren. In politics John H. Zook is a Republican.

Frederick R. Zook obtained a public school education in North Woodbury Township, and afterward assisted his father on the home farm until he entered the Pa. Railroad shops at Altoona, where he was employed for five years. Mr. Zook owns a finely cultivated farm of twenty-four acres, and is a member of the well known firm of Zook & Seedenburg, threshers, who do a large amount of business in this section every season. Since 1905 Mr. Zook has been an accepted minister in the Church of the Brethren and in this relation is esteemed and beloved.

Mr. Zook married Miss Annie Seedenburg, a daughter of George Seedenburg, of North Woodbury Township, and they have five children: Martha G., Elizabeth, Paul, Esther and Larue. Although a good citizen and ever lending his influence in the support of good government, Rev. Zook, on account of his religious beliefs, takes no active part in politics.

FRANK GLESSNER, one of the old and representative business men of Hollidaysburg, Pa., whose department store is situated on the Diamond, on the corner of Allegheny and Montgomery Streets, has been a resident of Blair County since 1867. He was born on a farm in Somerset County, Pa., May 10, 1848, and is a son of Josiah and Judith (Landis) Glessner, both being prominent old Somerset County families.

When fifteen years of age, Mr. Glessner left the farm and became a clerk for Edmund Kiernan, who kept a cross-roads' store, and after a year's experience went into a store at Johnstown, where he worked for eighteen months and later was employed for two years in Westmoreland County. After that he was with the house of Wood, Morrell & Co., now the Pennsylvania Traffic Company, for sixteen years, attaining the responsible and lucrative position of dry goods buyer for that firm, which was then located at Hollidaysburg. In 1882 he embarked in a general mercantile business for himself and for sixteen years occupied the west corner of the Diamond. In 1898 he bought the Opera House Block, his present location, and now operates the largest store in Hollidaysburg. He has floor space 40 by 100 feet, and carries a general line of merchandise, specializing on dry goods and shoes. He requires the services of four clerks.

On January 1, 1873, Mr. Glessner was married to Miss Alice C. Buoy, and they have one daughter, Mary, named for Mrs. Glessner's mother. The family residence is at No. 907 Allegheny Street. Mr. and Mrs. Glessner are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics. For a number of years he has been a Free Mason and belongs to Blue Lodge and Chapter at Hollidaysburg, and also to the Heptasophs. Mr. Glessner is one of the broad-minded, liberal men of this city and takes an interest in everything promotive of its welfare.

THOMAS FRANCIS MARTIN, deceased, at the time of his death, on October 26, 1909, was living retired after many years of active effort, thirty of which he spent at Altoona, Pa. He was one of the city's oldest contractors and one of the most capable and reliable, and had been prominently identified with some of the most important engineering enterprises in Pennsylvania for a quarter of a century. Mr. Martin was born

in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1843, and when two years old was brought to America by his parents.

Mr. Martin's boyhood was spent in the city of New York. When he first came to Altoona he entered the employ of Campbell Brothers, who soon recognized the real ability of the young man. In a surprisingly short time, considering circumstances, he embarked in business for himself and although almost alone among strangers, won favorable attention at once which later resulted in wide-spread celebrity in his line of endeavor. Space here would not be sufficient to name all the important work done by Mr. Martin in the comparatively few years of his great activity, but probably those which will serve to perpetuate his name for ages was the building of Lakemont Park, and the construction of the big impounding dam at Kittanning Point. Many other exceedingly important contracts were completed under his direct supervision, some of these being of a public character and located at Washington, D. C. Another was the magnificent reservoir at Pottsgrove, Pa. During the closing year of the Civil War, he served as a soldier in the 101st Pa. Vol. Inf.

Mr. Martin was twice married, his first wife dying in 1900. His second marriage was to Miss Roberta Roddy, who, with two sons, Francis and James, survives, residing in the family home at No. 409 Third Avenue, Altoona. Mr. Martin was a faithful member of St. Mark's Catholic church. He was a man of kind heart and generous impulses and was ever ready to respond to the calls of charity.

ELI D. SMITH, one of Huston Township's prominent and reliable men, who is now filling the office of township assessor, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket, was born May 2, 1857, on the farm of 200 acres which he owns and resides on, this being one of the old and valuable properties of Huston Township, Blair County, Pa. His parents were Jacob B and Susan (Dilling) Smith.

Jacob B. Smith was a lifelong resident of Huston Township. His father, John Smith, came very early to this section, settling on the farm which has descended from father to son for several generations. Jacob B. Smith followed agricultural pursuits. He was a Democrat in politics and at times served in township offices but he was a quiet, home-loving man and found his greatest happiness in attending to his daily duties and providing for the comfort of his family. He married Susan Dilling, who was also a native of Huston Township, and of their children the following survive: David D., Jacob D. and Eli D., all residing in Huston Township; Henry, residing at Martinsburg; John D., living in Huston Township; and Elizabeth D., wife of Aaron B. Mock, of Martinsburg. Jacob B. Smith and wife were members of the Church of the Brethren.

Eli D. Smith was reared on his present farm and since boyhood has taken part in its cultivation. This large estate is known as Smithfield Farm and he devotes it to general farming and stockraising. Mr. Smith was educated in the public schools of Huston Township, and like his late father has always taken a deep interest in them. He has served in many public offices and for six years was tax collector of the township, is serving in his second term as assessor, has also been auditor and judge of elections and for seven years was a justice of the peace. This prominence speaks for itself as a proof of the confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Sallie Likens, who was born at Mine, Huston Township, a daughter of Isaac Likens, a well known citizen in former days. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have thirteen children, namely: Clarence L. and Eldie L., who live in Huston Township; Mary L., who is the wife of Samuel Brumbaugh, of Huston Township; Lucy, who is the wife of Sanford Rhodes,

of Huston Township; and Allen, Heaster, Minnie, Olney, Aman, Denver, Beulah, Gertrude and Robert.

DAVID H. C. BRUMBAUGH, a representative citizen and substantial agriculturist of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., who resides on his finely cultivated and well improved farm of ninety-two acres, was born in this township, August 15, 1860, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hoover) Brumbaugh.

Samuel Brumbaugh was a son of George Brumbaugh, an early settler in North Woodbury Township, and both followed farming as an occupation. Samuel Brumbaugh was twice married and of his numerous children, the following are yet living: Hannah H., who is the wife of John S. Stodnour, of Martinsburg; William H. C., who lives at Clover Creek; John H., who is a farmer in Huston Township; Susan H., who lives in North Woodbury Township, is the widow of Isaac Kensinger; Catherine H., who is the widow of Adam Baker; Levi H. and David H. C., both of whom reside in North Woodbury Township; Mary H., who is the wife of Luther Steele, of Martinsburg; Jeremiah H., who lives in Huston Township; Aaron H., who follows farming in North Woodbury Township; Andrew H., who lives in Huston Township; and Edward H., whose home is in Taylor Township.

When David H. C. Brumbaugh was about fifteen years old his father died, but the youth continued to live in North Woodbury Township and there attended school. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to farming and stock raising, and owns property that is very valuable. He married Miss Jennie Glass, a daughter of the late William Glass, a former prominent resident of this township, and they have three children: Bessie G., who is the wife of Irvin H. Benner, of Roaring Spring; Elvin G., who is in business at Roaring Spring; and John M., who lives with his parents. In politics Mr. Brumbaugh is a Democrat.

HON. J. LEE PLUMMER, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, a foremost member of the Blair County bar and a prominent citizen of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was born in Snyder Township, Blair County, Pa., September 20, 1859, and is a son of James S. and Charlotte (Wharton) Plummer. The early members of the Plummer family came from England and the first to be recorded in Pennsylvania was Richard Plummer, who was the great-great-grandfather of J. Lee Plummer. This ancestor settled in Huntingdon County in 1780, and his son, John Plummer, located in Cambria County in 1804.

William R. Plummer, son of John and grandfather of J. Lee Plummer, was born in Cambria County in 1812. He was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the larger part of his life, and met an accidental death on the road, in 1879, while in the performance of his duty. Of his eleven children, James S. Plummer, father of J. Lee, was born in what is now Blair County, in 1835.

James S. Plummer was a leading citizen of Blair County for a number of years. He served as postmaster at Tyrone and resided there until 1880, when he was elected register and recorder of Blair County and then moved to Hollidaysburg. He was subsequently re-elected and served until 1887. At the present writing (1910) he is serving in the office of court crier. He married Charlotte Wharton, a daughter of Alexander Wharton, the latter of whom was born in Ireland. A family of eleven children has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Plummer.

J. Lee Plummer was educated in the public schools of Tyrone, and his first experience in business was as a clerk in the Tyrone yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He found his duties congenial, and one year later became a brakeman on a passenger train over the Tyrone Division and remained with the company until 1881, when he moved to Hollidaysburg and became his father's deputy in the office of reg-

H. W. GOOD, M. D., D. O.

ister and recorder, and in November, 1889, he was elected register and recorder and served continuously until 1896. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Blair County and has a large practice.

Mr. Plummer has been a very important factor in county politics for many years and is a Republican leader. From 1884 until 1886, he served as secretary of the Republican County Committee, and as chairman of this important body during 1887 and 1888. In 1902 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and was re-elected to the same body in 1904. In the session of 1905 he was chairman of the Appropriation Committee, the leading committee of the House. In 1905 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for state treasurer, but that was a disastrous year for the Republicans all over the country, and Mr. Plummer was defeated.

Mr. Plummer was married in April, 1882, to Miss Mary A. Silknitter, daughter of John Wesley Silknitter, of Huntingdon County, Pa., and they have one son and one daughter: J. Lee, Jr., and Ethel. J. Lee Plummer, Jr., was born December 27, 1889, and is a student in the University of Pennsylvania. Ethel Plummer was born July 27, 1888, and resides with her parents. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 605 Allegheny Street. Mr. Plummer has many fraternal associations. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, F. & A. M.; of Mt. Moriah Chapter, No. 166, Royal Arch Masons, and of Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, and to other organizations of a beneficiary nature. With his wife he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. His busy office is situated at No. 509 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg.

H. W. GOOD, M. D., D. O., the leading exponent of the science of Osteopathy at Altoona and a very successful practitioner, was born in the city of Philadelphia, where he was reared and mainly educated.

Dr. Good attended the schools of his native city and prepared under a local practitioner for entrance into Jefferson Medical College and was graduated from there in the class of 1887. He still further increased his scientific knowledge by taking a post-graduate course in the Maryland Medical College and later was graduated from the Union College of Osteopathy. For a number of years he was in active practice in Philadelphia but since coming to Altoona, in 1906, he has devoted himself entirely to non-pharmaceutical therapeutics, which is the healing art without drugs, and numbers among his patients many who have tried other systems for the cure of their ailments without success. He is one of the valued members of the Blair County Osteopathic Society.

Dr. Good was married at Philadelphia, to Miss Ida Flexer, of that city. They are members of the Reformed church. He is affiliated with the Masons and belongs to other organizations.

ABRAHAM L. STIFFLER, postmaster at Canoe Creek, Pa., and proprietor of a general store in the village, is the owner of a comfortable residence and two acres of land surrounding it. He was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., in September, 1860, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Leighty) Stiffler.

Joseph Stiffler was a son of Henry Stiffler, a very early settler in Frankstown Township. The former was a farmer all through his active life and was one of the leading members of the Dunkard church here. He married Mary Leighty and both are now deceased. To them were born the following children. Nancy, who is the widow of Robert Curry; Mary Jane, who is the wife of J. J. Noffsker; Harrison; William, who is deceased; Sylvanus; Esther, who is the wife of James Sell; Sarah, who is the wife of Isaac Metzgar; Jacob H.; George; Abraham L., and Susan, who died when aged nine years.

Abraham L. Stiffler attended the public schools and then spent three terms in the

Huntingdon Normal School, after which he returned to the home farm and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1900, when he became manager of a store at Point View for three years. From there he came to Canoe Creek and entered into the mercantile business here and in 1905 he was appointed postmaster. He does a large and safe business and also attends to his official duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to the public.

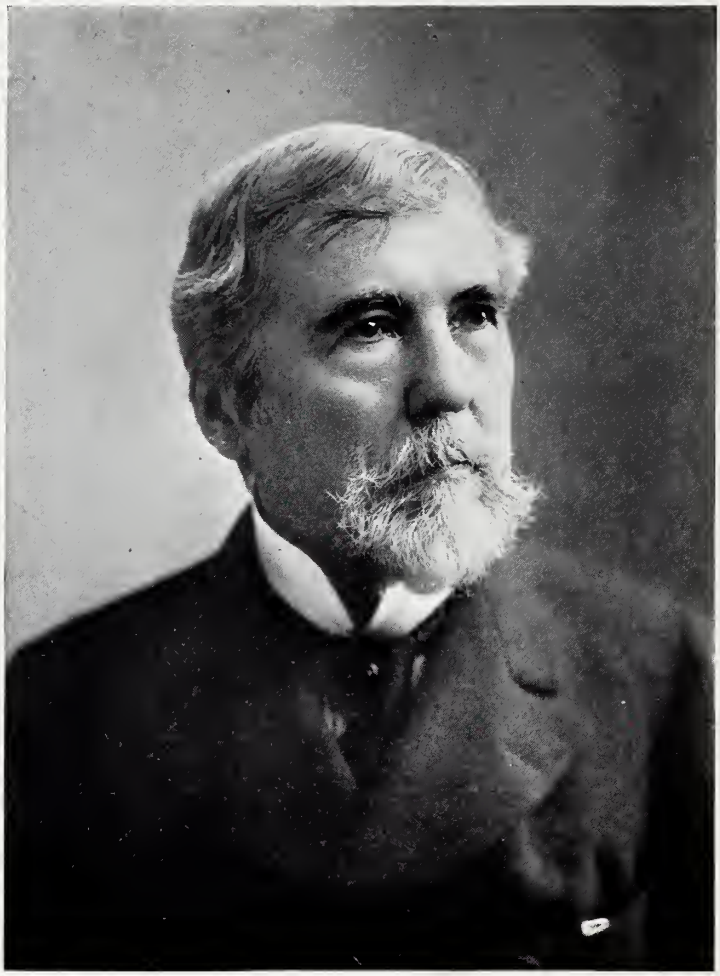
In March, 1888, Mr. Stiffler was married to Miss Emma Berger, a daughter of Davis and Catherine (Winkler) Berger, who were farmers in Frankstown Township and the parents of the following children; Elizabeth, who is the wife of J. N. Koofer; Ephraim; Frank; Della, who is the wife of J. H. Robison; Emma, who is the wife of Mr. Stiffler; Margaret, who is the wife of W. H. Harpster, one of the county commissioners of Blair County; Linda; Lewis and May. Mr. and Mrs. Stiffler have had three children born to them, namely: Ira, Mary, who married Grant Smith and they have one son, Alfred; and Lewis. Mr. Stiffler and family are members of the Brethren church. In politics he is a Republican. He has always been interested in the educational advancement of the community and has served on the school board.

WILLIAM H. GOOD, an enterprising farmer and highly respected citizen of Blair County, Pa., resides on a farm of 140 acres in Logan Township, and was born on his present place, August 18, 1856, a son of Peter and Rebecca (Hileman) Good.

The Good family was established in Blair County, Pa., by Peter Good, grandfather of our subject, who came here at an early period from Maryland and located in Frankstown Township. He always followed farming and spent the remainder of his life in this locality. Peter Good, father of our subject, was born in 1817, in Frankstown Township, and in 1856 located in Logan Township, where he purchased a tract of 140 acres, which is now owned by William H. Good. For a short time he operated a grist mill in Eldorado, and in 1880 moved to Hollidaysburg, where he lived retired until 1895, when his death occurred. He married Rebecca Hileman, who was born in 1824 in Frankstown Township, and was a daughter of Frederick Hileman, and of their union were born seven children, two of whom are still living: Anna M., who is the wife of M. A. Young of Hollidaysburg, and William H., our subject. Mr. Good was poor director for a time and frequently served in the various township offices. Mrs. Good survived her husband until 1902, and both are buried at Hollidaysburg. They attended the Lutheran church of Hollidaysburg.

William H. Good has always lived on his present farm and obtained his education in the local schools and the Southwestern Normal School at California, Pa., but left the latter institution before graduating on account of ill health. Mr. Good carries on farming in a general way, and has 140 acres of improved farm land, all improvements having been made by Squire Cowen previous to 1856, when the property was purchased by the father of William H. Good.

In 1880 Mr. Good married Lavinia W. Stiffler, who was born in Freedom Township, and is a daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Weaver) Stiffler. Eleven children were born to them, namely: William Oliver, who is deceased; Samuel Peter, who lives on a farm adjoining that of his father, married Verda Irvin; James M.; Frank Hyer; Mary Olive, who is the wife of C. E. Gaines, of Altoona, and they have one daughter, Mary Lavinia; and Florence Grace, Frederick Alvin, Rebecca, Pearl Elizabeth, Adelaide, and George Russell. Mr. Good is politically a Republican, although inclined to be independent, and has served nine years as a school director, and is now serving his third year as supervisor of the township. The family are members of the Lutheran church.



DANIEL J. NEFF

DANIEL J. NEFF, one of the founders of the Blair County Bar Association, and a man of great professional prominence in Central Pennsylvania, is the Nestor of the Altoona bar, having come to this city in 1860 and been in continuous practice here ever since. During this long period he has witnessed great local changes—all for the better—and can take reasonable pride in the fact that his own profession has had a not unimportant part in bringing about the improved conditions of life which obtain today. Mr. Neff has entered into his seventy-eighth year, having been born January 3, 1831, in Porter Township, Huntingdon County, Pa. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Huyette) Neff.

Daniel Neff, father of Daniel J., was a son of John and Fannie (Kauffman) Neff, and was born in Huntingdon County, January 19, 1793, and was there reared. His wife Mary was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Grove) Huyette, and a granddaughter of Louis Huyette, who was a native of France.

The Neffs came from Switzerland and it is recorded in the annals of the family that two brothers—John Henry and Francis Neff—settled in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1715, and for many years thereafter the names of members of the family appeared in the public records as owners of lands, incumbents of public offices, or in other ways exercising the duties of an active and useful citizenship. John Henry Neff, above mentioned, was the first educated physician in Lancaster County, Pa.

Daniel J. Neff, the subject of this present record, prepared for college in the schools of Alexandria and at Huntingdon Academy, and was graduated from Marshall College, at Mercersburg, in the class of 1851. He then entered upon the study of law, doing his preparatory reading in the office of Hon. S. S. Blair, at Hollidaysburg, and later attending the law college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1856 he was admitted to the Blair County bar and practiced for a while both at Hollidaysburg and Tyrone. In 1860 he took up his residence in Altoona, finding here at that time but two competitors, both of whom are but indifferently remembered by him. At different times Mr. Neff was associated with partners, and for a number of years was at the head of the law firm of Neff, Hicks & Ambrose. This partnership was subsequently dissolved and Mr. Neff has since continued in practice with Mr. J. D. Hicks as a junior partner. He practices in all the courts and has won victories in many noted cases of litigation. He maintains offices at Nos. 22-24 Hutchinson Block, Altoona. Though the extent of his professional interests have not allowed him to devote much time to politics, he has always taken a warm interest in the public affairs of his city and county. In business affairs aside from those of his profession he is identified with the Second National Bank of Altoona and other important concerns.

Mr. Neff was married September 24, 1873, to Miss Susanna B. Gray, of Altoona, and they have one daughter, Pauline Louise. The family residence—a handsome and tasteful structure—is at No. 1512 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona.

MAJOR JOSEPH A. COLVIN, foreman of the plant of McLanahan-Stone Machine Company, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., and a thoroughly experienced man in everything pertaining to machinery, is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and holds three commissions from aide-de-camp to commander-in-chief in that organization. He was born September 6, 1843, at West Salem, Beaver County, Pa., and is a son of Robert and Julia Colvin, both of whom are deceased.

Joseph A. Colvin was rendered fatherless by death when he was an infant and thus his advantages in early life were more or less limited in many ways. He was sixteen years old when he went to Allegheny City and entered machine shops there but before he completed his apprenticeship he enlisted for service in the Civil War. On August 22,

1862, he became a member of Co. E. 136th Pa. Vol. Inf., and took part in many battles before he was seriously wounded in the knee, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. This brought about his honorable discharge on May 29, 1863. He then returned to Allegheny City and completed his interrupted apprenticeship, after which he was employed by the Fort Pitt Foundry Company at Pittsburg and while there assisted in completing many large contracts, including heavy ordnance for the use of the Government, and also for the material for the construction of the St. Louis and Chicago Water Works. He left there in 1872 and came to the Bloomfield mines where he erected the machinery for the washing of ore; later built the machinery for the Rodman furnaces near Roaring Spring, and in February, 1878, became foreman for the McLanahan-Stone Machine Company, which position he has retained ever since. Over fifty young men have served their term of apprenticeship as machinists under his direction, and many of them hold notable positions.

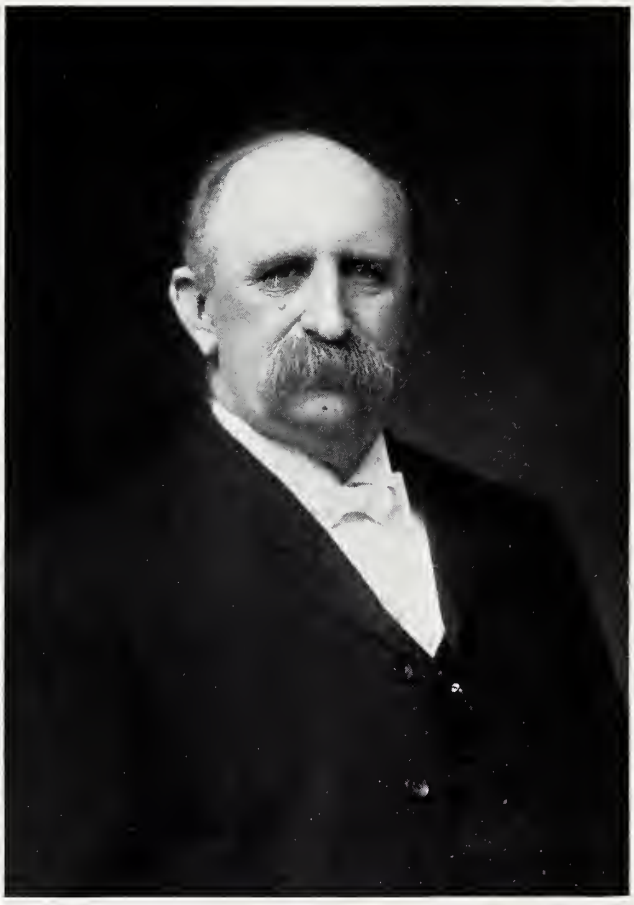
Major Colvin was married October 4, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Gregg, of Allegheny, and they have had five children, namely: Charles, who married Sarah Reiley; Adda, who married Edward Plumber; Walter, who is foreman of the Standard Steel Works at Lewistown, Pa.; Bessie, who is the wife of James B. McClure, and Beresford, who is general foreman of the Westinghouse Electric Works. He married Isabella Bunker. All the children are happily settled in life and Major Colvin is proud of the fact that they are all doing well. In politics he and his sons are Republicans. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the G. A. R., and has taken a very active part in Grand Army affairs in this section, and in 1893 served as Junior Vice Department Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania. The comfortable family residence is at No. 120 Newry Street, Gaysport, Pa.

M. M. MORROW, one of the prominent attorneys and leading citizens of Altoona, Pa., has been a lifelong resident of Blair County, where he was born in 1868, and comes of one of the oldest established families of the county. He is a son of Samuel Morrow, who was born in Blair County, Pa., in 1819, a farmer by occupation, and is a grandson of Robert Morrow, whose father settled in this county previous to the Revolutionary War.

M. M. Morrow grew to maturity in Sinking Valley, and after attending the public schools, the State Normal School and Grove City College, graduated from the last mentioned in 1892, having taken a scientific course. Afterward Mr. Morrow taugh school for four terms in Blair County. His knowledge of the legal profession was obtained in the offices of the late Judge Martin Bell, and he was admitted to the Blair County Bar, March 11, 1895. He has since been continuously and successfully engaged in practice at Altoona, and in the various courts of the state. He is a member of the Blair County Bar Association, served one term in the state legislature, and was solicitor of the school board several years. He is fraternally a member of the Masons, and the Junior order of Mechanics, and his religious connection is with the Broad Avenue Presbyterian Church of Altoona. On September 21, 1898, Mr. Morrow was joined in marriage with Mary M. Tussey of Blair County, and of their union have been born two children: Elizabeth J. and Anna Margaret.

REV. JOSEPH FOGEL, deceased. The sudden death on September 26, 1909, at Johnstown, Pa., of Rev. Father Joseph Fogel, brought heavy bereavement to his surviving parents, brothers and sisters, and occasioned deep grief also to other members of the Catholic clergy, who knew and loved him well, and to the congregation of St. John's Catholic Church at Johnstown, to which he had administered as assistant priest for more than one year.

Father Fogel, or to give his full name, Joseph Roy Fogel, was born at Hollidaysburg,



JOHN J. IRWIN

Pa., November 15, 1879. He was one of five children and was the oldest son of Augustus and Margaret (McCue) Fogel, of Young's Crossing, on the Logan Valley Railway. Augustus Fogel was born in Pleasant Valley, Pa., March 26, 1855. His father was born in Prussia.

Augustus Fogel remained with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, helping him in his contracting business, and then started for himself. He is now counted one of the leading contractors of Blair County. He married Margaret McCue, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Sullivan) McCue, who came to America from Ireland in 1854. Thomas McCue was a miner by trade and lived at Hollidaysburg where he died April 9, 1901. His widow and five children survived him. Mr. and Mrs. Fogel reside in a fine residence near Hollidaysburg, which is constructed of concrete.

The boyhood, youth and early manhood of the late Father Fogel were all passed at Hollidaysburg and there still live many of his old friends who tenderly cherish his memory. He was of natural brilliancy of intellect. He attended St. Mary's parochial schools and later the Hollidaysburg public schools, graduating there in the class of 1897. It was his own choice to become a priest and he pursued his studies at St. Vincent's at Latrobe; St. Mary's at Baltimore, and finished his course at St. Bernard's, at Rochester, N. Y. He was ordained at St. John's pro-cathedral, Altoona, on June 9, 1906. He was given charge in turn of the Parishes at Frugality and Blandsburg, Cambria County, and subsequently officiated as the chaplain at St. Aloysius Academy, at Cresson Springs. From there he went to St. John's, at Johnstown.

Father Fogel celebrated his first mass at St. Mary's, Hollidaysburg. He seemed so well equipped for the self sacrificing and useful calling he had chosen, and was so enthusiastic in its work, that kindred, neighbors and friends could not fail to deeply lament the crushing of their hopes. He possessed talents which gave great promise of a useful life in the church and he was fitted with those personal attributes which give influence to a spiritual leader. Attending his obsequies and mingling their tears with those of his nearest relatives, were some of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic church in Pennsylvania and as they surrounded his bier and celebrated high mass, they extolled his virtues. His remains rest in St. Mary's Cemetery, but the lesson of his beneficent life will be as an ever widening stream.

MOSES LINGENFELTER, a prosperous agriculturist and lumberman of Blair County, Pa., and a well known citizen of Greenfield Township, was born in this township, January 4, 1864, and is a son of George and Barbara (Claar) Lingenfelter, long people of prominence in this section, parents of a large family and worthy examples of right living in every relation of life.

Moses Lingenfelter is the youngest born in a family of eleven children, all of whom survive with one exception. He obtained his education in the schools of Greenfield Township and ever since has been interested in lumbering and farming. He owns a one-half interest in the old homestead farm of 400 acres and is also a member of the well known lumber firm of Walter & Lingenfelter, with which his older brother, Z. T. Lingenfelter, is also connected.

Mr. Lingenfelter married Miss Lucinda Musselman, a daughter of David Musselman, of Greenfield Township, and they have had three children, the two survivors being: Fannie, who is the wife of C. Hileman, of Greenfield Township; and Katie, who lives at home. Mr. Lingenfelter is a Republican in his political preference and has served his township very acceptably in the office of road supervisor. He is interested in everything looking to the improvement of agricultural conditions and is identified with the Claysville Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and is serving his lodge in the office of door-keeper.

JOHN J. IRWIN, who has been a resident of Altoona, Pa., since 1884, has served in his

present position as city alderman since 1902, and was born in Center County, Pa., in 1848. He was reared in Center County, Pa., and became a member of the legal profession in that county in 1871, and after practicing law there for some years, came to Altoona where he entered the employ of the Pa. R. R. Company. In 1892 he suffered a stroke of paralysis and was never able to resume his work with the Railroad Company. In 1902 he was appointed alderman by Governor Stone, to succeed Joseph McCleary. In the spring of 1903 he was elected to that office and at each following election has been reelected, his present term expiring in April, 1813.

Mr. Irwin was united in marriage with Sarah D. Harkness of Cumberland, Pa., and they have two children: Samuel M., who is a clerk in the general superintendent's office of the Pa. R. R. Company; and Harry H., a machinist, who is also employed by the Pa. R. R. Company. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Altoona.

DANIEL B. TEETER, a highly respected citizen of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., who came to his present place of residence in the spring of 1902, is known through both Blair and Bedford Counties as a skillful carpenter and painter. He was born June 26, 1858, in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, and is a son of John N. and Annie (Bulger) Teeter.

John N. Teeter was born in Blair County, a son of Daniel Teeter, who was an early settler near what is now Roaring Spring. For many years John N. Teeter engaged in farming in Bedford County and there his death occurred April 25, 1905. He was a very worthy man and was a member of the Church of the Brethren. Of his children the following survive: Samuel B., who lives in Bedford County; Joseph B., who lives at Loysburg, Pa.; Mary B., who is the wife of John Z. Kochendarfer, of Bedford County; Lucy B., who is the widow of David R. Snyder, lives in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County; Carrie B., who is the wife of Jacob W. Snyder, of Bedford County; Sarah B., who lives also in Bedford County, is the widow of Joseph S. Guyer; Daniel B.; Hannah B., who is the wife of Rev. Herman S. Guyer, of Bedford County; and Andrew B., who also lives in Bedford County.

Daniel B. Teeter went to school in boyhood and grew into sturdy youth on his father's farm and then learned the carpenter trade, one that he has followed with more or less regularity ever since as many substantial structures all through Blair County stand to prove his skill and dexterity. In addition he has done a large amount of painting and also understands putting up spouting and attaching iron and steel roofing. All of his work demands great skill and accuracy and he has built up a very substantial reputation.

Mr. Teeter was married first to Barbara D. Hoover, a daughter of the late Frederick P. Hoover, once a man of large means in South Woodbury Township. Five children were born to this marriage, the two survivors being: Frank and Annie M., the former of whom is a popular teacher. Mr. Teeter's second marriage was to Miss Sadie G. Myers, a daughter of the late John Myers, of North Woodbury Township, and two daughters have been born to them: Cora Z, and Catherine P. Mr. Teeter and family are members of the Church of the Brethren. In politics he votes with the Republican party but has never consented to hold office.

CHRISTIAN HILEMAN, who is president of the school board of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., is a representative citizen of this section and owns a one-half interest in a farm of 128 acres. He was born in Turkey Valley, or Canoe Creek, Blair County, January 19, 1861, and is a son of Christian and Catherine (Todd) Hileman, both of whom are deceased. They were members of the Presbyterian church and their remains rest in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Hollidaysburg.

The father of Mr. Hileman was born on the farm on which his son resides but the

mother was a native of Juniata County. The father was both a farmer and surveyor and he laid out some of the townships in this section when the surveys were made. He was an active member of the Democratic party in Frankstown Township. His children all survive except the eldest. They were: Clarissa, deceased, who was the wife of Blair A. Brua; T. T.; Gertrude H., who is the wife of Reynolds Allen; Winfield S., and Christian.

Christian Hileman attended the township schools until he was eighteen years of age, since which time he has given his attention exclusively to farming along general lines and to attending to the public duties which good citizenship imposes. He has proved his value as a member of the township school board and is serving in his second term as president of this important body. He is an earnest Democrat but has accepted no office other than the one indicated.

In August, 1893, Mr. Hileman was married to Miss Fannie S. Shubert, a daughter of John and Margaret (Turk) Shubert, who were prominent farming people of Frankstown Township during life. Mrs. Hileman has the following brothers and sisters: V. F.; Mary, wife of Gus Coofer; Margaret, wife of James Lee; John; Andrew, and Catherine, who is the wife of Aden Kerns. Mr. and Mrs. Hileman have six children: Ruth, Dean, Frederick, Shubert, Allen and James. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg.

H. W. CULP, one of the leading members of the Blair County bar, and a member of the well known law firm of Craig & Culp, of Altoona, Pa., is a native of Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., and a son of Samuel Culp, deceased. The father of our subject was a native of Huntington County, Pa., and at an early age came to Blair County, where he was a resident for fifty years.

H. W. Culp obtained his educational training at the Indiana State Normal School and Grove City College, then taught school three terms, after which he read law with H. M. Baldridge of Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the Blair County bar in 1895. He immediately thereafter embarked in the practice of law at Altoona, and one year later formed a partnership with M. M. Morrow of this city, and in 1897 joined the law firm of Craig & Bowers under the name of Craig & Bowers Law Co. Since the death of Mr. Bowers in 1904, the firm has been Craig & Culp, which is recognized as one of the leading law firms of Altoona. They are attorneys for the Merchants Association, and Chamber of Commerce, and are also engaged in practice in all of the courts of the state. Mr. Culp is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F. and J. O. M. His religious connection is with the Broad Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Culp was married in 1902 to Margaret Crawford, and they have three children: Foster, Samuel, and Margaret.

ROBERT C. IRVINE, who is engaged in the lumber manufacturing business at Hollidaysburg, Pa., with office and residence at No. 414 Wayne Street, a handsome building erected by him in 1902, is a representative business man of this city to which he came in 1896. He was born December 27, 1857, at Duncanvile, Pa., and is a son of William H. and a grandson of Andrew Irvine.

Andrew Irvine, grandfather of Robert C., came to America from the north of Ireland, in 1790, and located in Lancaster County, Pa., where he and wife spent their remaining days. William H. Irvine, father of Robert C., was born in Lancaster County and came from there to Huntingdon County, and from 1828 until 1835, was assistant manager of the Pennsylvania Furnace. He then went to Warrior's Mark where he married Anna E. Coffee, a native of that place, and from there they moved to Duncansvile. Having decided to settle permanently at this place, Mr. Irvine bought a large farm

and also the Duncansville Inn, an old-style public house. In 1859 he purchased the Tyrone City Hotel, which he conducted for a number of years, when he returned to his farm near Duncansville, following farming until 1870, when he retired to the village, where he had erected a comfortable residence, and there he died in 1884, aged seventy-eight years, his wife having passed away but a few weeks previously, at the age of sixty-nine years. They had eleven children, namely: Oliver Mayberry, Lloyd, Alfred C., William P., John F., Robert Christy, Adaline, Hannah, Emma, Westanna and Margaret.

The eldest son, Oliver Mayberry Irvine, familiarly known as Mayberry, was a gallant soldier and for years a man of promise and prominence. He was much older than his brother, Robert C., and had already suffered the loss of his wife and daughter when the latter was born, and to this young brother he acted as a father and the tenderest memories of him are preserved. He was born in 1833, married in 1856 and died in 1899. He was one of the first captains or conductors on the State or old Portage Railroad and remained with the company until the line was sold out to the Pennsylvania Railroad and continued until 1861. The opening of the Civil War found him ready to face its issues and he went to the front as captain of a company in the 3rd Pa. Vol. Inf. After the close of this nine-month enlistment he came back home and helped to organize the 84th Pa. Vol. Inf. and went out with that regiment with the rank of major. He was subsequently incapacitated by typhoid fever and was honorably discharged for disability. During the remainder of his life he followed civil engineering. It is said of him that few men possessed so remarkable a memory as he. That he was also careful and painstaking is shown by a diary he kept for over thirty years, covering all the important local events during that time, and it was written with such accuracy that it could be safely consulted to prove many transactions of those days. This diary is carefully preserved by Robert C. Irvine, who gratefully acknowledges the debt he owes to Major Irvine, not only for his fatherly as well as brotherly interest but also for the manly and inspiring example he set. Major Irvine was county surveyor for many years and laid out numerous highways through this section.

Lloyd Irvine, the second older brother of Robert C., served also in the Civil War and at its close was in the commissary department of the 125th Pa. Vol. Inf. He then went to Cumberland County, Pa., and died in 1904, aged sixty-five years. Alfred C. Irvine, the third son, served also in the Civil War and was a private in the 125th Pa. Vol. Inf. After he returned home he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and for many years was a conductor and for twenty-two years was station master at Washington, D. C., resigning that position to accept that of postmaster of Station D, in that city, which office he was holding at the time of his death, in 1907. William Irvine, who is now living retired, was station master at Altoona for thirty-two years. John, who was also in the railroad service, was a passenger conductor for many years and died in 1882. Adaline, who is now deceased, was the wife of Alexander Irvine. Hannah is the widow of D. G. Owens, of Tyrone, Pa. Emma is the wife of T. L. Armstrong, of Altoona. Westanna died in 1882. Margaret, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Daniel Higgins, of Williamsburg, Pa.

Robert C. Irvine was reared at Duncansville and attended school there, after which he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, T. J. Armstrong, who was a general merchant at Altoona. This was his first work, with the exception of the duties he had been able to perform at different times for his brother, Major Irvine, who frequently permitted him to accompany him on his surveying trips. Mr. Irvine remained with Mr.

Armstrong from 1874 until 1878 and then spent three years as a clerk for the Empire Oil Company, after which he went into the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he continued until 1884. He then returned to Mr. Armstrong's store for three years more and in 1887 he embarked in the retail coal business at Duncansville and continued in that line until 1894, when he started into his present business and two years later came to Hollidaysburg. He is a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank of this city, of which he was one of the organizers.

On October 4, 1892, Mr. Irvine was married to Miss Anna A. Ditting, a daughter of the late William Ditting, of Hollidaysburg. They are members of the Lutheran church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party but is not unduly active in public affairs, taking a larger amount of interest in business life.

JAMES H. DYSART, deceased, in former years one of Altoona's foremost citizens, a successful merchant and a man of high moral and philanthropic aims, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., January 7, 1832, son of Joseph and Mary Ann Dysart. He was educated at Millwood Academy and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg. Physically frail, as the result of a fall in childhood, he was intended for a profession, but on arriving at manhood his own personal inclinations led him to seek other channels of occupation. However, he followed the profession of teacher to some extent.

Mr. Dysart was married March 25, 1856, to Miss Martha A. Beyer, a daughter of Aaron and Lydia Beyer, of Blair County, and having been appointed ticket and freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, he immediately took up his residence in this city. After holding the above mentioned position, the duties of which he performed with energy and ability, for eight years, he resigned it in 1864 to enter into business for himself as coal miner and shipper, in association with William C. Keller purchasing the business of Cooper & Co. at Lilly's Station, Cambria County, Pa. Five years later Mr. Daniel Laughman succeeded Mr. Keller as a member of the firm and with him Mr. Dysart continued the business for twelve years.

Mr. Dysart was blessed with a cheerful, optimistic nature, backed by courage and determination, and although he suffered many business reverses, he never allowed himself to be discouraged, but after every loss, renewed the fight with increased vigor and in the end conquered, a gratifying success which doubtless would have been still more complete had he been spared to reach more advanced years. In the fall of 1879, however, he was seized with the illness that terminated his life, and after some months of suffering he passed peacefully away on March 21, 1881. His chief regret at being called away so soon—next to that at parting with his beloved wife—was that he was thus prevented from carrying out in full measure the plans he had formed for the promotion of the public good and in the interests of philanthropy. Much, however, had been accomplished by him in this direction—to such an extent that he was universally regarded in the community as an unselfish public benefactor, and it was a common saying among the citizens that "there was only one Dysart." A strong light is thrown on the moral and religious side of his character in an obituary published in the Presbyterian on the occasion of his death, which we here quote:

"In the death of Mr. Dysart our city loses one of its best known, most respected, and valuable citizens, one whose public and private life was above either reproach or suspicion; a man of decided and positive convictions upon all important and vital questions, fearless in his defense of right, untiring and uncompromising in his warfare against that which he believed to be wrong, he was the faithful and generous friend of every honest poor man. His great heart was tender and loving, easily touched by and prompt to respond to the wants and sorrows of others. None ever appealed to him in vain when it was within his

power to help, and, like Job, 'the cause which he knew not he searched out.' Without the semblance of pride or ostentation, he constantly scattered blessings in the pathway of many. Like his blessed Master, he 'went about doing good.' But the crowning glory of this good man's character lay in his devotion to Christ and his church. Twenty-two years of his life were spent in earnest Christian service. He united with the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona in 1859. In 1862 he was elected and ordained a ruling elder. In the organization of the Second Church of Altoona, Mr. Dysart felt it to be his duty to give his time and means to the new enterprise. How faithfully he labored, and how generously he responded to every call for help in any and every way, is well known to the more than seven hundred members gathered into that church during the period of his connection with it, many of whom trace their connection, under God, to his direct and personal effort in their behalf. He continued a member of that church and of the session from the time of its organization till within a few weeks of his death, when he withdrew and again connected himself with the First Church."

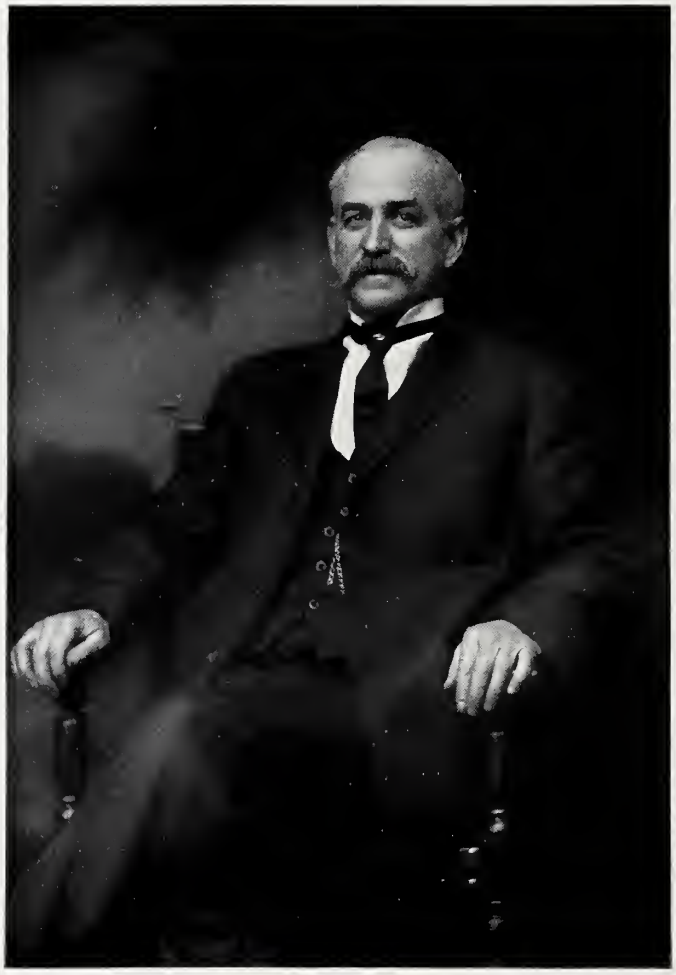
The above is a well deserved tribute to Mr. Dysart's character. Mrs. Dysart still survives her husband and is among the most highly respected residents of Altoona, making her home at No. 1110 Twelfth Avenue. Her parents, who have been already mentioned, were old residents of the county, widely known and esteemed, and celebrated their Golden Wedding January 12, 1881. Mrs. Dysart is passing her declining years in ease and comfort, and in a quiet, unostentatious manner lends her aid and influence to many a worthy cause.

HUGH WALTER, one of Claysburg's leading business men, a member of the well known mercantile firm of Walter and Walter, belongs to one of the prominent old families of Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., where he was born April 6, 1869. His parents were John and Catherine (Musselman) Walter. John Walter was born also in Greenfield Township and spent his entire life there, his death occurring in 1908. His father was Jacob Walter, and his grandfather was David Walter, who was the founder of the family in this section of Blair County.

Hugh Walter was reared to manhood in Greenfield Township and obtained his education in the district schools, beginning his business career when eighteen years of age. He became an employe of a lumber firm and ever since has been more or less interested in the lumber industry. In 1897 he entered into partnership with Calvin Walter, in a general mercantile business at Claysburg, under the firm style of Walter and Walter, which has continued although in 1900 Calvin Walter was succeeded by his son, Kirk Walter. This firm is also identified with both lumbering and manufacturing interests. It operates two saw mills and a manufacturing plant, the product of which is a certain locust pin used in the building of wooden schooners, and also policemen's night sticks, which require the use of locust lumber. This plant has already manufactured 11,000 of these almost indestructable police clubs and they have been purchased in New York City and at other points. Both members of the firm are excellent financiers and are unusually energetic and enterprising in advancing their business projects.

Mr. Walter married Miss Sadie Brumbaugh, who was born in Bedford County and is a daughter of James Brumbaugh, of Martinsburg, Pa. They have four children: Howard, Russell, Arthur and Anna, the last two being twins. Politically Mr. Walter is a Democrat but his business interests are so engrossing that he has no time to serve in public office even if so inclined.

HOWARD HARPSTER, who is half owner with his brother, Samuel Harpster, of the farm of 270 acres, which they bought from Jacob Clapper, in 1905, and which is situated in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in this township, December 20, 1872. His parents were John and Ellen (Wurtz) Harpster.



BENJAMIN F. BOOKS, M. D.

John Harpster was a well known farmer in Frankstown Township, where he died in March, 1901. He was a Lutheran in religious faith and was a Republican politically. He married Ellen Wurtz and they had the following children born to them: Elizabeth, who is deceased, was the wife of John Campbell; William; Samuel; Anna, who is the wife of Harvey Thompson; Howard; Melvin; Ola, who is the widow of Oliver Clapper; Ida, who is the wife of Charles Slippey; and Ella, who is the wife of Albert Fox.

Howard and Samuel Harpster both attended the country schools and afterward employed their time productively in different ways until 1905, when they bought this farm. As Samuel is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, Howard is the practical farmer. Neither brother has married and their mother and sister reside with them. Both the brothers are members of the Lutheran church and both of them are identified politically with the Republican party. They are well known and highly regarded all through this section. Samuel Harpster, their grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers in the township and his descendants have been numerous, and as a class, among the best citizenship of Frankstown district.

BENJAMIN F. BOOKS, M. D., physician and surgeon at Altoona, Pa., is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice which he has built up through his professional skill during the past nineteen years, having located here in 1889. He was born at Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa., May 14, 1859, and is a son of Solomon and Nancy Katherine (Wright) Books.

The Books family was established in Pennsylvania by the great-grandfather, Michael Books, a native of France. His fourth son, Henry Books, in early manhood removed from York County to Juniata County, and the farm he purchased on Cocolamus Creek, became the family homestead and there his family of eleven children were reared. He had married a member of the old Hemperly family, of Dauphin County, Pa. Their youngest son, Solomon Books, became the father of Dr. Books of Altoona.

Solomon Books early left the activities of the farm to his brothers while he learned the cabinetmaking trade. He became a manufacturer of furniture at Mifflintown, which he transported by boat on the Pennsylvania Canal to different points for sale. In 1861 he was appointed to a position in the mail service, by President Lincoln, and continued until he was injured in a railroad wreck, on September 21, 1864. A year of enforced idleness followed but he had so proved his efficiency and had so complete a knowledge of postal affairs, that in 1865, he having sufficiently recovered by that time, was reinstated in the service and he it was who organized the system and operated the first postal cars in the State of Pennsylvania. The tragic death of President Lincoln and the succession of President Johnson, brought about many changes in appointive offices and thus Mr. Books, together with other capable and faithful officials, found himself retired from the postal service. In 1869, however, President Grant recognized his worth and appointed him postmaster at Mifflintown, where he continued until he was relieved by President Arthur, following the death of President Garfield. During all these stormy political years, Mr. Books remained a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. After retiring from public life he went into the wholesale lumber business, and became an extensive handler of railroad ties. In 1855 he married Nancy K. Wright and they had seven children born to them, the third in order of birth being named Benjamin F.

Benjamin F. Books completed the public school course at Mifflintown, after which he prepared for medical college with Dr. D. C. Smith, subsequently spent one year in the Homepathic Medical College at Cleveland, O., and from there entered Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia. From this noted institution he was creditably graduated in the

spring of 1883. For the two following years he was engaged in medical practice at Lewiston, Pa. His many years of close application had somewhat undermined his health and he then sought a rest. A sojourn of three years in the bracing climate of Colorado completely restored him and upon his return to the East he located at Altoona. His well appointed offices are located in the Altoona Trust Company Building.

WILLIAM HARE, deceased, formerly an extensive farmer and reputable citizen of Catherine Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in Mifflin County, Pa., where he struggled through a parentless boyhood and developed himself into a man who won the respect and regard of those with whom his lot in life was cast.

Dependent entirely upon his own efforts, William Hare secured but a meager book education, his knowledge coming through that often hard task-master, Experience. Some way he struggled through the years until he was old enough to be accepted as an apprentice and chose the tailor's trade. Later he opened his own tailoring shop in the village of Mill Creek, Blair County, and carried on business there until 1850 and with such success that by that time he had accumulated the means with which to purchase a farm of goodly proportions in Catherine Township, Blair County. There he quietly followed an agricultural life until the peaceful ending of his days, his death occurring October 15, 1881. He was well known and much esteemed. From the age of twenty years he had been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Matilda Goodman, a native of Lancaster County and a woman of admirable qualities, who survived him but two years. Their descendants are people of high standing, one son, Adam L., the seventh in a family of eight children, being sheriff of Blair County. The other children of William and Matilda Hare were the following: Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of John Aurandt; Alice, who is the wife of John Bosoler; Caroline, who is the wife of John Roe; John T.; Samuel L.; William, who is deceased, and David, who is also deceased.

REV. JOHN B. MILLER, minister in the Church of the Brethren and residing at Curryville, Pa., is one of the best known and most esteemed citizens at North Woodbury Township, Blair County. He was born August 2, 1856, in Bedford County, Pa., a son of David T. and Susan (Bowser) Miller, both natives of Bedford County, and a grandson of Martin Miller, who was an early settler in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County.

John B. Miller attended the public schools of South Woodbury Township in his boyhood and as he early displayed musical talent, was given advantages in that line, becoming a pupil of Prof. Everett, who was considered an efficient and capable teacher in his day. Mr. Miller then entered the educational field as a teacher of music and in this relation became well and favorably known all through Bedford County. Later he entered Juniata College, Huntingdon County, where he took the regular Bible course of nearly three years, and in 1888 began his work in the ministry, in which he has been signally blessed. He is associated with the Morrison's Cove Ministerial Association and is the regular pastor of the Curryville Church of the Brethren, and additionally has been engaged in evangelistic work for thirteen years. He owns a fine farm of seventy acres, situated in Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, on which he lived for twenty-one years, engaged during that time in farming and stock raising, making specialties of high grade cattle and sheep.

Mr. Miller married Miss Annie K. Brown, a daughter of the late Abraham S. Brown, of Bedford County, and four children were born to them, namely: Dessa M., who is the wife of Howard Simmons, of Everett, Pa.; Abraham B., who is a graduate of Juniata College, is a teacher in the Altoona High School; and Ruth P. and Kenton R., who live at home. The elder daughter, Mrs. Simmons, inherits her

father's musical talents and is a graduate of the musical department of Juniata College.

In his views on public questions, Rev. Miller is in such sympathy with temperance movements that he naturally is identified with the Prohibition party. For seventeen years he has been a member of the Home Mission Board, affiliated with the Church of the Brethren, and has served as treasurer of this body. He is also a trustee of the Morrison's Cove Home for the Aged, located near Martinsburg. He is one of the busy, useful and influential members of his church body and his advice and cooperation are sought in the various enterprises carried on by this organization.

ELI B. HOOVER, proprietor of the Piney Creek Mill, situated on Piney Creek, in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., is also the owner of a valuable farm of seventy acres and his combined industries make of him a very busy man. Mr. Hoover was born near Woodbury, in Bedford County, Pa., November 11, 1873, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Baker) Hoover, both of whom spent their entire lives in Bedford County.

Eli B. Hoover was reared in his native county and attended school at Woodbury, after which he assisted his father on the home farm and also in a saw mill that then he operated. Mr. Hoover remained in Bedford County until 1897, when he moved into Taylor Township, Blair County, where he followed farming for a time and continued in that line for several years after removing to Ore Hill. In the spring of 1908 he acquired his present property in Huston Township, and since then has operated both mill and farm. His mill is so constructed that the same machinery, which is operated both by water power and steam, can be utilized for a saw mill, a chop mill and a cider mill, and his custom comes from a wide surrounding territory.

On March 14, 1897, Mr. Hoover was married in Bedford County, to Miss Lizzie Guyer, a daughter of Jacob and Esther Guyer, who lived near Loysburg, and five children have been born to them: Mabel G., Esther E., Frederick, Grace and J. Aaron. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of the Church of the Brethren, at Martinsburg. In politics he is a Republican but never has been willing to serve in any public office except that of school director in Taylor Township, in which he proved capable and valuable.

CHARLES B. DUDLEY, deceased, who formerly was chief chemist for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was one of Altoona's honored and valued citizens. His scientific reputation reached other lands and from foreign countries as well as from his own he received testimonials as to his efficiency as testing engineer. He was also a veteran of the great Civil War. He was born July 14, 1842, at Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y., of New Hampshire and Connecticut parentage.

Up to his twentieth year, Mr. Dudley's time had been mainly spent at school and academy during the winter season and at farm work during the summers. In 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in the 114th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and during the next three years, until severely wounded in the battle of Opequan Creek, Va., September 19, 1864, he took part in the battles and severe marches of his regiment. Receiving his honorable discharge in 1865, the young soldier entered Oxford Academy and Collegiate Institute and from there, in the fall of 1867, Yale College, where he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of A. B. In the fall of 1872, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, having been engaged in the interim in newspaper work in New Haven, where he was graduated in 1874, with the degree of Ph. D. The next college year was spent as assistant to Dr. George F. Barker, at the University of Pennsylvania, and during this time he attracted some attention through the accuracy of his translations of some technical papers from the German. In 1875 he became teacher of the sciences in Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,

but he remained in that position for but one month and in November, 1875, he was tendered and accepted the position of chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, a position he so admirably filled for thirty-five years.

Before passing on to note the honors that were accorded Dr. Dudley in the passage of this long period, some notice might be taken of the prevailing conditions in this special line at the time of his acceptance of so much responsibility. When he began his work at Altoona no railroad had a chemist as a regular employee and at that time the whole subject of the relation between scientific knowledge and its practical use by railroads was in a very chaotic state. The study of the valuable properties of metals and other materials used in construction had but been begun. Dr. Dudley's study of steel rails made in the early eighties added largely to the knowledge to the quality of steel which may be depended upon to give the best service, made as it was with thorough technical knowledge of the subject. Dr. Dudley, in addition to his other services, was responsible for the chemical part of the specifications as to the vast amount of material employed by his railroad and was at the head of a thoroughly equipped laboratory. His studies and investigations had to do with such matters also as car lighting, steam heating, disinfectants, tests of paints, bearing metals, coals, water supplies both for boiler use and for drinking and of explosives, in the latter case resulting in special laws being formulated for the transportation of the same. He had a varied experience in the testing of materials and no name carried with it more weight in this line in scientific circles than that of Charles B. Dudley.

Dr. Dudley was vice president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and twice president of the American Chemical Society and was president of the American Society for Testing Materials, from its inception until his death. He had membership in such noted scientific bodies as the English, French and German Chemical Societies, of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and of the Verein Deutcher Eisenhuttenleute. He belonged also to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Mining Engineers, the Mechanical Engineers and the Electrical Engineers. In 1886 he was sent abroad by his company to study oil burning on locomotives in Russia; in 1900 he was sent as a delegate to the International Railway Congress in Paris, and in 1909 he was chosen president of the congress of the International Association for Testing Material, which convened at Copenhagen. He was in distinguished company and more than held his own with representatives from China, Japan, Italy, Roumania, France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and England. While at Copenhagen on this mission, Dr. and Mrs. Dudley had an opportunity to hear Dr. Cook lecture on the Arctic regions.

Notwithstanding the great demands made on his time and strength by his scientific duties and many connections, Dr. Dudley was never unmindful of his duties as a good citizen and had many investments at Altoona and was director in the Second National Bank. He was chairman of the Altoona Mechanics' Library, and the wide character of his acquaintance may be seen in his membership with the Union League of Philadelphia, the Cosmos Club of Washington, and the Engineers' Club of New York. Dr. Dudley pased away December 21, 1909.

He married in April, 1906, Mary Virginia Crawford, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

HARRY REED, superintendent of the Orphans' Home of Blair County, Pa., was for many years engaged in following his trade as a brick and stone mason, and was born in 1857 in Canoe Creek, Blair County, Pa., a son of George and Sarah (Eckert) Reed.

George Reed was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and a son of James Reed, who later in life came to Blair County to live. George Reed was a stone mason by trade, and in politics he was identified with the Republican party. He and his wife were both members of the United Brethren church. They were parents of the following children: James, Caroline, John, Mary Ellen, Harry, George, William, Maggie and Joseph.

Harry Reed has always lived in Blair County and after a common school education learned brick and stone masonry, which he followed successfully until March 25, 1910, when he was appointed superintendent of the Orphans' Home by the commissioners of Blair County. In 1889 Mr. Reed was joined in marriage with Miss Ella Rutledge, who is a daughter of Alexander and Sarah Rutledge, of Williamsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Presbyterian church; politically he is an adherent of the Republican party.

CHARLES E. APPLEBAUGH, who has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., since 1865, is now collector of the borough of Juniata, and was previous to that identified with the P. R. R. Company from 1872 until 1907. He was born May 15, 1837, in Mifflin County, Pa., and is a son of James E. and Maria (Baker) Applebaugh. The Applebaugh family originally came from Prussia, the first of the family being John Rennsalaer Applebach, grandfather of our subject. He spelled his name differently from the present family of Applebaugh. John R. Applebach located in Bucks County, Pa., and died in Lewistown. He built the Springfield Furnace, in Blair County, and the Paradise Furnace, in Huntingdon County.

James E. Applebaugh was born July 8, 1810, in Northampton County, and at the time of his death, October 6, 1841, was engaged in running a stove and tinware store. He married Maria Baker, a native of Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., and a daughter of John and Rebecca (Royer) Baker, and they had three children: Rebecca Elizabeth, widow of Henry Brumbaugh, who lives in Trout Creek Valley; Charles Edwin, and John Ealor, who lives at Wooster, O. He served in the same cavalry regiment with our subject, in the Civil War, and also in the 110th and 184th Regiments. It is said that John Baker, maternal grandfather of subject, was captain of a company of men in Huntingdon County, who fought the Indians. He had a big hunting knife, a tomahawk, and also a belt, which had been given him by an Indian, whose life he had saved. Mr. Baker received a land warrant from the government for services rendered.

Charles E. Applebaugh was past four years of age when his father died and in 1842 he came with his mother to Huntingdon County, where he was reared and attended school. After teaching four terms in Huntingdon County, he took a course of study at Cassville Seminary, and on April 26, 1861, enlisted as a member of Criswell Battalion, but was not at that time called into service. On August 26, 1861, he enlisted for three years' service, in Co. B., 110th Pa. Vol. Inf., and at the end of fourteen months was transferred to Troop D., 6th U. S. Cavalry. He spent twenty-two months with this company, completing his enlistment of three years. After his return home he braked during the summer and taught school at Springfield Furnace during the winter. Then on February 22, 1865, he enlisted in Co. C., 76th Pa. Vol. Inf., which was known as the Keystone Zouaves, and was mustered out July 18, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Applebaugh was slightly wounded June 9, 1863, at Beverly Ford, Va., and although still bearing the scar, it did not incapacitate him from service. His brother, John E., who fought by his side, was taken prisoner at that battle, but was only imprisoned eleven days, when paroled. Mr. Applebaugh returned to Huntingdon County after the war and in November, 1865, came to Blair County and located at Clappertown, now known as Morrell. He taught school there for three winters

and farmed during the summer months and in May, 1867, began as a clerk at the Springfield Furnace, where he continued four years. He moved to Martinsburg in June, 1871, and shortly afterward located at Altoona, where he was employed four years in the freight shops. During that period he obtained leave of absence from the Railroad Company and taught school during the winter of 1874, in the Third Ward at Altoona, being the only male teacher in the school that year. In December, 1875, he left the freight office and went into the yards as car inspector, continuing in that capacity until August 17, 1876, when he lost his arm in an accident. He was subsequently messenger in the yards for more than three years, then was employed in the blacksmith shop of the car department some time, and in March, 1879, became watchman at Gate No. 1, where he continued three years. In October, 1890, he was appointed mail messenger of the Juniata Shops and served continuously in that position until his retirement from railroad service on June 1, 1907, having been identified with the railroad company continuously from 1872 until 1907. Since his retirement from the railroad service, he has been employed as collector of the borough of Juniata, having been first appointed to fill out E. N. Bulick's unexpired term of two years, and at the expiration of these two years, was elected for a term of three years.

Mr. Applebaugh was first married January 23, 1866, to Miss Nancy R. Brumbaugh, a native of Clappertown, and a daughter of Jacob Brumbaugh, who was a miller by trade. Eight children were born of this union: Clara (Mrs. Whitfield), a resident of Logantown; James Lincoln, living at Cape Charles, Va.; Mrs. Mary Jones, of Altoona; Irene, deceased; John Ealor, deceased; Charles Meade, married Nellie McElroy, of Altoona; Ida May (Hunt), of Juniata; and Daisy Viola, living with our subject, is the widow of Leroy J. Elliott, who died January 5, 1909, from an injury received at Mill Hall. Mr. Applebaugh formed a second union on February 2, 1893, with Mrs. Rebecca L. (Chilcoat) Barnett, who was born near Shellsburg, Bedford County, Pa., a daughter of John Chilcoat, who lived and died in Huntingdon County.

Mr. Applebaugh was the first Republican assessor of the city of Altoona, serving as such three years, and was also assessor of the Eighth Ward for three years. He was a member of the borough council six and a half years, serving as president of same two years, and was burgess eight months, when he filled the unexpired term of Burgess Rogers. He is identified with the Republican party in politics, and is fraternally a member of the G. A. R. No. 62 of Altoona. He is a member of the Methodist Church, of which he is president of the board of trustees, and a member of the board of stewards.

JOHN WOODCOCK, deceased, the closing years of whose long and useful life were passed at Altoona, Pa., was born in 1800, at Wilmington, Del., in which city his grandfather, Bancroft Woodcock, had located when he came to the American colonies, and where Isaac Woodcock, father of John, married and lived for several years. The family is an old one in Lancashire, England, where it is still numerously represented, some of the descendants bearing titles.

When five years of age, John Woodcock was taken by his father to Bedford County, Pa. It is difficult to believe that the family at that time was unduly prosperous for the reason that Isaac Woodcock was not an agriculturist, on the other hand being a man with artistic tastes and skilled in the manipulation of delicate tools vastly removed from the homely plough, hoe and scythe of the farmer. He was a jeweler and silversmith and it would seem that in the mountainous region in which he first settled, where Indians were most frequent visitors, there could have been little demand for the products of his cunning fingers. However he remained there and evidently made a fair subsistence for he continued to work at his trade, in which he retained a marvelous skill into old age. His grandson prizes some specimens of it executed when he was

HON. THOMAS J. BALDRIGE

seventy-two years old, consisting of a set of silver spoons made out of silver dollars furnished him by his son John.

John Woodcock resided in Bedford County until he was thirty years of age, becoming a tanner as well as farmer, and then removed to Wells Valley, in Fulton County, where he lived for thirty-five years. He was a man of more than usual value to his community, one of superior understanding and of exemplary life. Foremost among his neighbors, he was frequently elected to positions of trust and responsibility by them and this confidence was never betrayed. He married Miss Sarah Alexander, who was born in Fulton County, Pa., and died in 1850, when aged but thirty-five years, leaving seven children, one of whom, William L., is one of Blair County's most prominent attorneys and best known citizens. John Woodcock was identified with the Republican party. He was an earnest member and unusually liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a class leader for forty years. His death occurred at Altoona in 1874, when aged seventy-four years.

HON. THOMAS J. BALDRIGE, judge of the Common Pleas Court of Blair County, has been identified with the legal profession of this county since 1895, and was born April 5, 1872, in Hollidaysburg, Pa., a son of Howard M. Baldrige, a prominent attorney of Blair County.

Judge Baldrige received a common school education and then attended Andover & Bucknel University, and after spending some time on the government engineer corps, took a special course in law at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of Blair County in 1895, and has been located at Hollidaysburg, Pa., in the practice of the profession since that time, and in January, 1910, was appointed common pleas judge to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Bell, and has made a most favorable impression on the Bench.

Judge Baldrige is religiously a member of the Baptist church of which he is one of the board of trustees.

L. S. WALTON, M. D., an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, whose offices are located in the Central Trust Building, is one of the prominent young professional men of Altoona, Pa., and was born in this city in 1877. After obtaining an elementary education in the public and High schools of Altoona, Dr. Walton spent two years at Swathmore College, and then took a course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with the class of 1902. He immediately engaged in the practice of medicine at Pittsburg, where he continued with much success for five years, and during that time was also actively identified with the Pittsburg Eye, Ear and Nose Hospital. During the winter of 1908-09 he was engaged in special work at the Will's Eye Hospital of Philadelphia. Since May, 1909, he has been located at Altoona, Pa., where he has established a large and profitable practice and has gained an enviable reputation as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Dr. Walton is a member of the county, State and American Medical Societies. In 1904, Dr. Walton was joined in marriage with Angeline McCray of Uniontown, Pa. The religous connection of the family is with the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL H. DILLING, secretary of the board of road supervisors of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., and a prosperous farmer of this section, was born April 19, 1861, in North Woodbury Township and is a son of John H. and Susan (Hoover) Dilling.

John H. Dilling was born in Blair County, in what is now North Woodbury Township, a son of Henry Dilling, and a grandson of Casper Dilling, who was the founder of the family in Blair County. Casper Dilling was born in Germany, came to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War

and subsequently joined the Patriot Army and was with Gen. Washington and his suffering soldiers during the notable winter at Valley Forge. He probably served through the entire war and afterward came to what is now Blair County and later settled at Rebecca Furnace. The early records frequently mention the Dillings, for the family has been one of the leading and representative ones of this county. John H. Dilling died in July, 1894. He had held many of the local offices and was a leading member of the German Baptist church. He married Susan Hoover, who was born in Bedford County, and of their children the following survive: Susan, who is the widow of David Sell, of Bedford County; Sarah, who is the wife of Daniel S. Baker, of North Woodbury Township; Samuel H.; Lucinda, who is the wife of J. B. Brumbaugh, of Juniata, Pa.; Harriet, who is the wife of Harry Longenecker, of Woodbury Township.

Samuel H. Dilling was reared on his father's farm near Fredericksburg and obtained a good public school education. From his youth up he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and devotes his ninety-five acres of valuable land to farming and stock-raising. He is one of the township's representative men, ever ready to do his duty and taking an interest in the general welfare. In politics, like his late father, he is a Democrat. He served three years as tax collector of North Woodbury Township and afterward was elected to his present office.

Mr. Dilling was married first to Miss Harriet Brumbaugh, a daughter of the late Andrew Brumbaugh, formerly of Huntingdon County, Pa. She is survived by one son, Abner B. Mr. Dilling was married the second time to Miss Elizabeth J. Zook, who is a daughter of Frederick H. Zook, of Bedford County, and they have four children: J. Fred, Bessie M., Hattie V. and Edgar O. Mr. Dilling and wife are members of the German Baptist church.

WILLIAM HENRY WOLFF, senior member of the firm of W. H. Wolff & Son, proprietors of a first class laundry at Hollidaysburg, Pa., has been a resident of Blair County since the spring of 1880 and was born June 25, 1854, at Chambersburg, Pa., a son of Henry and M. C. Wolff, both now deceased.

William Henry Wolff grew to man's estate in Chambersburg, Pa., and here learned the carriage making trade, which he followed there successfully for four years. In 1880 he removed to Altoona and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, working in the cabinet department under John Burley (now deceased), for nineteen years. He resigned that position to accept the office of treasurer of Blair County, being elected to that office in 1899, and served very efficiently in that capacity for three years. Mr. Wolff then embarked in the laundry business, which was entirely new to him, and employed a Mr. Lynch, an experienced laundryman from the East to establish the business for him. He erected his present buildings, installed new and modern machinery throughout the entire plant, and now runs two wagons in Altoona and one wagon and motor truck in Hollidaysburg. His office is located at No. 705 Twelfth Street, Altoona, Pa., and he has established an extensive and steadily increasing business, now having 1,400 patrons on his list.

Mr. Wolff was joined in marriage with Ida Belle Kuhn, and they have one son, William Henry, junior member of the firm of W. H. Wolff & Son, who maried Emma B. Walls. In politics Mr. Wolff is identified with the Republican party and has served as a member of the borough council, of which he was president, and was also chairman of the Water Department. He is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F.; the Knights of Pythias; Independent Americans; and the Maccabees. The religious connection of the family is with the M. E. church of which our subject is steward.

JOHN D. HUGHES, deceased, for a number of years was engaged in business at Altoona and was one of the representative and useful citizens. He was born at Bellefonte, Center County, Pa., in 1824 and died at Altoona in 1885. The Hughes family of Pennsylvania, originated in Wales and its first representative in America was the grandfather of John D. Hughes. He came to Center County in early manhood.

The late John D. Hughes learned the blacksmith trade and in 1865 obtained work in the railroad shops at Altoona where he continued for three years and then moved to Penn Furnace where he had charge of the blacksmith shop of Shorb, Stewart & Co. until 1876, when he returned to Altoona. He then embarked in the coal business and continued active in that line until his death. He was more or less prominent in local politics during his active years and was a stanch Jacksonian Democrat. For many years he was an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and at different times held church offices. He married Miss Hannah Hicks, who was born in Center County, Pa., and they reared a family of children. One son, James C. Hughes, is one of the influential business men of Altoona, being identified with a number of important enterprises.

JOHN I. HOOVER, an honored veteran of the Civil War and a well known resident of Claysburg, Pa., which place has been his home for many years, was born in Bedford County, Pa., August 16, 1843, and is a son of John and Mary (Boring) Hoover.

John Hoover was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was a son of John Hoover, who was also a native of Huntingdon County, where, at one time he owned large tracts of land. About 1850 he removed to North Bend, Ia., where he was a pioneer, and died there. The mother of John I. Hoover was a daughter of Elijah Boring, who, for a number of years was a blacksmith at Sarah Furnace and at other points. They had three children: Emily Ann, who died young; John I., and David, who died aged eighteen months.

John I. Hoover was about two years old when his father died and only ten years old when his mother also passed away. He grew up with his mother's people, around Saran Furnace, and had but meager educational opportunities, but fortunately made the most of these and thus laid a fair foundation for future study. In later life he has been frequently called on to serve in important public positions and his qualifications have equaled those of others whose early lines fell in easier places. In June, 1863, Mr. Hoover enlisted in Co. L, 19th Pa. Vol. Cav., which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and operated through Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky. Although he remained in the service for more than two and one-half years and took part in twenty-seven engagements in all, he was but once wounded, that being during the second day's battle at Nashville. He participated in the siege and battle of Nashville; Hollow Tree Gap; Franklin; Chattanooga; Lookout Mountain; Guntown; Mobile; Ivory Farms; Grand Gulf; Sand River, and Holly Springs, Miss. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Roaring Spring.

After the honorable close of his military service, Mr. Hoover returned to Blair County and learned the carpenter trade and followed the same for a quarter of a century and during this time did considerable contracting. He is a prominent Republican in Blair County and has frequently represented Greenfield Township at the county conventions. He has served as school director and as judge of elections and in party matters his judgment is frequently consulted.

Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Elizabeth Dotson, a daughter of the late Levi Dotson, of Bedford County, who lived to be ninety years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoover seven children were born, namely: Elizabeth A., wife of William McVicker, of Johnstown, Pa.; Charles H., of Altoona; Mary, wife of Oscar McGinnis, of Altoona; George C., of Altoona;

and Harry, Herbert and Martha, all three of whom are deceased.

DAVID T. KETRING, one of the leading druggists of Williamsburg, Pa., and a stockholder and second vice president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, of this borough, was born May 9, 1857, at Waterside, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Adam and Susan (Teeter) Ketring. The parents both died and were buried in Bedford County. The father was a blacksmith and coach builder by trade, but during his later years was engaged in the lumber business. He was politically a Republican. He and his wife were members of the German Baptist church. Adam and Susan Ketring reared the following children: Jacob T., deceased; Elias T., deceased; Charlotte, the wife of H. P. Brinkworth, of Louisville, O.; and David T., the subject of this record. John Adam Ketring and wife, grandparents of our subject, came from Germany on the same boat, where they met for the first time. After a three months' voyage, they landed in New York, where they were married, and shortly afterward came on foot to Blair County, Pa., where they spent the remainder of their lives.

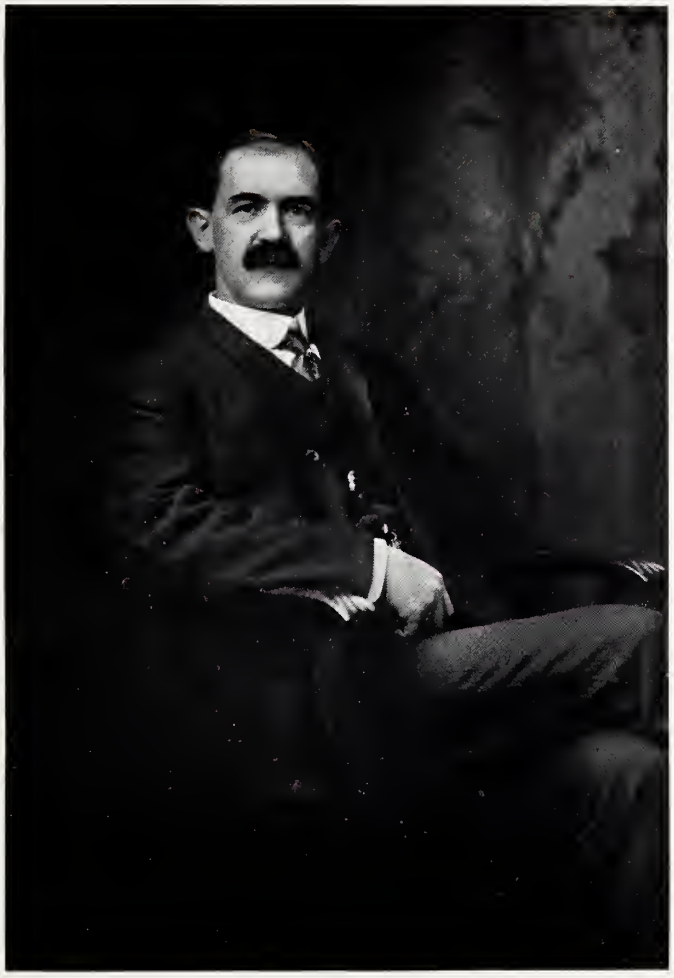
David T. Ketring attended the common schools of Bedford County, after which he took a commercial course with Professor Davis, of Altoona, Pa., and since April 1, 1883, has been proprietor of his present store, which he bought from J. Ross Matur. During the first year he employed a registered drug clerk, during which time he studied pharmacy, and has since had charge of the entire business. Mr. Ketring is a Republican in politics, and has served on the borough school board and was superintendent of the water department for three years. He is fraternally a member of Portage Lodge, F. & A. M., at Hollidaysburg, the Orphans' Home Lodge of I. O. O. F. at Williamsburg, and Camp No. 311, Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

On January 1, 1878, Mr. Ketring married Miss Celia Bachtell, a native of Smithsburg, Md., and a daughter of Daniel and Melinda (Stover) Bachtell, both of whom were also natives of Smithsburg, Md. They also had one son, Isaiah Bachtell. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ketring: Alverna S., deceased wife of A. E. Eichelberger, and the mother of two children—Ellwood and Marion; and Martin Luther, who married Mary Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Ketring hold membership with the Lutheran church.

SAMUEL I. STONER, United States Commissioner, to which office he was appointed in 1908, has been a prominent factor in public affairs in this section for a number of years and has occupied a prominent place on the Altoona bar. He was born July 16, 1868, in Juniata County, Pa., and is one of a family of seven children born to his parents, who were John and Rebecca (Rickenbaugh) Stoner, the former of whom died in November, 1904.

Samuel I. Stoner was reared on his father's farm in Juniata County. His primary education was secured in the country schools and afterward he attended the Mifflintown Academy and then entered Juniata College, where he was graduated in 1892. He then became a student of law in the office of Hon. J. N. Keeler, of Mifflintown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Juniata County, in February, 1896, entering into practice at Mifflintown. Mr. Stoner came to Altoona in 1898 and soon took a foremost place in his profession in Blair County, and in the near future was admitted to the District, Supreme and United States Courts. In 1901 he was first elected assistant district attorney of Blair County and served for three years. Mr. Stoner resides at No. 1117 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona.

JAMES WILLIAM GROMILLER, proprietor of the United States Hotel, which is located on the corner of Wayne and Juniata Streets, Hollidaysburg, Pa., is also identified with other industries of this borough, and was born here July 18, 1863, a son of Engelbert and Catherine (Sturm) Gromiller.



JAMES W. GROMILLER

Engelbert Gromiller was born in Bavaria, Germany, where he was reared and learned brewing. In early manhood he came to America and first located at Lancaster, Pa., but later came to Hollidaysburg, where he conducted a hotel for many years, dying here in 1873. He was married after coming to Hollidaysburg, to Catherine Sturm, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, at the age of seven years with her parents, who located at Hollidaysburg, Pa. Eight children were born to Engelbert and Catherine Gromiller, namely: Mary, James William, Engelbert, Jr., Edward, Anna, and three who are deceased. Mrs. Gromiller died in 1887.

James W. Gromiller spent his boyhood in Hollidaysburg and attended the public schools there. In early manhood he learned the printer's trade with the Hollidaysburg Register, being there employed for four years; and he later worked on the Times and Tribune of Altoona, and also for one year on the Freeman at Ebensburg, Pa. In 1886, Mr. Gromiller returned to Hollidaysburg to look after his mother's business interests. She was at that time conducting the United States Hotel, which she rebuilt in 1886, and since her death, which occurred during the following year, the hotel has been under the management of our subject. It contains nineteen sleeping rooms, besides the parlor, lobby, office, etc., and is one of the leading $1.50 per day houses in the borough. Mr. Gromiller is a stock holder and was one of the organizers of the Hollidaysburg Electric Light and Power Company, and during the year following its inception was president and a director of same. He is also a director and one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg. In politics an independent voter, he is now serving his third term as a member of the borough council. During his first term he served as president and was elected on the Democratic ticket, but at the time of his election the second time, was a candidate on the Republican ticket. Mr. Gromiller is a life member of the B. P. O. E. No. 102 of Altoona, Pa. In February, 1907, Mr. Gromiller was joined in marriage with May Marks, and they have one son, James F.

ABRAHAM L. MENTZER, a representative citizen and successful agriculturist of Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., has resided on his valuable farm of ninety-five acres since 1899, coming here from Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., where he was born July 25, 1863. His parents were Ephraim and Susan (Imler) Mentzer.

Ephraim Mentzer was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1838, where he resided until he moved to Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County. In 1875 he removed with his family to Martinsburg, Pa., and shortly afterward was killed, January 1, 1876, while walking on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Conemaugh. His father, David Mentzer, had been one of the very early settlers in Franklin County. Of the children born to Ephraim Mentzer and wife, the following survive: David I., residing at Altoona; Missouri, wife of James Croft, living in Bedford County; Lucy, wife of H. S. Brown, living at Martinsburg; Margaret, wife of Lyman Hay, living in Blair County; Naomi, wife of B. D. Martin, of Baden, Pa.; Mary, wife of George Brown, living at Martinsburg; John P., living at Altoona; Abraham L.; and Joseph W., living at Ambridge, Pa.

Abraham L. Mentzer accompanied his parents to Martinsburg in 1875 and after the tragic death of his father took business responsibilities upon himself. For three years he was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile house, for two years afterward was with other firms and then embarked in the meat business, and for thirteen years conducted a meat market at Martinsburg. He has been a very useful and prominent citizen of this place and has served as burgess of the borough. His farm in Huston Township contains ninety-five acres of well developed land. In large measure, Mr. Mentzer is a self made man.

On October 27, 1892, Mr. Mentzer was married to Miss Minnie C. Straesser, a daughter of the late John Straesser, of Martinsburg, and a sister of Charles A. Straesser, postmaster of the borough. Mr. and Mrs. Mentzer have six children: Margaret M., Clifford E., Robert L., Lelia C., Ada L. and George S. Mr. Mentzer and family belong to the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he is a member of Roaring Spring Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Martinsburg, and of Woodbury Lodge, F. & A. M., at Roaring Spring, and he belongs also to the Grange.

MARTIN M. YINGLING, senior member of the firm of M. M. Yingling & Son, manufacturers of roller flour and dealers in feed of all kinds at Claysburg, Blair County, Pa., is an enterprising and prosperous business man and a highly regarded citizen. For over a quarter of a century he has been proprietor of the Sarah Mills, located in Greenfield Township, near Sarah Furance. Mr. Yingling was born September 25, 1840, in Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of Isaac and Eliza (Condron) Yingling.

Abram Yingling, the paternal grandfather, was born in Maryland and in boyhood accompanied his parents to what is now Blair County, locating near Roaring Spring, where the great-grandfather operated a mill for a man by the name of Neff. This mill was later burned by the Indians. Abram Yingling subsequently engaged in milling near McKee, in Blair County, and died there.

Isaac Yingling, father of Martin M., was born in a section of Huntingdon County that is now a part of Blair County, but later moved to Blair County and located near Williamsburg and there carried on a milling business for more than twenty-five years. He was a man of high standing in his community and served four terms in the office of justice of the peace at Williamsburg. He identified himself with the Republican party and gave it his political support as long as he participated in public affairs. In his religious faith he was a Lutheran. Of his children there are six survivors, as follows: James A., residing at Martinsburg; Martin M.; Sarah, wife of Jacob Condron, residing at Williamsburg; Benjamin F., living in Huntingdon County; and Isaac, who is in business at Johnstown, Pa.

Martin M. Yingling was reared until seven years of age in Huntingdon County, near Vineyard Mills, and then accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania Furnace, and when fourteen, to Williamsburg, where he obtained the larger part of his schooling. He learned the milling business with his father and remained with him until he was twenty-three years of age when he took charge of a grist mill at Spring Meadow, in Bedford County, where he continued in that capacity for eleven years. From there he went to Shellsburg, in Bedford County, and was manager of a mill there for several years, moving then to Sherbourn in Fayette County, where he again managed a mill for some years. Mr. Yingling by this time had become well known as a reliable and experienced miller and subsequently entered the employ of the B. M. Johnson Company, a Hollidaysburg concern, which was engaged in the flour business at Alexandria, Huntingdon County, and for two years attended to the shipping of flour cars from that point. Prior to becoming proprietor of the Sarah Mills, over a quarter of a century ago, he also was manager for several years of the Mowery Mills in Bedford County. Mr. Yingling's mills are equipped with the latest improved machinery, the roller system being installed, and he uses both water and steam power.

In February, 1863, Mr. Yingling was married to Miss Susan Moore who was born in Blair County, Pa., a daughter of John W. and Mary Moore, former residents of Williamsburg. Mr. Moore was a native of Massachusetts and was a cooper by trade. A family of ten children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Yingling, of whom the following sur-

vive: Alonzo, who resides at Altoona; William W., who lives in Greenfield Township and is the junior member of the firm of M. M. Yingling & Son; Myrtle, who is the wife of Allen Feather, of Duncansville; May, who is the wife of Edward Sheafer, of Bedford County; Ross, who lives in Greenfield Township; Angus, who is a resident of Altoona, Pa.; and Wallace B. The latter served with the U. S. Army in the Philippine Islands and is still in the regular army, at present being stationed at Fort Ben Harrison, in Indiana. Mr. Yingling has reared a creditable family. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican and he has served Greenfield Township in the offices of auditor and school director.

GEORGE WISHART CREIGHTON, a very prominent Pennsylvania Railroad official, general superintendent of the Eastern Division, maintains his home and office at Altoona, Pa. His whole course of business training has been in the railroad service, which he entered in October, 1879. He was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1856, and is one of a family of ten children born to his parents, who were John and Susan Creighton, the former of whom died in 1878. He was a builder by trade.

It is interesting to trace the successful career of any man, each step up indicating, as in Mr. Creighton's case, added knowledge and well applied skill. To railroad men especially his record tells of unusual aptness in mechanics as well as close attention to duty, and fidelity to the interests of the great systems of transportation which have shown such confidence in him during more than thirty years. In January, 1878, he entered the service of the engineer corps of the Madeira & Mamore Railroad, in Brazil, leaving the same to enter the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in October, 1879, and from then until May, 1880, he was rodman in the surveys; from May, 1880, to January, 1881, was assistant supervisor of the Baltimore Division of the Northern Central Railroad; from January, 1881, to May, 1883, supervisor of the same division; from May, 1883, to November, 1885, assistant engineer Shamokin Division Northern Central Railway and Sunbury Division Philadelphia & Erie; from November, 1885, to May, 1889, assistant engineer West Jersey & Camden & Atlantic Roads; from May, 1889, to January, 1891, assistant engineer Philadelphia Division Pennsylvania Road; from January to February, 1891, superintendent Bedford Division same road; from February, 1891, to October 1, 1895, superintendent Shamokin Division Northern Central Railway, and Sunbury Division, Philadelphia & Erie; from October 1, 1895, to January 1, 1899, superintendent Middle Division Pennsylvania Road; from January 1, 1899, to August 1, 1900, general superintendent Northern Central Railway and Philadelphia & Erie Division Pennsylvania Road at Williamsport, Pa.; from August 1, 1900, to January 1, 1903, general superintendent Buffalo & Allegheny Division Pennsylvania Road; and from that date until the present has served as general superintendent of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division of the same road.

Mr. Creighton was united in marriage in 1882, to Miss Emma Watson, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Watson, and they have the following children: Joseph Hasson, George Watson and Mary. Mr. Creighton's residence is at No. 1210 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona.

HARRY R. ALLENDER, a well known general merchant and highly respected business man of Williamsburg, Pa., was born May 12, 1873, in this borough, a son of James D. and Anna Mary (Ramey) Allender. His father, who died in 1902, was a Republican in politics, and religiously a member of the Presbyterian church. His mother is still living and is a resident of Williamsburg. They had the following children: Clara, William, Charles, John and Harry R., our subject. John is deceased.

Harry R. Allender was reared in his native town, where he attended the common schools and at the age of fourteen became a clerk, and continued as such for twenty years. On August 10, 1907, he established his present business and carries a full line of general merchandise. Politically he is a Republican, is treasurer of the borough school board, and has served three years on the town council. He is fraternally a member of the Juniata Lodge of Masons, No. 282, at Hollidaysburg, and of the Heptasophs of Williamsburg.

In April, 1902, Mr. Allender married Miss Grace Spencer, who is a daughter of Robert and Nannie (Garvin) Spencer, well known residents of Williamsburg. She is one of the following children born to her parents: Robert L.; Ethel, who is the wife of J. E. Ake; Alice, who is the wife of Rev. W. S. Rose, a Methodist minister of Huntingdon County, Pa.; Madge; Jessie; and Grace, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Allender have one daughter, Helen. Mr. Allender is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Allender of the Methodist church.

ADAM HOOVER, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Newry, Pa., who was engaged in a general mercantile business here for over fifty years, was born at Sarah Furnace, Blair County, Pa., March 24, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Gartland) Hoover.

Thomas Hoover was born in Bedford County, Pa., and in 1832 he founded the general mercantile business at Newry, which is now carried on by his grandsons, being in partnership with William Anderson. Thomas Hoover died in 1837 and his widow kept his interest and the firm style of Hoover & Anderson was retained until Mr. Anderson retired in 1845. Mrs. Hoover and her son, Adam Hoover, continued until 1859, when the son assumed proprietorship under the name of A. Hoover.

Adam Hoover had only district school advantages, the death of his father in his childhood making him a care, for years, on his mother. By the time he was about twelve years old, however, he was successfully making his own way in the world. His first work was done as a clerk in a store at Woodbury, in Bedford County, later at Martinsburg and at other points until he came to Newry at the age of sixteen years, where he was first associated with his mother and later became a leading business man of the place. Honest, straight-forward in all his dealings with his fellow men, ever taking a timely and judicious interest in public matters, he secured and retained the esteem and confidence which his fellow citizens still give him. On July 1, 1910, he retired from the business field which he had so honorably occupied for so long and was succeeded by his two sons, Thomas and Adam Hoover, Jr., who continue the business under the firm name of Hoover Brothers.

Mr. Hoover married Miss Mary McGraw, who was born in Freedom Township, Blair County, a daughter of Edward McGraw, a former well known resident. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom survive, namely: Thomas, Edward M., Arthur, Gertrude Elizabeth, Adam, Jr., Leo and Regis. The mother of these children died in 1907. Mr. Hoover and family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

H. A. HEVERLY, one of the representative business men of Altoona, Pa., who is successfully engaged in the real estate and general insurance business, was born January 5, 1864, at Coal Port, Clearfield County, Pa., and has been a resident of Altoona for twenty-three years. He was reared in his native county, where he attended the public schools, and subsequently attended the Northern University of Indiana, after which he was an instructor in the public schools of Clearfield and Blair Counties for twenty-eight years. He taught in the schools of Altoona for twenty years, but since about 1895 has been successfully engaged in the real estate business, handling principally city and suburban property. Five years ago he added insurance to his real estate interests, and represents five fire insur-

ance companies and two health and accident companies. Mr. Heverly was the organizer of the Home Purchasing Company, of which he has been secretary and manager since its organization, which was in August, 1903.

Mr. Heverly is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Foresters, is past grand of the I. O. O. F., past commander of the J. O. U. A. M., and also is a member of the Buckhorn Rod and Gun Club of Altoona. In 1885 Mr. Heverly was united in marriage with Kitty I. Lee, of Clearfield County, Pa., and to them have been born the following children: Irene May, who is the wife of N. I. Winskey, of East Altoona; Pearl E., who is the wife of Elmer C. Ake; Lee A.; Zanasa S.; Bertha E., and Samuel H. Mr. Heverly is a member of the Simpson M. E. church, of which he has been secretary of the board of trustees for thirteen years.

MAYBURY G. TROUT, who is now living retired in Juniata, Pa., is a veteran of the Civil War, and was for many years in the service of the Pennsylvania and other railroads. He was born January 11, 1844, in Bedford County, Pa., a son of Thomas G. and Mary Ann (Smith) Trout, and a grandson of John Trout.

John Trout, who was of English parentage, was born on the Atlantic Ocean and was reared near Port Royal, Va., where his people settled after landing in the United States. In early manhood he located in Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., on a tract of land which he afterwards bought from Edward Bell, who was agent for the Philadelphia owner. John Trout married a Miss Ake, whose mother was a Harrison, and was a sister of William Henry Harrison, once president of the United States.

Thomas G. Trout, father of subject, was born on the old place in Antis Township, and with the exception of three or four years spent in Bedford County, lived there all his life. He married Mary Ann Smith, who was a native of Bedford County, Pa., and to them were born eight children: William and Compton, both of whom died in infancy; Maybury Goheen; Martin C., who lives in Toledo; Sophia, who is deceased, was the wife of Prof. J. Souder; Margaret, who lives with our subject; Mary, who is the wife of H. O. Kline, of Pittsburg, and Thomas, who is engaged in the insurance business in Altoona. Thomas G. Trout served as constable, when Antis Township was a part of Huntingdon County.

Maybury G. Trout was reared on the home place in Antis Township and attended school at Elizabeth Furnace and at the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg. He then spent two years in farming the home place with his father, and after his marriage worked three months in the flange shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona. After this he worked on the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad firing for three years, and then ran an engine for two years. He moved then to Tyrone, where he worked as an engineer for three years, then went to Hagerstown, Md., where for four years he ran a pasenger train. After running one year on the Toledo & Ohio Central R. R., and three months on the New York & New England R. R., from Hartford to Boston, he returned to the old home farm, which he cultivated for six years. At the end of that time he moved to Juniata and built the Savoy Hotel, which he conducted successfully eight years under the name of the Washington Hotel. Mr. Trout still owns the hotel property, and built a fine home on the adjoining lot. He also erected a number of residences, building three dwellings adjoining his own home property, six on Ninth Avenue, four on Third Avenue and Ninth Street, two on Third Avenue between Seventh and Eighth Streets, and also one on Second Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets. He has sold five of these dwellings, but continues to hold the remainder.

On January 7, 1862, Mr. Trout enlisted for service in the Union army, in Co. G.,

12th Pa. Cav., of which he was corporal, and served in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Stephens, in the Middle Department of the Army of the Potomac. He was never injured or taken prisoner during his three years and seven months of service, and was transferred to Co. I as quarter-master sergeant. He was mustered out at Winchester, Va., and was paid off at Philadelphia. Mr. Trout is a member of the Veteran Union Legion at Altoona, and in politics is identified with the Republican party.

In 1866 Mr. Trout married Miss Maggie A. Beeler, a native of Bedford Springs, Pa., and a daughter of John and Mary (Mann) Beeler, the former of whom was reared in Sharpsburg, Md., but later became a resident of Bedford County. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Trout.

J. B. SMALL, who, with Frank Meintel, is the owner of the Hotel Antler, at Gaysport, Pa., was born October 15, 1865, at Mont Alta, Franklin County, Pa., and is a son of H. Matthew and Annie E. Small, the latter of whom died May 21, 1909.

H. Matthew Small is a native of Franklin County, Pa., and is now a resident of Mont Alta, Pa., where for the past thirty years he has been serving as a justice of the peace. He also deals extensively in flour, feed, implements, etc. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Small is the father of the following children: John Benton, who is the subject of this record; A. Dickson, who is employed by the Western Paper Box Manufacturing Company; Agnes, who is the wife of J. B. Smith, who is a merchant; Romane, who is a resident of Mont Alta, Pa.; Laura M.; Charles W., who is engaged in the livery business at Mont Alta; and Robert, who is a blacksmith.

John Benton Small was reared in Mont Alta and obtained his education in the schools of that borough, and the Chambersburg Academy, and the Cumberland Valley Normal, and is also a graduate of the Central State Normal, at Lock Haven, Pa. He was president of his class during the term 1888-1889, and after completing his education taught seven years in Franklin County. He was then employed for a short time as a bookkeeper for C. A. Mitchell, a produce dealer at Johnston, Pa., and for years afterward was proprietor of the Mansion House, at Johnstown. Later he removed to Altoona, Pa., where he was employed by Andrew Engle for two years. In 1902 he came to Hollidaysburg and leased the old Kellerman House for five years, and in 1906, in partnership with Mr. Meintel, built the Hotel Antler, which is a brick structure containing twenty bed rooms, and has operated same since its completion as a $1.25-day house.

On October 12, 1893, Mr. Small was united in marriage with Agnes B. Pousse, who was born in Saxony, Germany, and at the age of thirteen years came to this country with her parents. Of their union have been born the following children: Phyllis, Una, Edith, and Karl M. Mr. Small has been a lifelong Democrat and is now serving his ninth year as a member of the school board of Gaysport, and also is a justice of the peace. He was a candidate on the Democratic ticket, in 1910, for the state legislature from the Second District. Mr. Small is fraternally a member of the K. of P., Logan Lodge, of Altoona, also of the Red Men and F. O. E., of Altoona, and is a member of the United Brethren church.

Z. T. LINGENFELTER, a prominent business man of Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., where he owns a one-half interest in a valuable farm of 400 acres, is a member of the lumber firm of Walter & Lingenfelter, at Claysburg. He was born in Greenfield Township, March 14, 1854, and is a son of George and Barbara (Claar) Lingenfelter.

George Lingenfelter was born in Greenfield Township, where he spent his entire life, his death occurring October 27, 1892. His father was Jacob Lingenfelter, an early settler and probably a native of Germany. George Lingenfelter was a very honorable

J. B. SMALL

and upright man and was one of the leading members of the German Baptist church. In politics he was a Republican but the only township offices he ever accepted were those of school director and road supervisor and he attended to the duties of these offices with the utmost efficiency. He married Barbara Claar, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., a daughter of Frederick Claar, who was a very early settler in Union Township, Bedford County. They had eleven children born to them and the following survive: Eliza, who is the widow of William Gibson, of Bedford County; Chauncy F., who resides also in Bedford County; Mary A., who is the wife of William Eller, of Newry, Pa.; Christina, who is the wife of John Cashman, of Bedford County; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Morgan Dively, of Greenfield Township; Rachel, who is the widow of Martin Dively, of Greenfield Township; Margaret, who is the wife of Daniel Sell, of Bedford County; Zachariah T.; Nancy K., who is the wife of Emanuel Walter, of Greenfield Township; and Moses C., who lives in Greenfield Township. The one member of the family who is deceased, was Thaddeus S.

Z. T. Lingenfelter obtained his education in the Greenfield Township schools and from boyhood has been connected more or less with agricultural pursuits although he has not devoted his entire attention to them. For a number of years he has engaged in the lumber industry and the firm of Walter & Lingenfelter occupies a prominent place in commercial circles in this section.

Mr. Lingenfelter was married to Miss Julia A. Musselman, a daughter of the late Jacob Musselman, of Greenfield Township, and they have four children, namely: Ardie E., who lives in Greenfield Township; Rebecca, who is the wife of Thomas Lingenfelter, of Claysburg; Lucretia, who is the widow of Irvin Black; and Stella, who lives at home. In politics, Mr. Lingenfelter is a Republican. For six years he served as school director in Greenfield Township, and for two years was president and for two years was treasurer of the school board. He is a member of the Grange at Claysburg and is serving in the office of treasurer. Diligent in business and active in all that pertains to the best interests of his community, Mr. Lingenfelter is a worthy, useful and representative citizen.

JAMES C. HUGHES, one of the representative business men of Altoona, Pa., is a member of the firm of James C. Hughes & Son and is president and general manager of the Altoona Brick and Tile Company, both important commercial enterprises of this section. Mr. Hughes bears an old Central Pennsylvania name and was born at Centerline, Center County, Pa., September 9, 1848, and is a son of John D. and Hannah (Hicks) Hughes.

The Hughes as well as the Hicks family originated in Wales. Great-grandfather Hughes came to America in early manhood and settled in Center County, Pa., where many of his descendants still live. John D. Hughes was born there, came to Altoona first in 1865 but later returned to Center County, coming back to Altoona in 1876, and he resided here until his death, in 1885.

James C. Hughes accompanied his parents to Altoona in 1865, and after a season learned the blacksmith trade. In 1873 he gave up blacksmith work and embarked in the grocery business and subsequently, as a direct result of industry, close attention and a large measure of capacity and enterprise, became prominently identified with large concerns among them being the ones above mentioned. Mr. Hughes is numbered with Altoona's capitalists. He is a director in the Central Trust Company.

Mr. Hughes was married in October, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Walton,, a daughter of Elias Walton of Altoona, and their children number ten, eight sons and two daughters. Mr. Hughes was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is a Democrat. For

many years he has been a Mason and belongs to the higher branches of the fraternity.

J. W. PLUMMER, one of the successful business men and highly esteemed citizens of Altoona, Pa., who for the past six years has been engaged in collecting delinquent school taxes, is also interested in buying and selling real estate, and for many years was engaged in general contracting. He was born in Blair County, Pa., in 1845, and is a son of Jesse Plummer, a native of Cambria County, Pa., who came to Blair County about 1850, where he worked at his trade.

J. W. Plummer was reared and educated in Blair County, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Co. C, 110th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served nearly five years, being mustered out June 25, 1865. He was in the Army of the Potomac, was wounded but once, and was promoted from a private to be sergeant of his company. Upon his return from the war, he spent one year in the employ of the Pa. R. R., as rail recorder in the railroad shops, then went to Illinois, where he worked at carpentering for three years. He later returned to Altoona, where for thirty-two years he was successfully engaged in general contracting, then spent five years in the mercantile business, and for the past six years has been collecting delinquent school taxes in addition to carrying on his real estate business. Mr. Plummer has always taken an active interest in politics, and is now serving his third term as a member of the school board, and was elected to the first select council elected in Altoona. He holds membership with the First United Brethren Church, and is fraternally a Knight Templar Mason. Mr. Plummer was married in 1874 to Kate Kring, now deceased, and they had ten children, all of whom are living.

REV. JOHN E. FURRY, a representative citizen of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., where his well improved farm of fifty-six acres is situated, is the valued and esteemed pastor of the First Progressive Brethren Church at Martinsburg. He was born at New Enterprise, Bedford County, Pa., February 21, 1862, and is a son of Rev. S. B. and Mary A. (Shelley) Furry.

Rev. S. B. Furry was born February 17, 1836, in Bedford County, Pa., a son of Rev. Leonard and Hannah (Brown) Furry. Leonard Furry was only a boy when his parents moved from Lancaster County to Bedford County, settling at Morrison's Cove. The earlier ancestors came from Switzerland. Leonard Furry became a minister in the Church of the Brethren and both his son and grandson also have devoted themselves more or less entirely to religious work. As religious teachers and directors this name has long been one held in honor through Bedford and Blair Counties. S. B. Furry was reared in Bedford County and was taught farm pursuits in youth, alternating farming with school attendance. He was a student in the public schools and also had private instruction under Prof. Coblentz, an efficient instructor at that time, after which he taught five terms of school at New Enterprise. He was about forty-five years of age when he accepted the responsibilities of a minister in the Progressive Brethren Church and has been actively identified with this work ever since. For a number of years he was a welcomed contributor to the Gospel Visitor, and also to the Family Companion, the latter journal being later merged into the Brethren Evangelist, and it has a wide circulation on account of its high class contents.

In 1869 Rev. S. B. Furry moved from Bedford County to North Woodbury Township, Blair County. He was married in this township to Miss Mary A. Shelley, daughter of the late John Shelley, and three children were born to them: John E., who is a farmer and minister in North Woodbury Township; Jennie A., who is the wife of James Crofford, who is in business as jeweler and optician, at Martinsburg; and Annie F., who is now deceased. Rev. S. B. Furry and wife are valued residents of Martinsburg. For three years he served as a member of the borough school

board, filling the office of secretary. During a long period he was a leader in Sunday-school work at New Enterprise and has never lost his interest in this branch of the church.

John E. Furry was eight years old when his parents moved from Bedford to Blair County and settled in North Woodbury Township, where he supplemented attendance in the public schools with private instruction at Martinsburg. Since 1896 he has been an acceptable minister in the Progressive Brethren Church, in 1902 being elected one of the elders. On October 9, 1883, he was married to Miss Emma J. Layman, who was born in Blair County, and is a daughter of the late Solomon S. Layman, of Martinsburg. They have two sons, Arthur E. and Samuel E. Rev. John E. Furry, like his father, is affiliated with the Republican party but merely as good and law abiding citizens. Rev. Furry is a man of unostentatious yet unflagging zeal and his influence as a religious teacher extends far beyond the religious body with which his name is identified.

DAVID H. SPEALMAN, deceased, who was one of Frankstown Township's most respected citizens and a very successful farmer and stock raiser, was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., April 16, 1862, and is a son of David and Susan (Maughmer) Spealman. They had three children, namely: George M., Sallie, wife of Winfield Keesey; and Catherine, wife of William Davis.

David H. Spealman grew to manhood on his father's farm and obtained a common school education. He was naturally bright in intellect and easily mastered his lessons at school and later just as easily comprehended the practical details which served to make him more successful as a farmer and stock raiser than many others. He not only had the knowledge but knew how to apply it. For some time prior to 1900, when he came to the farm on which his family still reside, he lived on his father-in-law's farm.

Mr. Spealman was married April 9, 1884, to Miss Margaret Loudon, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (McCauley) Loudon, both of whom are now deceased, their burial being in Fairview Cemetery at Altoona. They were good people, worthy members of the Lutheran church. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Spealman were as follows: Lucinda, wife of John H. Lykens; James A.; William Marion; Ellen, wife of George M. Eichholtz; Sallie B., wife of George Spealman; Idella, a popular school teacher at Huntingdon, Pa.; and Grace A., wife of Harry A. Spahr. Of the above family, Mrs. Spealman is the sixth in order of birth.

To Mr. and Mrs. Spealman four children were born, namely: Bessie A.; Florence H., who is the wife of E. Reed Mentzer; Jean W., who is a student in a preparatory school for teachers; and Hazel E. The death of Mr. Spealman, which occurred March 16, 1909, was much regretted in the neighborhood where he had spent his life. In every relation of life he was a man to be honored and respected. He was a Republican in politics but, with the exception of serving as school director one term, had never held office. He was a member of the Lutheran church to which his family is also attached.

WILLIAM J. HEINSLING, president of the Union Bank of Altoona, Pa., and a general merchant of this city, has been a resident for almost forty-one years and is identified with many of the city's important business enterprises. He was born in Bedford County, Pa., in 1847 and was reared and educated there.

When Mr. Heinsling came to Altoona he embarked in the mercantile business and has continued in the same line ever since, enlarging his facilities and expanding the scope as trade demanded. In 1875-6 he erected his present buildings which are commodious and well adapted to his purpose, and his general store is one of the business landmarks. He was one of the organizers of the Union Bank of Altoona, some thirty

years ago, and has been its president ever since with the exception of a few months. It was organized as the Fidelity Bank, the change to its present title being made some time later. He is president also of another of Altoona's large concerns and is treasurer of the Citizens' Ice Company. In connection with civic matters, Mr. Heinsling has been a very useful citizen, has served for a number of years as a member of various public bodies and has been a member of the school board and of the board of water commisioners for a long time.

Mr. Heinsling was married, in 1875, to Miss Bettie McCreary, of Cumberland, who died about 1879, leaving two children: Edward L. and Walter D., the latter of whom resides at home. The former is a graduate of Harvard College, a man of great scholarship, who is now filling the position of professor of languages in an institution at Norwich, Conn. Mr. Heinsling's second marriage was to Miss Nannie Settle, of Altoona, and three children were born to them: Harold, who is a student at Gettysburg; and Mary, Martha and Edith, all residing with their parents. Mr. Heinsling and family are members of the Second Lutheran Church of Altoona, in which he has been a member of the official board for a number of years. He is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to all the Masonic bodies at Altoona and to the Consistory at Harrisburg.

C. W. FOX, M. D., president of the borough council of Roaring Spring, Pa., and a leading physician and surgeon of this place, which has been his home for twenty-three years, was born at Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., September 10, 1859, and is a son of Michael Fox, who lived there into honorable old age, having reached his eightieth year when his death occurred.

C. W. Fox was reared in the old home in Woodbury and attended school there and afterward taught school for a time in Taylor Township, Blair County. In 1879 he began the study of medicine, with Dr. John Oellig, then a well known physician at Woodbury, and from his instruction he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1882. His first field of medical practice was at Argentine, Kans., from which place he moved in a short time back to Woodbury, conditions in Kansas not being as favorable as he had anticipated. He located at Buffalo Mills, Bedford County, in 1884, and remained there until March, 1887, when he came to Roaring Spring. Here Dr. Fox was cordially received as a medical practitioner and the favorable impression he made at the beginning has yearly been strengthened until now he not only has a large and lucrative private practice but he is also a member of the hospital staff of the Nason hospital, situated at Roaring Spring. He is numbered with the most skillful and successful members of his profession in Blair County.

Dr. Fox married Miss Catherine Mohr, a daughter of John Mohr, now of Roaring Spring, formerly of Baker's Summit, Pa., and they have two children: Henry N., who is station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Ore Hill; and Emory W., who is holding a clerical position in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Hollidaysburg. Dr. Fox and his eldest son are both 32nd degree Masons. He is also identified with Model Lodge, No. 856, Odd Fellows, at Roaring Spring and belongs to its different branches and has served in the office of grand patriarch of the grand encampment. He is also a member of the order of Foresters at Roaring Spring. Dr. Fox was reared in the Methodist faith but now is a member of the Lutheran church and has been a church member since youth. In politics he is a Republican and has always been an active and what may be termed, a constructive citizen, his efforts ever having been public spirited and progressive. Since 1905 he has been a member of the borough council and during a large part of the time has served efficiently as its president.

JOSIAH F. ELLSWORTH, a retired farmer and millwright, and a much respected

JOSIAH F. ELLSWORTH

citizen of Williamsburg, Pa., was born July 18, 1827, in Cumberland Valley, Cumberland County, Pa., and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Gibson) Ellsworth. The family was founded in America in 1763, when Arthur Ellsworth and two brothers came from Wales and settled in the New England States. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a lineal descendant of this Arthur Ellsworth, and was a member of the celebrated Boston Tea Party of American history, which occurred December 16, 1773, in Boston Harbor, and he served through the Revolutionary War. Five children were born to Thomas and Margaret Ellsworth: Margaret E. Coan, John W., Charles B., Josiah F., and Harriet.

Josiah F. Ellsworth was reared in Cumberland and Blair Counties, Pa., where he obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he was bound out for four years to J. S. Shull, of Blair County, with whom he learned the trade of a millwright, and has doubtless built more first-class flour mills than any other one man in the state, and built sixty roller mills within a period of thirteen years. Mr. Ellsworth also followed farming for many years and besides his town property is the owner of a fine farm of 213 acres on Clover Creek, and is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Williamsburg. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, although formerly a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been ruling elder for twenty years. He belongs to Juniata Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M.

In March, 1851, Mr. Ellsworth married Miss Mary J. Irvin, who was a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Irvin of Williamsburg, and they had the following children: Elmer E.; Grier M.; and Carrie S., who is the wife of Charles Ramey. Mrs. Ellsworth died July 6, 1871, and Mr. Ellsworth was married, second, January 7, 1873, to Elizabeth P. Biddle, who passed out of this life, December 6, 1907.

JOSEPH P. WERTZBERGER, who, for the past three years has been residing on his present farm of eighty acres in Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., was for many years engaged in operating a hotel at Altoona, Pa. He was born June 21, 1849, in Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Stephen Wertzberger, who was a native of Germany, was accidentally killed by a blast in a stone quarry, in Bedford County, Pa. Three sons and three daughters were born to the parents of our subject: Margaret (Mrs. Frank), who resides on Twenty-ninth Street, Altoona, Pa.; John and Andrew, both of whom reside in Altoona; Joseph P.; Rosanne (Mrs. Foster), who lives near Rosehill Cemetery; and Mary (Mrs. McFarland), who lives in Philadelphia. The mother is now a resident of Altoona, being in her eighty-seventh year.

Joseph P. Wertzberger was about seventeen years old when he came from Bedford County to Altoona, Pa., with his widowed mother and the family, and after working about at various places, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed seven or eight years in the West. After his return to Altoona, he continued working at his trade for about eighteen months, then leased the McCabe House on Ninth Avenue, and successfully managed that for one year and nine months. In 1886 he purchased a hotel on Tenth Avenue and successfully operated same until 1907, since which time he has been residing on his farm in Logan Township, which he had purchased some twenty years before.

Mr. Wertzberger was united in marriage with Mrs. Barbara Burgoon, who is a native of Blair County, Pa., and a daughter of Charles and Caroline (Sweigert) Baier. Her father was a native of Germany, and for some years lived in Altoona, but spent his later years on a farm in Logan Township, where he died. Mrs. Wertzberger was the youngest of five children born to her parents. She is the mother of two children by her marriage with Albert Burgoon: N. H. Burgoon, who is proprietor of a drug store located on the corner of Seventh and Twelfth Streets; and John T., who is a traveling salesman. Her marriage with Mr. Wertzberger resulted in the follow-

ing issue: Harry Stephen, who is a machinist, at Altoona, married Alma Cunsman; Joseph L., who is employed as a stenographer, and Charles S., who was born on the farm in Logan Township. The three brothers, operating under the name of Wertzberger Brothers, are raising chickens along scientific lines. Although they have been in the business but little more than two years, they are meeting with much success and have captured numerous prizes at the various shows, where they have exhibited. Mr. Wertzberger is a member of St. Mary's German Catholic Church. He belongs to the B. P. O. E.

SIMON NEUWAHL, deceased. It was with profound sorrow that the citizens of Altoona, Pa., learned of the death of a man of more than usual worth, Simon Neuwahl, who had been identified with the growth and development of this city for over forty years. Born in a foreign land, he, like several of his illustrious countrymen, became well qualified to lead men and masses of another land and language. His ideal was the uplifting of those with whom he became in any way associated and whether with tongue, pen or purse, he left an impress that will not be forgotten.

Simon Neuwahl was born November 26, 1835, in the town of Neschede, province of Westphalia, Prussia, and died in his home at No. 2506 Bond Avenue, Altoona, October 16, 1909. He was the second son of nine children born to Solomon and Miriam Neuwahl. He was well educated in the schools of Prussia and then learned the printing business at Brilon. In 1851 the father died and in September of that year, being thrown on his own resources, he took passage on the steamer Hansa, out from Bremen, and arived in the port of New York, October 6, 1851. He was ignorant of the English language and therefore found difficulty in securing work in a printing office at first, and while learning it worked as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. He later became the editor of the Volksfreund, at New Berlin, Union County, Pa., and almost immediately through his talent and native ability became a leader in public affairs in that section and soon advanced into still greater prominence. He established several newspapers, first the Snyder County Journal and later the Selinsgrove Times; for one period was editor of the Sunbury Democrat and was the founder of the Ashland Advocate, of Schuylkill County, both still flourishing journals. He also edited and published the Altoona Sun. His activity in journalism continued until after the close of the Civil War, about 1868, when he retired from newspaper work.

In September, 1868, he embarked in the mercantile business at Altoona and the remainder of his long and useful life was spent continuously here. He was one of the city's most respected citizens. It is said of him that his judgment on any question was especially valuable on account of it being ever careful and deliberate. He was broad-minded and charitable to a fault and probably his most noted characteristic was his rugged honesty. As a public official, however, he was ever affable and courteous. When his death occurred he was serving in his second term as license tax officer. He was one of the leading members of the Hebrew Reformed congregation and was one of the organizers of the Beacon Light Club. In his political views he never swerved from the principles of Democracy but had accepted no other political office than the one mentioned above.

Mr. Neuwahl had not been in normal health since 1904 but immediate dissolution was not expected at the time of his peaceful passing away. His burial was in the beautiful Jewish Cemetery and a vast concourse of sorrowing friends were in attendance. Both branches of the Altoona City Council adopted resolutions testifying to the high regard in which Mr. Neuwahl had been held and closed with this telling tribute: "Resolved—That in the death of Simon Neuwahl, the city has lost a good and faithful servant and a worthy citizen, one

who was painstaking and conscientious in all his dealings as a man and an official, and in expressing our sorrow at the death of a brother official and an exemplary citizen we are not unmindful of the deep grief of a sorrowing family and to whom this body extends sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this time of trial." He was identified with Altoona Conclave No. 102, Improved Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Neuwahl was married January 6, 1869, to Miss Hettie Levy, of New York, who preceded him to the grave on December 18, 1904. One daughter, Blanche, died in 1887, at the age of four years. The following children survive: Mrs. Minnie Simon, Gus Neuwahl, Malcolm H. and Rosalie Neuwahl of Altoona, and Julius W. Neuwahl, of New York. Mrs. Simon is the widow of August Simon, who formerly was a prominent citizen of Altoona, and was at the head of the large shoe store at No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue, which is still conducted as a partnership by Mrs. Simon and her brother, Malcolm H. Neuwahl, under the firm name of A. Simon & Co.

August Simon was born in Germany, November 4, 1863, a son of Solomon and Miriam (Fredlander) Simon, and died at Altoona, June 8, 1904. On June 27, 1889, he was married to Miss Minnie Neuwahl and one daughter was born to them, Mabel, who is the wife of Harry Bing of Pittsburg. Mr. Simon was a very successful business man. The name of Simon in the shoe business means quality of a high order.

SAMUEL M. SHRIVER, a prominent and respected citizen of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., residing on his finely cultivated farm of ninety-one acres, is a native of this township born here December 29, 1844, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Metzker) Shriver.

The father of Mr. Shriver was born in Adams County, Pa., where he remained until he was fourteen years of age. The death of his father at that time made it necessary for him to provide for his own support and he came to what is now Morrison's Cove, in Blair County, and started to learn the carpenter trade. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade for many years at Martinsburg and became one of the borough's best known men and here his death occurred in the spring of 1880, when he was in his eighty-third year. He was a man with strong convictions of right and was not afraid to make them known even when they were generally unpopular. He was identified with the Republican party. In 1836 he united with the Lutheran church. Although he never sought public office he was frequently made a school director and also served as a director of the Blair County Infirmary. He married Nancy Metzker, who was born in Blair County and died in 1885. Of their children four survive, namely: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Jonathan Hoover, and lives in North Woodbury Township; Isaac M., who resides at Curryville; Christiana, who is the wife of Abraham Kauffman, of North Woodbury Township; and Samuel M.

Samuel M. Shriver grew to man's estate in North Woodbury Township and attended the country schools through boyhood, making such good use of his opportunities that he taught three winter terms of school to the satisfaction of the school directors. He carries on general farming, not entirely in the old way, for he is a very intelligent and well informed agriculturist and formerly was one of the active members of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Curryville. In these days the children have the best of school advantages and it is because wise, broad-minded and intelligent men like Mr. Shriver consent to serve on the school board. He has served three years in North Woodbury Township, being president of the board for one year and also serving as its secretary.

On October 22, 1876, Mr. Shriver was married to Miss Mary A. Diehl, who was born in North Woodbury Township, August 27, 1853, a daughter of Daniel M. and Elizabeth (Zook) Diehl. Her father was born in York County, a son of John Diehl, an early settler in Bedford County, and her mother was born in

Blair County, a daughter of Jacob Zook, who built one of the first houses at Morrison's Cove. Mr. and Mrs. Shriver have had two children, Daniel T. and Mary B., the latter of whom is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shriver are members of the Church of the Brethren.

HENRY C. LORENZ, J. P., one of Roaring Springs' best known citizens, who has served in the office of justice of the peace for the past fifteen years, is also the leading insurance man in the borough and controls a large business in fire risks. He was born in Freedom Township, Blair County, Pa., November 15, 1841, and is a son of Bernard Lorenz. The latter was a pioneer furnace man in this section and built the first furnace at McKee's Gap, for Edward Shoenberger. He was in business for some time with Levi G. Leamer and the firm of Lorenz & Leamer operated the Rebecca Furnace, in Huston Township, for six years. His death occurred in 1866.

Henry C. Lorenz was ten years old when his parents moved to Petersburg, Huntingdon County, Pa., and he lived there untll he was nineteen years of age, and then returned to Blair County. He attended school in both counties and later was a student for one year in the Pennsylvania State College, located in Center County. After that he took charge of a store at Rebecca Furnace, for Lorenz & Leamer, and in the course of time became the assistant manager of that plant with his father. Later he became bookkeeper for Sarah Furnace and subsequently filled the same position for Essington Hammond, at Franklin Forge and at Maria Forge and still later was bookkeeper for Charles Knapp & Co., at Rodman, Pa. Mr. Lorenz has been a resident of Roaring Spring for a quarter of a century and soon after locating here he became bookkeeper for Morrison, Bare & Cass, and afterward for D. M. Bare & Company. For several years he was also manager of the Roaring Spring Blank Book Company and the original plant was built under his supervision. Mr. Lorenz filled other positions of responsibility. For four years he was secretary and treasurer of the Blair & Cambria Lumber Company, with headquarters at Altoona, and since then he has been engaged in the fire insurance business and is serving in his fourth term as justice of the peace, and for twelve consecutive years was auditor of Blair County. In local affairs he has been a very active citizen and his usefulness has been recognized by his fellow citizens. He was elected one of the first councilmen of the borough, and for nine years was a member of the school board and for a number of years its treasurer. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Lorenz married Miss Laura Leamer, a daughter of the late Samuel Leamer, of Leamerville, Pa. They have four surviving children: Frank K., who resides at Roaring Spring; Walter M., who is a resident of Pittsburg; Harold C., who is in business as a chemist at Bradford, Pa., graduated from the Pennsylvania State College, in 1910; and Robert D., a student at Dickinson College, Class 1911, and Dickinson Law School, Carlisle, Pa., who resides at home. Mr. Lorenz and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has filled numerous church offices. He is a representative citizen of Blair County, and his different interests and public services have made him widely known.

LOUIS PLACK, deceased, was formerly the president of the Altoona Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Company and was also extensively interested in the real estate business and additionally concerned in other larger enterprises at Altoona, Pa. Mr. Plack was born in Germany April 22, 1829. His father was George Plack, who died when he was small, and his mother was left with two young sons to whose rearing and education she devoted herself.

When fourteen years old, Louis Plack became apprenticed to a baker, and after serving with him for two years worked four years as a journeyman baker. Equipped with this excellent trade, he was not afraid to face the world, and in 1849 he came to America, and immediately found employment in the city of New York. In 1850 he went to Connecticut and

continued work at the bakery trade until 1852, when chance led him to Hollidaysburg, Pa. He engaged there for a short time in the bakery and confectionery business and then came to Altoona, where he established himself as a baker and grocer. In 1862 he also opened up a tannery at Altoona. In 1863 his grocery store was destroyed by fire and he did not resume merchandising until 1871, and then continued but one year, his other interests having accumulated and being of more importance. In 1863 he built a planing and steam saw mill and still later embarked in the real estate business, and this, in the course of years, became one of large volume. In 1904 he became president of the Altoona Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with which he was identified continuously until his death, which occurred September 19, 1908.

In 1853 Mr. Plack was married to Miss Elizabeth Wehn, and ten children were born to them, all of whom were afforded educational and other advantages. One son, Bertram V. Plack, is a large coal dealer at Altoona, miner and shipper of the celebrated P black coal and a dealer in all grades of anthracite. His offices and yards are located at No. 1000 Twenty-fourth Avenue, and No. 816 Eighth Street, while his main office is at No. 1030 Green Avenue. Bertram V. Plack served as councilman for his ward in 1907 and 1908. After the death of David Koch, in 1909, he was elected the treasurer of the Altoona Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Bertram V. Plack was born at Altoona, Pa., in 1874, and was educated in the public schools and an institution at Lawrenceville, N. Y., of which he is a graduate. He married Miss Elizabeth Rigg, a daughter of George Rigg, and they have two children: Louise and Carmen. Another son of the late Louis Plack is Louis Plack, Jr., who is connected with the Altoona Motor Car Company, and resides at No. 1302 Tenth Avenue. Other sons are equally prominent, one being an architect of note, and another a minister in the Congregational church. The sterling qualities which enabled the father to honorably advance himself from comparative obscurity to a place among the capitalists in the city in which he chose his home, have, in large measure, been reflected in his sons.

HARRY T. STIFFLER, who resides on a farm of thirty acres in Canoe Creek, Pa., is mail carrier for the Canoe Creek Post Office, and was born November 1, 1840, in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Leighty) Stiffler.

Joseph Stiffler was born in Blair County, Pa., a son of Henry and Nancy Stiffler, and followed farming here all his life. His union with Mary Leighty, who was a daughter of Jacob and Barbara Leighty, resulted in the following issue: Nancy, who is the widow of Robert Curry; Jane, who is the widow of J. J. Noffsker; Harry T., our subject; William, who died in the army during the Civil War; Esther, who is the wife of Rev. James Sell, a United Brethren minister; George R.; Sarah, who is the wife of Isaac Metzker; and A. L. Stiffler, who is the postmaster at Canoe Creek, Pa. The parents of our subject were both members of the United Brethren church. They were buried in the Carson Valley Cemetery.

Harry T. Stiffler was reared in Blair County County, Pa., and after obtaining a common school education, learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for four years, since when he has always followed farming and in connection with same has served about twenty years as postmaster of Canoe Creek, having been appointed during President Lincoln's administration. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Co. M., 9th. Vol. Cav., and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in June 1865.

In October, 1867, Mr. Stiffler was united in marriage with Mrs. Clara (Brown) Harpter, whose first husband was killed in the war. She is a daughter of David and Anna (Neidrich) Brown, and has one sister, Catherine, who is the widow of Alvin McKenzie. Mr. Stiffler is politically a Republican, but has never cared to hold office. He belongs to the United Brethren church. He is a member of

the G. A. R. and has not missed one National Encampment for twenty-nine years.

SAMUEL COLCLESSER is a member of the well known firm of Colclesser Brothers of Eldorado, Pa., who are manufacturers of axes, picks, and other edge tools, and comes of one of the prominent early families of Blair County. He was born April 15, 1850, in Logan Township, at what is now Eldorado, and is a son of Daniel and Susanna (Kissell) Colclesser.

Among those found to have located in Logan Township late in the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth century was Henry Colclesser, grandfather of our subject. Henry Colclesser was born in Washington County, Md., and about the beginning of the nineteenth century settled in the vicinity of McKee's Gap. A few years later he removed to Sugar Run, where he worked at his trade as a blacksmith, and also manufactured various kinds of edged tools. In 1824 he moved to Ohio and ten or twelve years later moved to Indiana, where he died. He was twice married and was father of ten children, of whom David, father of our subject, was the fourth youngest by his first wife.

Daniel Colclesser was born in 1808 and remained with his father in Ohio until 1828, then came to that part of Huntingdon County which is now known as Blair County, and remained for a brief period at Duncansville. In 1832 he established the axe and pick factory on Burgoons Run, and carried on the business until 1878, when he was succeeded by his sons, John and Samuel. Daniel served as justice of the peace and also in other official capacities. He was married while a resident of Duncansville, to Susanna Kissell, who was a native of Dauphin County, and of the six sons and one daughter born of their union, the following survive: Mary; John, a resident of Eldorado; Samuel; Adie, a resident of Eldorado; and William, a resident of Cincinnati.

Samuel Colclesser was reared and educated in Eldorado, and since early manhood has been engaged in the manufacture of edge tools, as had his father and grandfather before him. He formerly carried on the business in partnership with his brother, John Colclesser, who sold his interest in the business to their brother, Adie Colclesser, and the firm is known as Colclesser Brothers. They for many years manufactured picks for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and made marking tools for the United States Government Forestry department. They also manufacture hunters' tools and knives and solid steel chisels for car builders.

Mr. Colclesser was joined in marriage with Ellen Oves, a native of Altoona, Pa., and a daughter of John H. and Sarah J. Oves. She was for some years a teacher in the schools at Altoona. Mr. Colclesser is politically an independent Republican, and religiously, is a member of the First Regular Baptist church of Altoona.

JOHN KAZMAIER, sole proprietor of the Germania Brewery, one of the old business plants of Altoona, Pa., is one of the city's most substantial citizens and the owner of one of the handsomest residences and private grounds in Blair County. He was born in Erie County, Pa., April 25, 1861, and is a son of Andrew and Barbara (Renz) Kazmaier.

Andrew Kazmaier was born in Germany and there learned the brewing business. In 1848 he came to America, landing at Castle Garden, New York City, and from there made his way to Erie, Pa. There he engaged in the brewery business and built up a large enterprise and became a well known and respected business man. In 1860 he sold his brewery interests and then retired to a farm which he had previously acquired and there passed the remaining years of his life. He married Barbara Renz, also a native of Germany, who died in 1894. They had eleven children born to them.

John Kazmaier secured a good common school education in Erie County and when he decided to follow his father's vocation, the latter sent him to Europe that he might be thoroughly instructed according to the way in the old country. In 1879 he returned to America, having served his apprenticeship under

JOHN KAZMAIER

some old masters of the trade, and located at Baltimore, Md., where he served for three years as a brewery master and from there went to Philadelphia, and later to Johnstown, Pa., serving in different breweries as master, and then settled at Columbia, in Lancaster County, and established his own brewery. He remained in business there until 1896, when he came to Altoona and bought the Germania Brewery, which has been in existence since 1852. Under his management, however, the plant has been entirely reorganized. The improvements he made cost $200,000, and these included every modern equipment made use of in this industry. A very large force is kept constantly employed and the amount of business done annually is enormous.

Mr. Kazmaier was married first to Miss Barbara Buck, who died in November, 1904. She was survived by one daughter, Amelia L., who is the wife of Emil Hoerl, superintendent of the Kazmaier Brewery. Mr. Kazmaier was married a second time, to Miss Nellie Kemp, a daughter of John Kemp, of Clearfield County, Pa. Mr. Kazmaier and family are members of the German Lutheran church to which he gives liberal support. He is a man of large charity and contributes generously to all benevolent movements and public spirited enterprises that have for their object the benefiting of Altoona. He has established his home at Sylvan Hill, a beautiful suburb of Altoona, where he has almost a palatial residence, surrounded by fifty-five acres of grounds improved by every device of the landscape artist's art. It is beautiful beyond description and visualizes to the beholder what pictures of beauty and dignity, combined with solid comfort, can be produced by the exercise of the combined taste and skill of artist, architect and builder—supplemented by unlimited capital.

JAMES H. DAVIS, county treasurer of Blair County, Pa., is not only one of the most efficient and satisfactory but also one of the most popular men now serving in the county's official family. He was born in Clearfield County, Pa., May 23, 1854, and is one of the four surviving children born to his parents, James E. and Rachel (McCammett) Davis, the former of whom died in 1883.

James H. Davis is in large degree a self-made man. He attended the district schools in his youth and then began the life of a railroad man, entering this service at the bottom and gaining promotion and for some years before he accepted his present office was a passenger conductor. In this capacity he became widely known. He was first elected county treasurer in 1907, and took charge of the office in 1908 and has continued.

Mr. Davis married Miss C. Dasher, a daughter of John Dasher, and they have three daughters: Janetta P., who is the wife of Samuel Watts, of Altoona; and Eleanor L. and Geraldine, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Davis and family are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at No. 808 Fifth Avenue, Altoona. He belongs to several fraternal organizations, and among these are the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Malta and the Order of Railroad Conductors.

FRANS ENGSTROM, city engineer of Altoona, Pa., and a native of Stockholm, Sweden, was born in 1851, and was reared and educated in his native city. In 1881 Mr. Engstrom came to the United States and located in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was for many years connected with the Pa. Railroad lines west of Pittsburg, and also engaged in engineering work for Pittsburg, for which city he built the Highland Reservoir, capacity 125 million gallons. He then spent three years in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company, for whom he built at West Homestead, the largest car axle plant in the world, and was afterward in the employ of the American Bridge Company three years. About three years ago, Mr. Engstrom came to Altoona to fill an unexpired term as city engineer, and at the end of that term was re-elected to that office. He is also engineer for the International Steel Tie Company.

In 1884 Mr. Engstrom was joined in marriage with Bertha Lindstrom, also a native of

Stockholm, Sweden, and to them have been born nine children, of whom the following survive: Thor A., a student at Carnegie Technical Schools of Pittsburg; Dora M., who is the wife of Wayne E. Booher of Altoona; Birger W.; and Gertrude. Mr. Engstrom has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since 1892, and a past officer of Engineers' Society of W. Pennsylvania and is a member of the University Club, and also is affiliated with the Knights Templar and the Shrine of Pittsburg, and the Elks and Moose, of Altoona.

SIMON SHOEMAKER, a well known resident of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., who resides in a comfortable home on the outskirts of Hollidaysburg, was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, September 14, 1849, and is a son of Andrew and Anna (Keller) Shoemaker.

Andrew Shoemaker and wife were both born in Germany, natives of Baden, and in 1848 they came to American and located at what was known as Allegheny Furnace, in Blair County, Pa. The father was a soldier in the Civil War but lived to return, and died in Blair County. Of the children of Andrew and Anna Shoemaker, four sons survive; Simon; John, residing at Tipton, Blair County; Joseph, residing in Allegheny Township; and Andrew, residing in Allegheny County.

Simon Shoemaker attended the district schools in his boyhood and the schools of Hollidaysburg. He engaged in farming for a number of years and in 1889 located on his present place. For nearly thirty years he conducted a milk route through Hollidaysburg and had retained some families as customers during the entire period. He sold out his route in 1905 and has lived retired since then. He is a member of the board of directors of the Blair County Home.

Mr. Shoemaker married Miss Rachel Webb, a native of Chester County, and a daughter of William Webb, formerly of Hollidaysburg, and six children were born to them: John H., who is proprietor of the Franklin House, at Gaysport, Pa.; Mary, who is the wife of B. C. Wilt, of Hollidaysburg; Stella, who is the wife of William Malligan, of Gaysport; Joseph Irvin, who lives at Hollidaysburg; Jesse R. and Charles C., both of whom live in Blair Township; and William, now deceased, who was formerly proprietor of the Logan House at Hollidaysburg. In politics, Mr. Shoemaker is a Republican. He is a member of the order of Elks, at Altoona, and of the Duncansville Grange, at Duncansville, Pa.

ANGUS B. STEWART, whose valuable farm of 185 acres is situated in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in this township, July 9, 1850, and is the only surviving child of his parents, who were Harvey and Susan (Brua) Stewart.

Harvey Stewart was born also in Frankstown Township and was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Moore) Stewart, early settlers in this section, and of Scotch extraction. Harvey Stewart engaged in farm pursuits until his death, at the age of forty-four years. He married Susan Brua, who survived to be eighty-seven years of age. Her parents were Daniel and Mary (Buckwalter) Brua.

Angus B. Stewart attended the district schools in his boyhood and then turned his attention to farming and has continued in this line, the cultivating of his land and the raising of stock bringing him contentment, together with ample financial results.

On November 28, 1871, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Ruth E. Robinson, daughter of Joseph and Dorcas (Elliott) Robinson, and a granddaughter of Abraham and Mary (McKewan) Robinson, and of Joseph and Ruth (Holliday) Elliott. The parents of Mrs. Stewart are both deceased. Her father was a member of the Legislature for two years and a man of state prominence. She is the youngest of her parents' family, the others being: Margaret, now deceased, who was the wife of Elias Moore; John, who is deceased; and Joseph.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart seven children have been born, namely: Joseph H., who died at the age of eighteen years; Harry H., who

HARVEY STEWART

JOSEPH ROBINSON

ANGUS B. STEWART

died, aged two years; Harry M., who is a practicing physician in Cambria County, Pa.; Olive, who is the wife of Guy Smith; and Frank, Mary and Ethel, who reside at home. Mr. Stewart and family are members of the Presbyterian church at Hollidaysburg, to which his parents also belonged, and in the shadow of which their ashes rest. Politically Mr. Stewart is a staunch Republican as was his father before him, but he has seldom found time to serve in public capacities. He is interested in educational matters, however, and has been a school director and for one year served as supervisor of Frankstown Township.

FRANK J. OVER, postmaster at Hollidaysburg and editor of the Hollidaysburg Register, was born at Bedford Pa., February 15, 1857, and is a son of David and Elmira (Farquhar) Over. He belongs to a family that can be traced as far back as 1718, when two brothers of the name of Over left their home near the Rhine, in Germany, and came to America. They settled in Lancaster County, Pa., and ever since their descendants have been numbered among the stable, reliable and representative citizens of the state.

David Over, father of Frank J., was long a prominent and influential citizen of Blair County. He was born in Bedford County, April 5, 1825, and was a son of John and Catherine (Zollinger) Over. His father was a native of Franklin County, removing from there to Bedford in 1820, where he continued to reside until his death in 1857. The mother of David Over belonged also to an old German family that was founded in America about 1720. On both sides the family had distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary War, and on the paternal side also in the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico, while it remained for the still later Overs to make the name notable in the Civil War. David was reared at Bedford and after his period of school attendance was over, served as apprentice to the printing business, completing it about the time when the call came for troops for the Mexican War. He enlisted in Co. L., 2nd Pa. Inf., and served until the close of that struggle, and then returned to Bedford ready to resume peaceful pursuits. In 1850 he purchased and assumed editorial charge of the Bedford Inquirer, which he conducted until 1864 when he disposed of it. In the meanwhile he had satisfactorily served as treasurer of Bedford County, to which office he was elected in 1856. In 1865 he became the editor and publisher of the Lewistown Gazette and continued in this relation for one year. In 1868 he removed to Hollidaysburg where he became editor and senior proprietor of the Hollidaysburg Register, continuing the same until his death in December, 1900. He was an active Republican, and in political circles from an early age took a leading part, and in the editorial management of his paper helped to strengthen his party in this section of the state. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and was one of the immortal 306 who stood by General Grant in that convention. In 1886 Mr. Over was elected treasurer of Blair County and served out his term with characteristic efficiency.

In 1853 David Over was united in marriage with Elmira Farquhar, a daughter of William N. Farquhar, of Bedford. Six children were born to them, namely: Virginia, who is the wife of S. C. McLanahan; Frank J., who is postmaster at Hollidaysburg; Julia, who married Harry H. Gardner, of Webb City, Mo.; Nellie, who resides with her mother at No. 412 Penn Street, Hollidaysburg; and William Henry and Mary Elizabeth, both of whom are deceased.

Frank J. Over was educated in the public and private schools of Hollidaysburg and in boyhood entered his father's printing office to learn the business. He completed his apprenticeship and on March 16, 1884, was admitted to a full partnership by his father, the firm style adopted being D. & F. J. Over. On the death of his father Mr. Over became sole proprietor. Reared as he was he could scarcely fail to give support to the doctrines of the Republican party, of which he is a very influential mem-

ber. In 1892 he was appointed postmaster at Hollidaysburg, and served one term when he was succeeded by the late S. Gibson Barr. In 1905 he was again appointed to this important office by ex-President Roosevelt, and was reappointed in 1909. He is a member of the borough school board and, like his late father, is interested in everything that tends to advance the interests of Hollidaysburg or Blair County.

Mr. Over was married June 14, 1883, to Miss Anna C. Bailey, of Sinking Valley, and they have four children: Stuart B., Elizabeth, Frances Ruth and Frank J., Jr. Elizabeth married H. H. Garrigues and they live at Kittanning, Pa. The family home is at No. 801 Walnut Street, Hollidaysburg.

LEVI B. BURGET, one of North Woodbury Township's best known citizens, his family being several generations old in this section of Blair County, Pa., was born in this township, July 13, 1841, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Bolger) Burget.

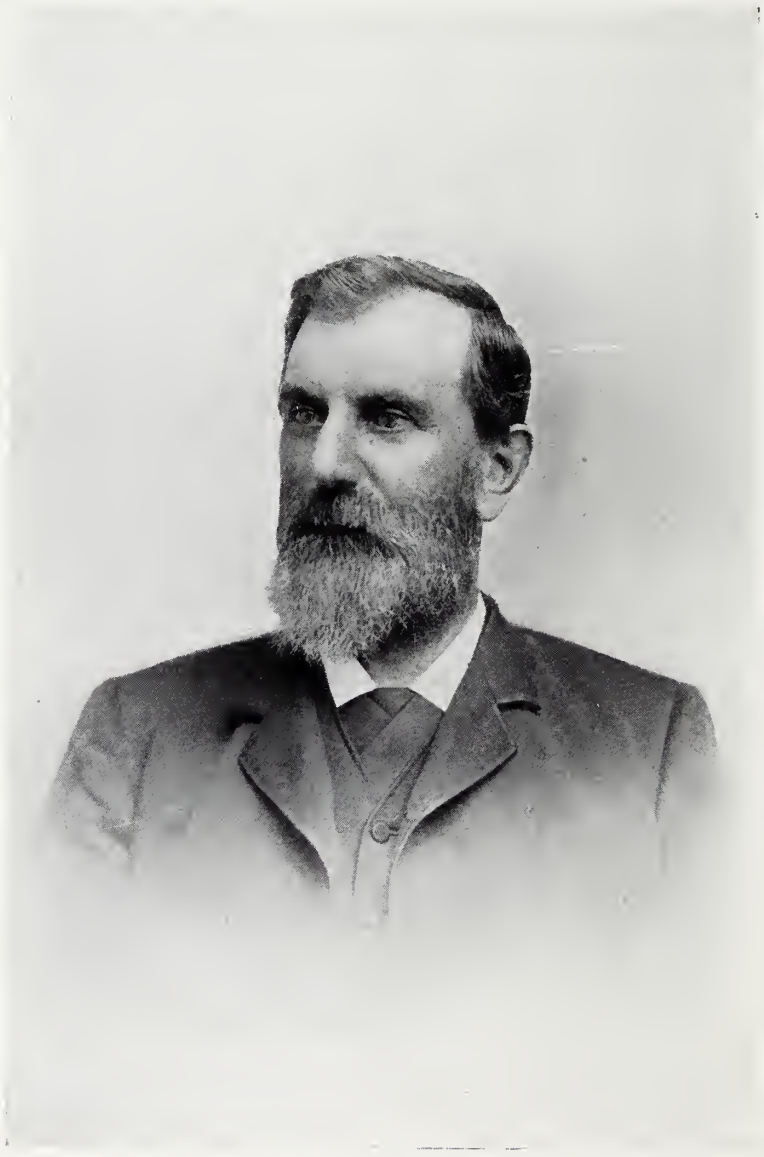
Adam Burget was a lifelong resident of North Woodbury Township, engaging there in agricultural pursuits. His father, David Burget, had settled in this township in its early days. Adam Burget was a man of local prominence and held many township offices. He was twice married and the children who survive are the following: Jacob B., of North Woodbury Township; Isaac B., of Fredericksburg, Pa.; Levi B.; Andrew B., a minister, residing at Fredericksburg; and Adam K., of North Woodbury Township.

Levi B. Burget grew to manhood on the home estate, attended the public schools in youth and since then has been continuously engaged in farming and stock raising. He is numbered with the representative men and successful farmers of North Woodbury. Mr. Burget was married to Miss Mary A. Smith, a daughter of the late George C. Smith, a former leading citizen of North Woodbury Township. Mr. and Mrs. Burget have had six children, as follows: Margaret, who is the wife of L. S. Haffley, of North Woodbury Township; Catherine J., who is the wife of N. M. Bridenbaugh, of Altoona, Pa.; Nancy, Mary and Franklin S., all of whom reside in North Woodbury Township; and Elvin I., who is making a name for himself in a business house at Newark, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Burget are members of the Mount Pleasant Reformed Church, in which he is a deacon. Mr. Burget takes part in public matters in his township, and has served three years as a school director and one year as road supervisor.

W. ALBERT NASON, M. D., superintendent of the Nason Hospital, situated at Roaring Spring, Pa., an institution in which the people of this borough take just pride, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 23, 1862, and is a son of Dr. William Nason, once a prominent physician and surgeon at Townville, in Crawford County.

W. Albert Nason was educated in the public schools of Crawford County and Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa. After proper preparation he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, in 1887, in 1892, from Rush Medical College, Chicago. Previous to coming to Roaring Spring in 1896, he practiced at Pleasantville and at Titusville, Pa., spending nine years at these places, gaining valuable experience and securing the confidence of the people as to his thorough medical knowledge. He is identified with the Blair County Medical Society and for one year was president of the same. He fills many professional positions and at present is serving as a trustee and counsellor for the Fifth District of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He belongs also to the American Medical Association; is surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Roaring Spring, and is chief surgeon of Mercy Hospital at Altoona.

The Nason Hospital, of which Dr. Nason is superintendent, was established by him at Roaring Spring, as a private sanitarium, and was so conducted until 1900, when it was incorporated and since then has been practically a charitable institution, one that reflects great credit upon its philanthropic founder and its supporters. Since its incorporation its officers



FRANK McCLAIN

are: J. L. Hartman, president; John H. Stephens, secretary; and J. P. Martin, treasurer, while Dr. Nason has always retained the superintendency. The trustees of the Nason Hospital are the following leading citizens: D. M. Bare, Dr. A. L. Garver, E. G. Bobb, J. S. Bobb, J. H. Stephens and D. S. Brumbaugh, all of Roaring Spring; Hon. J. C. Steinman, of South Fork, Pa.; Hon. George M. Patterson, of Williamsburg; D. P. Reighard, of Pittsburg; Claude Jones, of Tyrone; and James Foust and Hon. Jesse L. Hartman, of Altoona. The hospital is beautifully situated and has accommodations for forty patients, the average number being twenty-five.

Dr. Nason is held in very high regard by his fellow citizens, not only for his professional skill, which is recognized all over the state, but for his manly personal qualities. He was married first to Miss Elizabeth Pennell, of Pleasantville, who left two daughters; Marjorie and Alice. His second marriage was to Miss Sara Baughman, of Blairsville, Indiana County, Pa. He is not an aggressive politician, being too busy a man for that, but he casts his vote regularly and is identified with the Republican party. He is a 32nd degree Mason.

FRANK McCLAIN, deceased, whose successful conduct of large enterprises for many years at Altoona and in other sections of Pennsylvania, established his standing in the business and financial world, commanded also the respect which is accorded one whose personal life was exemplary and whose gifts to charity denoted a kind and sympathic heart. He was born at Sinking Valley, in Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., June 15, 1833, and died January 25, 1900. His parents were Stephen and Mary (Phlesman) McClain.

Stephen McClain, father of the late Frank McClain, was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and there he learned the trade of linen weaver, one for which he had little use after coming to the mountains of Pennsylvania. His occupations in Huntingdon, later Blair County, were teaming and farming. He gave to his son a vigorous constitution and active mind, but was able to help him very little on the road to fortune. The excellent mother, Mary Phlesman, was born in Cambria County, Pa., and came also of an old Catholic family that had originated in Ireland. She died when her son, Frank McClain, was thirteen years of age.

Prior to his eighteenth birthday, Frank McClain attended school as frequently as his father could spare him, and was one of the most apt pupils in the old log schoolhouse in Sinking Valley, and when he started out for himself, he was probably better prepared mentally to grapple with the problems of life than many of his companions. The first opportunity that presented itself was work on a farm, but he had a taste for tools and sensibly learned the carpenter trade. This he followed until 1854, when he came first to the village of Altoona, but the little mountain hamlet did not impress him at that time as a favorable field for business and he pushed to the West, settling at Davenport, Ia. He remained in that town, which had gained a little notoriety already as a railroad center, for about eighteen months and then returned to Pennsylvania and shortly afterward was made foreman of the workmen engaged in the erection of what is now the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, in Center County. While he remained there he engaged in a mercantile business and also served three years as postmaster. In 1866, he went to Bellefonte, where he had learned his trade, and there was taken into partnership by the firm of Valentine, Blanchard & Company, and they erected and operated the first planing mill in that place. Two years later Mr. McClain withdrew from the firm and soon afterward formed a partnership with D. G. Bush, and the new firm of Bush & McClain continued in business until 1871, during this time erecting a number of the most pretentious buildings in Bellefonte, some of the business structures still bearing their names.

In 1871, Mr. McClain sold out his interests in the firm to his partner and came a second

time to Altoona, recognizing the growing importance of this place. For six years afterward he was engaged in the mercantile business and also invested in property and erected handsome buildings, notably the McClain Block, a handsome brick structure which is located on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Eleventh Avenue. During the remaining years of his life his attention was mainly given to contracting and building, and the Altoona Hospital, together with many of the most beautiful residences and substantial business buildings, were put up by him. He was also part owner of the beautiful summer resort, Wopsononock, situated six miles north of Altoona, and was a director in several banks, and frequently was appointed on boards and commissions made up of leading citizens to give advice on public measures. He was one of Altoona's best balanced business men and most useful citizens, and probably had more than the ordinary number of warm, personal friends.

Mr. McClain was married June 15, 1870, to Miss Margaret Caldwell, who survives and resides in her beautiful residence at No. 1503 Twelfth Street, Altoona. She is a daughter of the late Thomas Caldwell, of Bellefonte, Pa. They had but two children, both of whom died young. While never an agressive politician, Mr. McClain was a stanch Democrat. He was noted for his many charities, giving liberally wherever he found help needed, and this beautiful trait is also possessed by his wife, whose benefactions are equally liberal.

C. W. DELANEY, M. D., physician and surgeon at Altoona Pa., with library and office at No. 1320 Ninth Street, is one of the youngest members of an unusually well qualified body of medical men, of which the profession is made up in Blair County. Dr. Delaney was born at Eagle Pass, Texas, in 1883.

From the public schools of his native place, C. W. Delaney entered the Southwestern University of Texas and then spent two years in the medical department of the University of Texas, and in the meanwhile took a course in surgery at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Texas institution and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1905. In the same year he came to Altoona, and for eighteen months served as resident physician in the Altoona Hospital, since which time he has been in general practice, but specializes in surgery and diseases of women. He is operating surgeon in obstetrics and gynechology at the Altoona Hospital. Dr. Delaney keeps continually connected by membership with the Blair County and the State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, keeping thus in close touch with medical matters and both receiving and imparting scientific informaton. Dr. Delaney was married in 1908 to Miss Elda O. Teeter, of Waterside, Bedford County, Pa., and they have one son, Charles W., Jr. Dr. Delaney and wife are members of St. Luke's Episcopal church.

CHARLES J. McCULLAUGH, a prominent member of the Blair County bar, and a representative citizen of Altoona, Pa., was born in this city, October 18, 1873, and is one of a family of four children born to his parents, who were James and Margaret McCullaugh. James McCullaugh for a number of years was a valued employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at this point.

Charles J. McCullaugh was educated in St. John's Parochial School, after which he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Blair County, September 22, 1898. He immediately entered into practice in his native city and on October 15, 1907, was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He is also a member of Appellant Courts of Pennsylvania. Since attaining manhood he has been interested and active in politics and as early as 1902 received the Democratic nomination for the state legislature. In 1907 he was again shown party confidence and was the Democratic nominee for district attorney. Blair County, however, is a strong Republican section and Mr. McCullaugh, in spite of his excellent qualifications for office,

was defeated at the polls by J. Banks Kurtz, the present district attorney. Mr. McCullaugh is a member of the Catholic church. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus.

BENJAMIN F. CRISSMAN, whose improved farm contains 167 acres of valuable land, situated in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in Sinking Valley, December 16, 1842, and is a son of O. E. and Margaret (Fleck) Crissman. Both parents were born in the same township and both are now deceased, their burial being at Hollidaysburg. Their family consists of the following children: Harry, Benjamin F., Mary, Catherine, Mark, Annie and Adie.

Benjamin F. Crissman went to school in boyhood but as soon as old enough began to perform duties on the home farm which increased according to his strength until he was recognized as capable and reliable both in tilling the land and in raising stock. He has been settled on his own farm for the past thirty-five years. He bought the property from the Robinson & Smith Saw Mill Company. At that time it presented a very different appearance from what it does now. There was practically nothing on the place but an old log house and barn. Mr. Crissman very soon had improving under way and although he had some struggle before he had his land fertilized to meet his requirements, each year saw a far advance made. He has handsome and substantial buildings now, including an attractive brick residence and a commodious bank barn.

Mr Crissman was married the first time to Miss Lizzie Robison, who died three years later, leaving one son, Eugene. He was then married to Miss Ella Stewart, and they have five children: Pearl, who is the wife of Roy Harpster; and Homer, Roy, Ada and Mary. He votes the Republican ticket.

CHARLES W. ZOOK, postmaster at Roaring Spring, and one of Blair County's most respected citizens, is a survivor of the great Civil War, in which he bore an honorable part and made sacrifices which should entitle him to the respectful consideration of his fellow citizens as long as he lives. Mr. Zook was born in Bedford County, Pa., June 3, 1844, and is a son of Elias and Mary A. (Pote) Zook, and a grandson of Samuel Zook, who moved from Franklin County to Bedford County at an early date.

Charles W. Zook had few advantages in his youth and from an early age had his own way to make in the world. In boyhood he applied himself to his books whenever opportunity presented and thus acquired enough knowledge to teach school. When the Civil War was precipitated he immediately decided to enter the army as a soldier, and in August, 1861, was enrolled as a member of Co. E., 8th Pa. Res., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac, 5th Army Corps, which was commanded by General Meade and later, General Reynolds. He soon saw hard service, being on the field of battle in the seven days' siege before Richmond, under General McClelland; in the second battle of Bull Run; and at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and it was at the latter place that he was seriously wounded, December 13, 1862. This resulted in the necessary amputation of his right foot. After his honorable discharge, and as soon as he was able to travel, he returned home. His first position afterward was that of a clerk in the Altoona post office, under Postmaster George W. Patton, and after retiring from that position he was in business for a number of years at Baker's Summit, in Bedford County, where he was also postmaster until 1881. From there he moved to Woodbury, but shortly afterward, in the spring of 1882, came to Roaring Spring. For five years he was employed as a bookkeeper in the Roaring Spring Blank Book Company. In 1899 he was appointed postmaster at Roaring Spring and is a very popular official. He carries on a jewelry and watch repairing business as an occupation, and has always stood high in the regard of his fellow citizens as to business integrity.

Mr. Zook married Miss Sarah J. Harker, of Bedford County, and they have five children: Warren E., Annie L., Mary M., John

H. and Martha. Mary M. is the wife of Franklin K. Lorenz, of Roaring Spring. Martha is the wife of Leo Garber, who is agent for the Pa. Railroad Company at Roaring Spring. Mr. Zook and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Wherever he has lived he has been an active and useful citizen, and served as a justice of the peace in Middle Woodbury and Bloomfield Townships, Bedford County, and also was on the school board there, and for a number of years since coming to Roaring Spring has been a member of the borough school board, and has acted as board secretary. He is a valued member of Lieut. H. N. Lower Post, No. 82, G. A. R., at Roaring Spring, of which he has been commander a number of times.

JOHN A. CANAN, manager of the Canan-Knox Supply Company, extensive dealers in builders' supplies, with business location at Nos. 1712-1720 Margaret Avenue, Altoona, Pa., has long been a leading factor in the successful business life of this city. He was born February 11, 1850, at Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of John J. and Margaret (Davis) Canan.

The great-grandfather, John Canan, who later served with rank of colonel in the Patriot army, came to the American colonies from the north of Ireland between 1760 and 1777, lived in Huntingdon County, Pa., and died in his ninetieth year. He was a man of evident superiority, and distinguished himself in military, business, judicial and public life. Of his family of sons the one who inherited most notably his remarkable talents was Moses Canan, the grandfather of John A. Canan, of Altoona.

Major Moses Canan acquired his title through gallant service in the War of 1812. He subsequently located at Ebensburg, in Cambria County, Pa., and later became a leading member of the bar and served one term as associate judge. He died at Johnstown, Pa., in 1863. He married Mary Henderson, who was also of distinguished military ancestry; her father being Major William Henderson.

John J. Canan, son of Major Moses Canan and father of John A., was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1813, and accompanied his parents to Ebensburg in 1831. He was also a man of brilliant parts in many ways. In early manhood he was concerned in newspaper work both at Ebensburg and at Johnstown, and after leaving the latter city and locating at Hollidaysburg, in 1846, became identified with large business enterprises. From that year until 1858 his main business was freight forwarding by way of the Pennsylvania Canal, and this led later to his embarking in the lime business at Canan's Station. He took his sons into partnership under the name of Canan Brothers, which style continued until 1876, when it became John A. Canan & Co. For a number of years this firm continued, the business being the handling of builders' supplies and coal, and the manufacturing of lime.

John A. Canan spent a large part of his early school period at Hollidaysburg, and from 1869 until 1871 was a student at Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa. After his return home he soon became associated with his father in the lime and building supply business, from which has developed the important enterprise of which he is the capable manager, the Canan-Knox Supply Company, the officers of which are: John A. and L. M. Canan, both residing at No. 2701 Broad Avenue, and Samuel T. Knox, residing at No. 2626 Broad Avenue. In his political views Mr. Canan is a Republican, and at times he has served in civic offices with the greatest efficiency.

Mr. Canan was married May 29, 1888, to Miss Lizzie M. Morrow, a daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Morrow, once of McVeytown, but later pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have two daughters, Margaret M. and Mary H. Mr. Canan and family belong to the Broad Avenue Presbyterian church at Altoona, in which he is an elder.

HARRY G. KING, a well known general merchant and postmaster at East Freedom, Pa., has been identified with the business in-

terests of this town since March, 1901, and was born June 25, 1871, in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., a son of Thomas and Susan (Claar) King, the latter of whom is a native of Bedford County, Pa. The father of our subject passed out of this life some years ago. For many years he was identified with the furnaces in Bedford and Blair Counties, and for some time was clerk for the Sarah Furnace Company, which was then operated by Essington Hammond.

Harry G. King was reared in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., and was educated in the township schools and at Juniata College at Huntingdon, Pa. He also attended a select summer school at Schellsburg, and one at New Enterprise, Bedford County, Pa., and subsequently taught twelve consecutive years, beginning at the age of seventeen years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Greenfield Township, and in March, 1901, came to East Freedom, where he continued in the mercantile business, with Austin Walter, operating under the firm name of King and Walter until March, 1906. He has since that time been sole proprietor of the business and has served satisfactorily as postmaster at East Freedom, Pa., since March, 1901. Mr. King takes an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and in 1907 served as a delegate from the Second District of Blair County to the Republican State Convention, then held at Harrisburg, Pa. During his residence in Greenfield Township he served five years as a justice of the peace, three years as auditor, and is now serving his second term as a member of the school board of Freedom Township, of which he has been president. He is fraternally a member of the East Freedom Lodge No. 1131, I. O. O. F., the Maccabees of East Freedom, and the Grange of Claysburg, Pa. He is also a member of the National League of Fourth Class Postmasters, and at present is State President of Pennsylvania Branch of the League.

In September, 1894, Mr. King was joined in marriage with Miss Vertie Sell, who is a daughter of Daniel Sell, of Salemville, Bedford County, Pa., and they have had the following children: Mary, Howard, Charles, Joseph, Harry, Florence, Byron W., and Grace, the last three being deceased.

JOHN K. SHOENFELT, justice of the peace and a leading citizen of Duncansville, Pa., is proprietor and manager of one of the largest industries of the place, the Shoenfelt Marble & Granite Company works, which manufactures and deals in monuments and headstones and does all kinds of cemetery work. Mr. Shoenfelt was born at Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., January 13, 1852, and is a son of Joseph M. and Nancy (Keagy) Shoenfelt.

Joseph M. Shoenfelt and wife were both born in Blair County. The paternal great-grandfather of John K. Shoenfelt was Jacob Shoenfelt, a native of Germany, who came to what is now Blair County, Pa., in 1730, and settled near what is now Roaring Springs. He reared a family, and of his sons, Jacob Shoenfelt, father of Joseph M., continued to live in the same vicinity, where he owned farm land. When Joseph M. Shoenfelt went into business it was as a miller, and during the larger part of his life he operated the old style water mills with dam, in different parts of Blair and Bedford Counties.

John K. Shoenfelt attended school in South Woodbury Township, in Bedford County, and also the Bedford County Normal School, then situated at Bedford, and was graduated from that institution in 1872. For eight consecutive years afterward he taught school, being located in Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon Counties, Pa., and was an interested and successful teacher. In 1882 he came to Duncansville and has resided here continuously ever since. He was one of the promoters of the Duncansville Building and Loan Association, of which he has been president for sixteen consecutive years, and for four years was treasurer of this very prosperous business enterprise. Since 1890 he has been identified with his granite and marble business, one that has been continu-

ously successful, one reason perhaps being found in the motto of the firm: Courteous treatment and careful attention to orders. In politics he is a Republican and for several years he was president of the borough school board. For over a quarter of a century he has served in the office of justice of the peace.

Mr. Shoenfelt was married to Miss Jennie Hicks, of Williamsburg, Pa., and they have had eight children, namely: Nannie G., who is the widow of H. T. Boland, of Portage, Pa.: Carrie, who resides at Youngstown, O.; Raymond A. and Lloyd J., both of whom reside at home; Edith, who is the wife of W. V. Webb, of Duncansville; and Emily, Nellie and Charles E., all of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Shoenfelt is one of the representative men of this section of Blair County.

ISAIAH SCHEELINE, a prominent member of the Blair County Bar, and a native of Altoona, Pa., was born in 1878, and is one of the leading business men of the younger generation of this city. His elementary education was obtained in the common schools of Altoona, graduating from the High School with the class of 1894, and after spending one year at Lafayette College, he graduated in law from the Dickinson Law School with the class of 1899. Mr. Scheeline then spent some months in Pittsburg, Pa., since which time he has been located at Altoona, where he has attained considerable prominence in his profession and practices in the various courts of the state as well as in the middle and western districts of the Federal Courts. In addition to his practice Mr. Scheeline is also interested in the Westfall Company of Altoona. He is politically an adherent of the Democratic party, but until 1910 never entered actively in politics. He is the present nominee of his party for congressman from this district. Mr. Scheeline is a member of the Hebrew Reformed congregation, is president of the United Hebrew Charities, is a member of the University Club, and the Beacon Light Club, and is fraternally a Mason, a Shriner and an Elk.

THOMAS CARSON O'NEILL, of the firm of Hickey & O'Neill, who are the leading embalmers and funeral directors of Altoona, Pa., was born March 11, 1859, in Altoona, and is a son of William O'Neill. The father of our subject was a native of Ireland, and in 1849 came to Altoona, where he engaged in the grocery business during the remainder of his active life. He was a prominent figure in the business and political circles of Altoona, and died here in 1899.

Thomas C. O'Neill grew to maturity in Altoona, and attended the common schools. Early in life he entered the Pa. Railroad shops as messenger boy, which position he held four months, then attended school another year, after which he worked one year in the blacksmith shop of the Pa. R. R. Company. He was subsequently transferred to their machine shops, where he operated a drill one year, then served an apprenticeship in cabinet-making with John Hickey, and the next eighteen years were spent in the cabinet-making department of the Pa. R. R. Shops On January 9, 1895, Mr. O'Neill entered into partnership with J. B. Hickey in the embalming and undertaking business, operating under the firm name of Hickey & O'Neill. They have been highly successful and are now the leading funeral directors of this section having an increase of from sixty to 380 funerals annually. Mr. O'Neill is a member of the Central Pennsylvania Funeral Directors' Association, and is identified with various Building Associations.

Mr. O'Neill was married in 1891, to Miss Amelia Brennecke, a daughter of Christian Brennecke of Altoona, and to them have been born two children: Esther, who is a student at Wellesley College, and Thomas C. O'Neill, Jr. Mr. O'Neill is a member of the St. Luke's Episcopal church, of which he is a member of the Vestry and senior warden. He was baptized by the First Presbyterian minister of Altoona, Rev. Clark. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., the Heptasophs, and is past master of Mountain Lodge No. 281, F. & A. M.

ISAIAH SCHEELINE

ROBERT S. FLUKE, one of the leading hardware merchants of Williamsburg, Pa., and a stockholder and director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, has been a lifelong resident of this borough, born here January 13, 1855, a son of W. A. and Mary (Dean) Fluke, both of whom were born and reared in Blair County, Pa. They were the parents of the following children: Anna, who is the wife of Frank Schumaker; Robert S., our subject; Calvin, who is cashier of the Farmer's and Merchants' Bank of Williamsburg; Patty, deceased, who was the wife of Homer Hewitt; William D., and Lilly, who is deceased.

Robert S. Fluke grew to maturity in Williamsburg, and after a common school education engaged in the hardware business with his father, after whose death he continued as proprietor of the business in the same location. The business was established about 100 years ago, and has always been the property of the Fluke family. Mr. Fluke is identified with the Democratic party in politics, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Fluke was married in September, 1897, to Miss Rosabelle Ake, a daughter of William and Susan Ake, who were early settlers of Blair County. Mr. and Mrs. Ake had five children: Clara, who is the wife of Dr. T. H. White; Florence, who is Mrs. Fluke, and Samuel, Charles and William. Mr. and Mrs. Fluke are parents of two children: Edgar W. and Florence, who is the wife of Edward Spangler. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have two children, Robert S. and Marie.

PETER COCHRAN, a farmer and leading citizen of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., residing on his valuable farm of 160 acres, which he devotes to general agriculture, was born in this township, August 29, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hetrick) Cochran. The parents of Mr. Cochran were both born in Blair County, their parents having been among the early Scotch-Irish settlers in this section. Joseph Cochran was a farmer. Five of his family of children survive, and all live in Blair County. Jeremiah is a farmer in Allegheny Township. Mary A. is the widow of Moses Crum and lives at Altoona. Martha M. is the widow of James McCoy and resides in Allegheny Township. Peter and Joseph are also residents of Allegheny Township.

Peter Cochran was reared in his native township, attended the district schools and then began the cultivation of the home farm. In June, 1863, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. H, 110th Pa. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Cochran proved a brave and efficient soldier, never hesitating in the face of certain danger and took part in some of the hardest contested battles of the great war. He was in the long struggle of the Wilderness, and was in all the engagements from there to Hatcher's Run, in which battle he was wounded in the right leg, on October 27, 1864. This was a serious injury, and on account of it he was confined in a hospital at Washington, D. C., until May, 1865, when he returned to his regiment and served until he was honorably discharged in the following month. He returned to Blair County and has remained here ever since, proving himself a valuable citizen of his country in times of peace as well as in war. He is identified with the G. A. R. Post at Duncansville, and is senior vice commander of the same.

On September 18, 1873, Mr. Cochran was married to Miss Margaret Ott, who was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ott, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Ott has passed her seventy-fifth birthday and still resides in Blair County. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, six of whom are living, as follows: Clara E., who is the wife of John Reep, of Allegheny Township; Sadie, who is the wife of John Krouse, of Altoona; Elinas W., who is a resident of Frankstown Township; Joseph T., who lives at South Altoona; Peter A., who lives in Frankstown Township; and Stella, who is the wife of Blaine Brubaker, of Allegheny Township. Those deceased were: David, William and Mary.

In politics Mr. Cochran is a Democrat. For twelve years he has been a member of the

township school board and for four years its treasurer. He is identified with the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Duncansville.

HON. GEORGE W. PATTON, deceased, was born on his father's farm in Woodcock Valley, near McConnellstown, Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1817, a son of John and Rebecca (Simpson) Patton.

John Patton, father of Hon. George W. Patton, emigrated from Cumberland County, Pa., after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he served, and was elected sheriff of Huntingdon County no less than six terms, between 1788 and 1818. He married Rebecca Simpson, who was born in 1777 and died in 1845, and was a daughter of Lieutenant John Simpson and his wife, Margaret Murray, who was a daughter of Captain James Murray, of Lancaster County.

George W. Patton was manager of the Blair County Furnace property, which was located about three miles east of Altoona, and subsequently managed the Union Furnace, which was erected at the station now known by that name in Huntingdon County during the time when the Pennsylvania Railroad was being constructed through the Juniata Valley. In 1853 he removed to Altoona, where he became engaged in mercantile pursuits and became one of the leading citizens of that prosperous railroad town, having been elected as the first chief burgess of the borough of Altoona in 1854, and re-elected in 1855. He was appointed postmaster at Altoona by President Lincoln in 1861, which position he held for eight years. He was one of the organizers of the First Lutheran church and prominently identified with many of the institutions of that church. In 1871 he was elected an associate judge of Blair County for a term of five years.

Mr. Patton was married in 1845 to Mary Burket, who was born in 1825 and died in 1856, daughter of Peter Burket, a well known citizen of Sinking Valley, Blair County, to whom there were born three sons: T. Blair Patton, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa.; William A. Patton, assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and J. Howard Patton, president of the Howard Gas Coal Company, of Greensburg, Pa. Mr. Patton married a second time, in 1861, Emma Jane Hawksworth, of Altoona, Pa., who was born in 1834 and died in 1898, to whom two children were born: Mary Virginia, who married Harold A. Freeman, of Philadelphia, and Margaret Murray, who died in 1889 at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Patton moved to Philadelphia in 1876, where he died in 1882. He was buried in Fairview Cemetery, Altoona, Pa.

LOUIS C. KELLER, proprietor of the Aldine Hotel, a first class hostelry at Altoona, Pa., where comfort, cleanliness, restful quiet, a fine cuisine and all modern conveniences are offered its guests, is a substantial citizen of this place. He was born at Chambersburg, Pa., November 21, 1869, and is a son of August and Catherine (Shallenberger) Keller, natives of Germany.

Louis C. Keller is the sixth in order of birth of a family of seven children, the others being: Christopher, Elizabeth, Adam, Louise and Mollie. He obtained his education in the public schools and during the larger part of his business life has been connected with hotels, and for sixteen years has been in business for himself, for eight years conducting the Columbia and the Commercial Hotels, and for the past eight years being proprietor of the Aldine. Mr. Keller has a fine paying property here. He has twenty-eight guest rooms and the whole house is equipped with steam, gas and electricity. He is a stockholder in the Mountain City Bank at Altoona.

In 1893 Mr. Keller was married to Miss Alice Geib, a daughter of Isaac Geib, and they have one daughter, Edna Regina. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he is connected with the B. P. O. E. and the F. O. E., both at Altoona.

DAVID M. KLEPSER, a representative business man of Martinsburg, Pa., senior

member of the milling firm of Klepser Bros., proprietors of the White Lily Mills and manufacturers of Golden Dove flour and dealers in feed, grain, meal, hay and straw, was born at Martinsburg, April 28, 1850. His parents were Frederick and Christiana (Metzker) Klepser.

Frederick Klepser was born in Germany and was four years old when his parents brought him to America, settling in Huntingdon County, Pa. In his ninth year the family came to Martinsburg where he had school advantages and later learned and followed the shoemaking trade. For about five years he operated a tannery at Puttstown, in Huntingdon County, and then moved on a farm in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, where he engaged in farming for ten years and then went into the milling business. For five years he conducted what was known as Klepser's mill. He was a man of industry and enterprise and spent a useful life which was extended to eighty years. He married Christiana Metzker, and of their children the following survive: Jeremiah, who lives at Martinsburg; Frederick, who is a resident of Martinsburg; R. C., who is a practicing physician at Altoona, Pa.; David M.; Harry M., who is in business at Altoona; Clara, who lives at Martinsburg; and Annie, who is the wife of Frank Stern, of Chicago, Ill.

David M. Klepser spent the greater part of his first eighteen years on his father's farm, attending school as occasion was offered, and then went to work for his father in Klepser's mill, where he continued until 1888, for several years before this date having leased and operated the mill for himself. In 1888 he went into the milling business at Martinsburg and since 1898 the firm of Klepser Bros.—David M. and Harry M.—have operated the White Lily Mills, doing a large business and having a warehouse located at Ninth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Altoona. Their mills at Martinsburg are equipped with modern machinery. they have excellent shipping facilities and are known to the trade in general as honorable and reliable business men.

David M. Klepser married Miss Hannah Wineland, and they have three children: Lillie; Gertrude, who is the wife of Lee Hoover, residing at Connellsville; and Christie, who lives at home. Mr. Klepser and family are members of the Progressive Brethren church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican and has been an active and useful citizen ever since coming to Martinsburg and investing here and is serving in his second term as a member of the borough council.

HENRY CLAY DERN, deceased, formerly one of the proprietors of the Altoona Tribune and an active newspaper man throughout his entire business life, was an influential factor in Republican politics in Blair County for many years. He was born in a little hamlet caled Double Pipe Creek, in Carroll County, Md., and was a son of Isaac and Susan (Koons) Dern.

The founder of the Dern family in Maryland came from Germany and his descendants have all been of a sturdy, thrifty, solid type, the class which America welcomes as citizens. The father of the late Henry Clay Dern was born in Maryland, in 1787, served in the War of 1812, and gave encouragement and financial support to the Federal Government early in the days of the Civil War, almost a half century later. For a number of years he was a justice of the peace in Carroll County and there his death occured in 1862, on his seventy-fifth birthday. He married Susan Koons, who died in 1839, leaving six children.

Henry Clay Dern made himself useful during boyhood in his father's cooper shop and only occasionally had an opportunity to attend school. Later, however, he had the education of a printing-office, one by no means to be despised, and by the time he had completed his apprenticeship in the offices of the Carroll County Democrat, he had a fair knowledge of many more sub-

jects than he would have found in the curriculum of the country school. It was in 1858 that he came to Altoona but before that he had been engaged in different positions in many of the leading newspaper offices of the country. He frequently recalled that veteran journalist, Col. Murat Halsted, as a reporter on the Cincinnati Commercial, when he was working in the composing room on the same journal.

After coming to Altoona Mr. Dern bought a half interest in the Altoona Tribune and was associated in its publication for eighteen years with the late Ephraim B. McCrum, who retired in 1876. Mr. Dern then admitted his nephew, Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, to partnership but this was more or less nominal for some years, as Dr. Pitcairn removed to Harrisburg, Mr. Dern assuming both the editorial and business management. In the course of time a substantial and appropriate building was erected for the publishing business, the newspaper having in the interim added a daily issue to the weekly edition. The Daily Tribune is now one of the foremost morning papers of the city, there being few homes in which it is not a visitor. Mr. Dern continued the active head of this business until his death which occurred September 8, 1903. As a business man he showed enterprise and caution, while as a journalist he was numbered with the most able men of the profession in Central Pennsylvania.

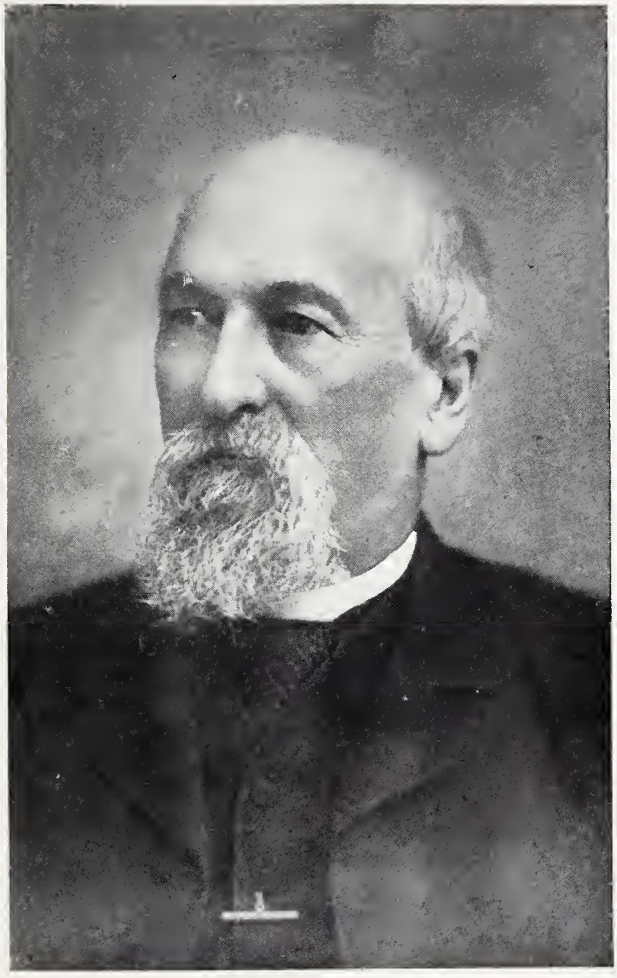
He was prominently identified with the Altoona Bank, now the Central Trust Company, was a trustee of the Altoona Hospital, and formerly a director of the Altoona Gas Company. He was also one of the original stockholders and directors of the Altoona Street Car Company, later merged into the Altoona and Logan Valley Electric Railway Company. He was widely known and had he been more ambitious might have filled many high political positions. At times he consented to serve as a member of the city council and on the school board, but the greatest interest of his life, undoubtedly, was the growth and development of the Tribune.

Mr. Dern was married August 14, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Witherow, of Perry County, Pa., who died September 24, 1908. Nine children were born to this marriage and one surviving son, Harry C. Dern, is one of the proprietors of the Tribune, is treasurer of the company, and is also interested in the Central Trust Company of Altoona. Henry Clay Dern was a Knight Templar Mason, and was deacon and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church at Altoona.

JOHN A. SPRANKLE, whose death occurred June 19, 1902, in Philadelphia, Pa., for many years was a leading merchant at Altoona where he built up a great business from small beginnings, founding it on the rock of business integrity. For years he was recognized as one of Altoona's most enterprising merchants as well as representative citizens. He was unusually broad minded, was liberal in his charities and generous in his support of all movements that, in his judgment, would prove beneficial to his city. He was born in Morris Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., July 3, 1829, and was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Anderson) Sprankle.

John Sprankle, grandfather of the late John A. Sprankle, was born in Germany and came from there to Pennsylvania, being a very early settler in Huntingdon County. On his pioneer farm in Morris Township was born his son, Benjamin Sprankle, in 1806. The latter led an agricultural life, cleared the homestead and added to its dimensions and lived into extreme old age, at the time of his death being the most venerable resident of Morris Township. He and wife were among the very early supporters of the Reformed church at Alexander, Pa.

John A. Sprankle was one of a family of ten children and grew into youth on his father's farm. Other sons of the family carried on the necessary agricultural operations while he went to the little settlement gathered around Rockhill Furnace and became a clerk in the general



JOHN A. SPRANKLE

store of Izett & Wigton, at that point. Finding this work congenial he decided upon a mercantile career and in 1853 came to Altoona, and for seven years afterward was a clerk in the employ of Alexander McCormick of this place. By 1861 he had accumulated and had at command sufficient capital to start a general mercantile business for himself, opening up a small stock at first and in its disposal making so many business friends and winning such substantial patronage, that by 1864 he found himself compelled to increase his accommodations. He then erected a commodious building on the corner of Ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, and there carried on a very large and prosperous business for many years. He acquired other valuable property at Altoona, and in 1872, a little less than twenty years after coming to this city, practically without means, was able to erect what was considered the most palatial private residence on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. His widow resides alone in this beautiful residence, which is situated at No. 1403 Ninth Street, her surroundings being all that taste and wealth can supply.

In 1857, Mr. Sprankle was married to Miss Eliza A. McKnight, whose father was the late Robert McKnight. For many years Mr. Sprankle was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in which connection he was highly valued. Mrs. Sprankle is also a member of this church and is likewise interested in its various avenues of benevolence. In politics, Mr. Sprankle was a Republican and was a zealous worker for many candidates of his party although he invariably declined public office for himself.

JOHN A. BEEGLE, a veteran of the Civil War and a participant in many of the most conclusive battles of that period of strife, for a number of years has been engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, residing on his farm of fifty-three acres, situated in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa. He was born in Bedford County, Pa., February 1, 1840, and is a son of John and Rebecca (McFern) Beegle, and a grandson of Frederick Beegle. His father was born in Bedford County and his mother in Franklin County, Pa.

John A. Beegle obtained his education in the district schools. He was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Juniata Township, Blair County, and there engaged in farm work until he enlisted for service in the Civil War. His first enlistment, for nine months, was in Co. E, 125th Pa. Vol. Inf., and his second included the two closing years of the war, in Co. C, 110th Pa. Vol. Inf. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, the siege of Petersburg and the capture of that city. He was one of the privileged soldiers who witnessed the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, to General Grant. After his honorable discharge he returned to Blair County and lived for a time in Juniata Township and then went back to Bedford County and resided there for a number of years, coming then to Allegheny Township, where he has lived ever since.

Mr. Beegle married Miss Mary Wertz, a native of Bedford County, and a daughter of William Wertz, a former resident there, and seven children were born to them, the only survivor being a daughter, Annie M., who is the wife of James Spidle, of Cambria County, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Beegle are members of the Lutheran church at Newry. He is identified with the G. A. R. Post at Duncansville. In politics he is a Democrat and has served three years as school director in Allegheny Township.

FREDERICK RAMEY,* one of Altoona's substantial retired citizens, for many years was connected with the lumber industry and the material upbuilding of the city. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., December 2, 1844, and is the eldest son of the late David K. and Anna R. (Knight) Ramey.

The ancestors of Mr. Ramey came to America from Alsace-Loraine as early as 1788 and settled in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, whose name he perpetuates, was a soldier in

the War of 1812. His father, whose death occurred in 1904, was, for many years, one of Blair County's men of financial power.

Frederick Ramey obtained his education in the public schools. He then learned the carpenter's trade as had his father before him and later he became identified with his father in the many enterprises which he so successfully founded and carried on. Subsequently he retired from active participation in business. During the Civil War, Mr. Ramey served one year in the Federal army. He has always been an interested and earnest citizen but has never sought political honors. Mr. Ramey and his family reside in a handsome home which is situated at No. 1109 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona.

W. H. CLOUSE was elected a justice of the peace in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., in February, 1910, was born across the line in Bedford County, in what is now known as Bloomfield Township, August 7, 1849. He was a son of George Clouse, who was a native of Saxony, Germany. The latter was a gunsmith and locksmith by trade and resided in Bloomfield Township when his death occurred in 1879, at the age of seventy-five years.

W. H. Clouse was reared in Bloomfield Township and was educated in the schools of Bedford County and at Alliance, O., graduating from Mount Union College, at the latter place, in 1874. For eight consecutive years thereafter he taught school at Woodbury, being principal of the schools a large part of the time and during 1874-5 he was principal of the schools of Roaring Spring, and still later taught again in Bedford County. After residing for thirty-six years at Woodbury, in the spring of 1909, Mr. Clouse came to Taylor Township. He was part owner and for a short time was a member of the editorial staff of the Bedford Enquirer, this being in 1887-8, at which time he was also a member of the school board and served also as a justice of the peace at Woodbury. After severing his connection with the Enquirer Mr. Clouse engaged in the woolen manufacturing business, purchasing what were known as the Keagy Woolen Mills, in Woodbury Township, and conducted them for fourteen years, as sole proprietor, under the style of Morrison's Cove Woolen Mills. His numerous activities and his honorable business relations made him a well known citizen and at one time he acceded to the wish of his friends and became a candidate for the state legislature. He was postmaster at Woodbury during President Harrison's administration. Otherwise he has never been very active in politics but has been a stanch Republican ever since he cast his vote in 1872, for General Grant for President of the United States. He is a charter member of Woodbury Lodge, No. 539, F. & A. M., at Roaring Spring, and he belongs to the Odd Fellows at Woodbury, and to the Knights of Pythias and the P. O. S. of A. at Bedford.

A. W. BECKMAN, one of Altoona's representative business men, who has charge of the entire Baker estate and its many interests, is one of the enterprising and progressive young men that education and travel are developing into a type of manhood that is sure to find rich opportunity for effort, no matter what may be the change in their native environment. Mr. Beckman was born in the city of Stockholm, Sweden, in 1880, and came to America in 1901.

Ernst Beckman, father of Mr. Beckman, is one of Sweden's prominent public men and has made several visits of an official nature, to different parts of America. In 1904 he was president of the Swedish delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union that met at St. Louis, Missouri. He married a daughter of D. Woods Baker, who was killed in a steamboat accident when the daughter was only two weeks old.

Mr. Beckman was reared and educated in his native land. After reaching America he spent two years in the city of Philadelphia acquiring a knowledge of American business methods and then came to Altoona, where he was associated with the late S. C. Baker,

his great-uncle, until the death of the latter in June, 1907, since which time Mr. Beckman has had charge of the large family interests involved. He is interested in local enterprises being a director in the Suburban Home Company and secretary and treasurer of the Home Water Supply Company. Mr. Beckman was married June 16, 1909, to Miss Margaret Leet, the only daughter of W. C. Leet, of Altoona. Mr. Beckman is a member of the University and Altoona Cricket Clubs.

SAMUEL S. BOTTENFIELD, who passed out of this life in 1905, was one of the foremost and highly esteemed citizens of Williamsburg, Pa., and besides his residence property in this borough was the owner of a farm of 150 acres, located on the outskirts of the borough of Williamsburg. He was born in March, 1834, in Bedford County, Pa., and was a son of John and Barbara (Snowberger) Bottenfield, who previous to their marriage were residents of Chambersburg, Pa. His father was a carpet weaver by trade, but later in life engaged in agricultural pursuits. John and Barbara Bottenfield had three children: Nancy, who was the wife of Simon Ditch; Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Dell; and Samuel S., our subject.

Samuel S. Bottenfield obtained a common school education and then engaged in farming, which he followed successfully during the greater part of his life. He was the owner of fine fruit orchards and vineyards, but spent his declining years in retirement at Williamsburg, where he owned a fine residence, which is still occupied by his widow and daughter. Besides his farm and residence property he also owned what is known as the "big spring" at Williamsburg, which is 140 feet in length with a breadth of thirty-eight feet and has a flow of 2,700 gallons per minute. This spring contains 83,000 gallons of water in length, and could be opened to twice its present size. The water never changes color, regardless of hard rains, etc., and has been piped to the fine brick residence occupied by the widow of our subject. Mr. Bottenfield was identified with the Republican party in politics, and served as a member of the school board and of the borough council of Williamsburg. He was a director of the Paper Mills of this borough and was also a director of the First National Bank.

In the fall of 1872 Mr. Bottenfield was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Cowen, a daughter of John and Barbara (Hoover) Cowen, who were residents of Blair County and the parents of the following children: George and David, who were killed in the Civil War; Jacob; Harry; Catherine, who is the wife of George Shiffler; Louisa, who is the wife of D. S. Brumbaugh; Sarah, deceased; Mary; Nancy, who married H. D. Smith; and Edward H. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bottenfield, Nora B., who lives with her widowed mother in Williamsburg. Mr. Bottenfield was a member of the Dunkard church, but his widow and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church.

CLYDE E. BROWN,* a prominent member of the Blair County Bar, and one of the leading citizens of Altoona, Pa., was born June 28, 1867, in Bellefonte, Center County, Pa., but has been a resident of Blair County for about thirty-five years. He came to Altoona, when a lad, attended the public schools and the Williamsburg Normal, after which he studied law in the office of W. S. Hammond, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1894. He has since been located at Altoona, where he has established an extensive and profitable practice, and also practices largely in all of the courts of the state and the Federal courts. Mr. Brown also represents several of the old corporations and is actively interested in other enterprises outside of his profession. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and served on the Republican County Committee, of which he was secretary two years; he also served two terms as solicitor for the city school board. He is a member of

the Blair County Bar Association, the Eagles, Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of Pythias. On November 30, 1904, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Rachel A. Schmittle, of Huntington, Pa. They attend the Eighth Avenue M. E. Church of Altoona.

FREDERICK STIFFLER, a leading citizen of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., is one of the veteran dairymen of this section, having been identified with this industry for over a quarter of a century. His dairy farm comprises thirty-five acres and the business is conducted according to modern methods and sanitary regulations. He was born in Blair County, Pa., February 5, 1857, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth W. (Weaver) Stiffler.

James M. Stiffler was born in Bedford County, Pa., a son of Frederick Stiffler, also of Bedford County, but probably of German parentage. James M. Stiffler became a man of public importance in Blair County and in 1876 was elected sheriff and served in that office for three years, and he was also a member of the board of directors of the Blair County Home. Agriculture was his business but he was frequently called upon to serve in office and was best known to township and county in some public capacity. His death occurred January 31, 1908. He married Elizabeth W. Weaver, who was born in Blair County and died in 1887. Of their family of children there are five survivors, as follows: Frederick; Lavina, who is the wife of W. H. Good, of Logan Township; Martha M., who is the wife of Frederick Maxfield, of Omaha, Neb.; and George W. and Mary F., both of whom live in Allegheny Township.

When Frederick Stiffler was twelve years old, his parents moved from Newry to Allegheny Township, where he completed his education in the public schools and has continued to reside. He devotes his attention almost entirely to his dairy interests and operates a milk route through Altoona. In politics he is a stanch Republican and has frequently been chosen by his fellow citizens for public positions in which intelligence, tact and good judgment were required. For three years he served as road supervisor of his township and during one year of this period was president of the board, and he is now serving in his third term as a member of the school board, of which he is treasurer.

Mr. Stiffler married Miss Mary C. Delozier a daughter of the late John Delozier, of Frankstown Township, and eight of their eleven children still survive, as follows: John D., William G., Joseph O., Lois L., Ross C., Lee C., Mary F. and Winnifred M. Mr. Stiffler is a member of the Royal Order of Moose, at Altoona.

EMIL T. CHERRY, M. D., who stands foremost among the many able physicians and skillful surgeons in active practice at Altoona, was born in Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., January 13, 1863, and is a son of John W. and Henrietta (Brotherton) Cherry.

John W. Cherry, father of Dr. Cherry, was born in Logan Township, about 1840, where his parents, Anthony and Susanna (Kantner) Cherry, had been early settlers and became people of ample means. A number of their sons turned to agricultural pursuits but John W. learned the trade of cabinetmaking and conducted a shop and was one of the oldest undertakers at Altoona for many years. He married Henrietta Brotherton, a daughter of John and Mary Brotherton, and they had the following children born to them: Blair, Annie, Laura M., Jennie, Emil T., Ella, Oscar and Roy. Annie married J. S. Leisenring, vice president of the Second National Bank of Altoona and a prominent attorney. Laura M., now deceased, was the wife of Dr. Charles B. Elliott.

Emil T. Cherry attended school in Logan Township and later the Altoona High School, after which he studied dentistry with the late Dr. John W. Isenberg. After two years of study of dental surgery, the young man decided to turn his attention to materia medica, and then placed himself as a student under the direction of his brother-in-law, Dr. C. B. El-

EMIL T. CHERRY, M. D.

liott. When fully prepared, he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and there was graduated in 1884. He practiced for two years in that city and also served in the college dispensary for a time, after which he returned to his native state and for two years was established at Madera, in Clearfield County, following which he came to Altoona. This beautiful mountain city has been his field of effort ever since. He has been identified with many movements looking to the improvement of general health conditions and has often contributed large portions of his valuable time to these public-spirited efforts. His professional connection is with the medical organizations of county, state and country, while he is fraternally affiliated with several beneficiary bodies.

Dr. Cherry was married April 30, 1889, to Miss Lucetta T. Isett, a daughter of John D. and Margaret S. Isett, of Huntingdon County, Pa., and they have one daughter, Lucetta M., who is the wife of Charles M. Rhoades. Dr. Cherry's residence and office are situated at No. 1623 Eighth Avenue, Altoona.

CAPT. JAMES S. SHOLLAR, who served with credit in the Civil War, is now living in retirement at Williamsburg, Pa., where for many years he followed carpentering and contracting, and has been a resident of this borough since 1857. He was born April 11, 1842, in Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Jacob N. and Julia (White) Shollar. The father was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and the mother of Huntingdon County. He was the youngest of six children born to his parents, namely; Christopher, Margaret, Martin, Nancy, Thomas and James S.

James S. Shollar was educated in the common schools of the county and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed in connection with contracting ever since. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted for three months' service with the 3rd Pa., Vol. Inf., then enlisted for nine months with the 125th Infantry, and his third enlistment was with the 208th Pa. Inf., being advanced from the ranks to the captaincy of his company and serving in that capacity one year. He is politically identified with the Republican party and has served three years in the town council. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 474 of Williamsburg. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On December 27, 1863, Capt. Shollar married Miss Isabel Cooper, a daughter of Samuel Cooper, who was a carpenter by trade and a well known resident of Williamsburg. She is one of the following children born to her parents: James; Isabel; Louis; Thaddeus, who died during the Civil War; Samuel and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Shollar have reared the following children: Guy, who is engaged in carpentering at Altoona; Juniata, who is the wife of Aaron Snyder; Archie and Charles, twins; Frederick, who is an architect at Altoona; and Bessie, who is the wife of Floyd Koble.

THOMAS C. PARSONS,* one of the leading business men and representative citizens of Altoona, Pa., who carries on an extensive real estate, loan and investment business, was born in Center County, Pa., in 1854. He was reared and educated in that county, and after coming to Blair County clerked in a general store at Altoona for five years. He then embarked in business for himself, conducting a general store with well merited success for 25 years. Later he engaged in his present line of business, in which he has been highly successful. He handles his own real estate, and deals largely in loans and investments. Mr. Parsons was joined in marriage with Frances T. McGlathery (now deceased) and of their union was born one son, T. Chester Parsons, who is employed as time keeper for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Parsons holds membership with the First Presbyterian Church, and is now serving as a member of its board of trustees.

FRANK J. MOLLOY, owner and proprietor of the Hotel Franklin, which is located at No. 904 Seventeenth Street, Altoona, Pa., has been in the hotel business for himself for the past twelve years, and previous to that time was engaged in the business with his father. He was born October 11, 1872, at Altoona, Pa., a son of Francis P. and Margaret (Murphy) Molloy, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Cambria County, Pa. The father was politically a Democrat ,and served in all the branches of the Altoona Council, and was the last fire chief of the volunteer fire department. Both parents are now deceased and buried at Altoona. They were parents of the following children: Ella R., who is the wife of John E. Purcell; Harry J., who is deceased; John E.; Margaret; Edna; and William Donnick, who is deceased.

Frank J. Molloy attended the parochial schools of Altoona, then graduated from St. Vincent's College, which was conducted by the Benedictine Fathers, at Latrobe, Pa. After finishing his schooling he was employed as a clerk at the Logan House for two years, then bought out Jacob Lusch and engaged in the bottling business, operating under the firm name of Molloy and Dunphy. He later assisted his father in managing the Hotel Franklin, and since the death of his father, has been sole proprietor of same. In politics Mr. Molloy is independent, and is fraternally a member of the B. P. O. E. and the F. O. E. In June, 1902, Mr. Molloy married Mollie Dunphy, who is a daughter of Francis and Johanna (Carroll) Dunphy, who were residents of this city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Molloy are members of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

WILLIAM A. PATTON was born at Union Furnace, Huntingdon County, Pa., on October 21, 1849, a son of George W. and Mary (Burket) Patton, the former of whom was born in 1817 and died in 1882 and was a prominent citizen of Blair County. His mother was born in 1825 and died in 1856. Mr. Patton received his education in the schools of Altoona, finishing with a course in the High School. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the General Superintendent's office, Altoona, January 11, 1865, was transferred to Philadelphia in December, 1871, and was appointed chief clerk in the office of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, General Manager, on August 1, 1872, and remained with him in that capacity while Mr. Cassatt filled the positions of General Manager, Third vice-president and First vice-president.

Upon Mr. Cassatt's resignation as First vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Patton was transferred to the president's department, and on April 1, 1884, appointed by the board of directors, general assistant. On February 10, 1897, he was appointed assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, acting in the same capacity with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, West Jersey & Seashore Railroad and Northern Central Railway Companies. On May 24, 1884, he was elected vice-president of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company, and upon the resignation of Mr. A. J. Cassatt to accept the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Patton was, on June 14, 1899, elected president, which position he fills in addition to his official connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On August 30, 1899, he was elected general chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad Department, Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia. He is also a director of The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, a member of the board of trustees of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, president Board of Trustees St. John's Orphanage, which was founded by the late John Edgar Thomson for the care and education of daughters of employes of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. killed in the service, director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia and a member of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North

America, as well as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and other organizations.

Mr. Patton married in Philadelphia on December 13, 1876, Katharine Jane Linn, a daughter of John Atcheson Linn, a native of Perry County, Pa., and afterwards a well known citizen of Philadelphia. They had one child, John Linn Patton, born October 13, 1883, died October 6, 1900, who at the time of his death was a member of the Sophomore Class (1903), Princeton University.

Mr. Patton resides at Radnor, Delaware County, Pa. He has two brothers, T. Blair Patton, of Huntingdon, Pa., and J. Howard Patton, of Greensburg, Pa., and one sister, Mrs. Harold A. Freeman, of St. David's, Pa.

H. G. HAIR, manager of the mercantile business of D. M. Bare & Company, at Roaring Spring, Pa., and a citizen of high personal standing and public importance, was born at Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., December 20, 1859, and is a son of Samuel R. and Margaret (Smith) Hair, both of old settled families of this section of Pennsylvania.

H. G. Hair attended the schools of Woodbury until he was about seventeen years of age and then came to Roaring Spring and here entered the mercantile house of Morrison, Bare & Cass, as a clerk, and has practically been identified with the same ever since, having continued when the old firm was merged into the present one of D. M. Bare & Company. Growing up, as it were, in this house, Mr. Hair has made its interests his own and has the satisfaction of knowing that his fidelity is appreciated. D. M. Bare & Company are interested in many of the leading enterprises of Roaring Spring and their department store, under Mr. Hair's able management, is one of the most satisfactory. It is a large concern and carries an immense stock of first class goods, including carpets, linoleum, oil cloth, wall paper, hardware, queensware, wood and willow ware, groceries, dry goods, notions, shoes, rubbers, gents' furnishing goods and clothing for men and boys. Mr. Hair requires the assistance of about ten people. He is interested in the Roaring Spring Bank as one of its directors. He is identified with the Republican party and has frequently served in civic offices with credit to the borough, having been a member of its first council and subsequently serving in the same body. His interest in schools and churches is that of an upright and honorable citizen, broad minded and intelligent in his outlook on life.

Mr. Hair was married to Miss Fannie C. Lorenz, of Leamersville, Pa., and they have five children: Gerald B., Edward C., Mary, Wilfred and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Hair are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the board of trustees.

JACOB S. CARPER, one of North Woodbury Township's respected citizens, who has resided near Martinsburg since the spring of 1905, is a member of an old Bedford County family. He was born in Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., December 4, 1837. His father, Jacob Carper, was born in the East, but his mother, Elizabeth (Smith) Carper, belonged to an old settled Bedford family.

Jacob Carper died in Bedford County in 1890 and his children were as follows: Margaret and Elizabeth, both residing in Bedford County; Philip and Jacob S., both residing in Blair County; Samuel, living in Bedford County; William and David, both residing in Blair County; Mary, widow of Isaac Kauffman, living in Bedford County; Elias, living in Blair County; John, making his home in Nebraska; and Daniel and Fannie, both of whom are deceased.

When Jacob S. Carper was a boy it was not so easy to acquire a good education, there being no excellent school system as at present and country boys, as a rule, having to help on the farm at an early age. As opportunity was afforded him Mr. Carper

went to school and later in life did all he could as president of the Taylor Township School Board, to bring an education within the reach of every child. He continued to reside in Bedford County until in the seventies, when he moved into Blair County and settled in Taylor Township. There he became a leading citizen and successfully carried on farming and stock raising until 1905, when he retired and located on his place near Martinsburg.

In December, 1868, Mr. Carper was married to Miss Elizabeth Falkner, (was born November 2, 1837) a daughter of John Falkner, who was once a prominent citizen of Henrietta. Mr. and Mrs. Carper had one daughter, Rosanna, who is now deceased. Mrs. Carper died in March, 1907. She was a good, Christian woman, an active worker in the Church of God to which she and husband had long belonged, he being one of the elders of the church.

JOHN K. PATTERSON, deceased, formerly a leading member of the Altoona bar and a citizen who was equally prominent in politics and business in this section, was born at Newry, Blair County, Pa., September 15, 1857, and died in the midst of his usefulness, September 29, 1901, at his home at Altoona.

Thomas Patterson, father of the late John K. Patterson, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland. In 1854 he came to America and in the course of years acquired valuable farming land near Newry, in Blair County, Pa. He married Isabella McConaghy, who was born in Ireland in 1820. They were members of the Presbyterian church at Newry, Thomas Patterson being one of the elders for a number of years.

John K. Patterson was reared on the homestead near Newry and attended the village schools and later Hollidaysburg Academy. His first venture into business was in the capacity of fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He faithfully performed the duties of this position for three years although he knew it was but a temporary one, for he was ambitious for a professional career. Being well educated he made up his mind to turn his acquired knowledge to account and began to teach school, in which he was successful and continued thus engaged for six years. By that time he was prepared to begin the study of law and became a student in the office of Attorney N. P. Mervine, at Altoona, being admitted to the bar of Blair County, June 20, 1887. From that time until the close of his active life, Mr. Patterson continued in practice, soon winning a leading position at the county bar. Aside from his profession, Mr. Patterson had numerous business interests and at one time was the largest tax-payer in the city. He was ever an enterprising and public spirited citizen. In early manhood he had identified himself with the Republican party and frequently served as a member of the common and select council of Altoona, but seldom accepted county or state offices, prefering to show loyalty to his party and friends merely as a private citizen.

On October 22, 1890, Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Margaret Hegarty, a daughter of Oliver Hegarty, of Altoona. Mrs. Patterson resides in a very attractive home situated at No. 414 Sixth Avenue, Altoona. In the death of Mr. Patterson, the Third Presbyterian church of this city lost a valued member and liberal supporter. He was identified with Portage Lodge No. 220, F. & A. M.

JOSEPH S. AKE, who is one of Woodbury Township's most highly respected citizens is also one of the most substantial, being the owner of 435 acres of valuable land. He was born October 20, 1820, in Catherine Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Vinache) Ake.

The parents of Mr. Ake were natives of Blair County, but were of Prussian parentage. They were people of good standing, owned their homestead and supported the Methodist Episcopal church. They had eight children:

JOSEPH S. AKE FAMILY GROUP

William, Henry, Joseph S., Catherine, Rosanna, Elizabeth, Clara and Martin.

When Joseph S. Ake was a boy, school opportunities were not so general as at the present day but his advantages were as good as were those of any of his companions. When he was nineteen years of age he started out to manage a farm for himself and in 1840 he settled on his present farm in Woodbury Township. During many years while he was in the prime of manhood, he carried on extensive farm operations and through thrift, prudence and industry, became a man of ample fortune. He has always been regarded with respect by his fellow-citizens and can look back over a long, peaceful and useful life.

Mr. Ake married Miss Margaret Cahill, a daughter of Leonard and Rachel Cahill. Her father was a prominent farmer in this section and he and wife were of Irish ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Ake the following children were born: Sophia M., who is the wife of D. J. F. Arnold and they have one son, Harvey Arnold; and P. W., who manages his father's large property. P. W. Ake married Mary Deffenbaugh, a daughter of James E. and Elizabeth Ann Deffenbaugh, and they have four children, as follows: James Howard, who is pastor of the Methodist church at Berwick, Pa.; Anna, who is the wife of David Chalmer Stone, of Williamsburg; and Harry F., and Joseph Edgar.

J. A. BENDER, proprietor of Hotel Colma, which is located at No. 1700 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, Pa., has engaged in this business since April, 1906, and was born in this borough, November 13, 1872, a son of Anthony and Catherine (Harmon) Bender. His father was a native of Germany, and the mother a native of Blair County, Pa. They were parents of the following children: William, John A., Charles P., Oscar, Catherine, Emma, Mary, Lewis, and Joseph.

Mr. Bender was reared and has always lived in Altoona, and during his early manhood clerked in a grocery store in this borough, but later worked seven years as a sheet iron worker for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has been engaged in the hotel business in this city since April 1906, now being proprietor of Hotel Colma. In 1905 Mr. Bender was united in marriage with Chloe Kephart, at Milwaukee, Wis., although she also is a native of Blair County, Pa. In politics Mr. Bender takes an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and is fraternally identified with the L. O. O. M. and the Owls. He is a member of the Catholic church.

DAVID K. RAMEY,* deceased, for many years one of Altoona's capitalists and one of the largest lumber manufacturers in the State of Pennsylvania, is survived by many of those who witnessed his development from the comparatively humble position of a carpenter's apprentice to a high station in the building trades and labor to that of one of the great captains of industry of modern times. He was born at Tyrone Forge, Blair County, Pa., October 8, 1821, and died at Altoona, March 20, 1904. His parents were Frederick and Martha (Keller) Ramey.

Frederick Ramey was born in Alsace-Loraine, then part of France, a son of Francis Ramey, who, it is said, was exiled from his native land on account of speaking the hated German tongue. In 1788 Francis Ramey and his family came to America. In his early years Frederick Ramey worked as a foundryman and such was his occupation at the time his son, David K., was born. Later he bought land in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., where he lived until his death in 1865. He was loyal to his adopted country and served under Commodore Perry, in the War of 1812. In 1807 he married Martha Keller and they had ten children. They were members of the German Lutheran church.

David K. Ramey remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age when he became apprenticed to the allied trades of carpenter and house builder and worked at the same at Hollidaysburg from 1840 until 1865, in the latter year coming to Altoona. Here he

operated a planing mill for nine years, after that being extensively and successfully engaged in the lumber business, which included the purchase of immense timber tracts in different parts of the country and this subsequently led to investments in mines and other properties. For many years his interests were large in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Nebraska and Kansas. Ere he reached middle life he was recognized as an able and astute business man. He was much more. With his exceptional business qualifications he combined a large measure of public spirit together with a profound and active religious faith that impelled him to aid both in the upbuilding of civic enterprises and also in the founding and supporting of philanthropic and religious ones.

Thus he was interested financially and otherwise in the Altoona electric street car line and other important concerns directly beneficial to the general public; was a stockholder and one of the organizers of the Altoona Iron Company, and also, on occasion, took time out of his busy life to serve on the city council, where his experience and judgment made his advice exceptionally useful. He was one of the first to encourage the establishing of the Altoona Hospital, gave liberally in the beginning and continued until his death to serve on its board of directors. His deep, genuine and conscientious attachment to the Evangelical Lutheran church and to its various branches of educational work, was evidenced in innumerable ways. He was a strong advocate of temperance and throughout life set an example of exemplary living that left a lasting impress.

David K. Ramey was married February 22, 1844, to Mrs. Catherine (Leamer) White, widow of Gaston White. She died April 28, 1863. The following children were born to this union: Frederick, who now lives retired at No. 1109 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona; Jennie R., who is the widow of Henry B. Huff, and resides at No. 1112 Eighth Avenue, Altoona; Susan, who is the wife of T. Blair Patton, formerly postmaster at Altoona; Samuel S. B., now deceased, who was formerly in the insurance business at Altoona, and is survived by his widow, who resides at No. 2009 W. Chestnut Street, Altoona; Catherine, who is the wife of William W. Wingard, of Altoona; and one that died in infancy. Mr. Ramey's second marriage, in August, 1865, was to Mrs. Anna R. (Knight) Brewer and five children were born to them, namely: Bertha, Lorene, Alice, Annie Rebecca and David W. Bertha is the wife of W. L. Pennock, a well known contractor at Altoona. Lorene is the wife of Lieut. John S. Fair, an officer in the U. S. Army. Alice is the wife of W. L. Nicholson, who is in the insurance business at Altoona. Annie R. is the wife of R. M. Snyder and they reside with her mother. W. L. Nicholson has charge of the insurance affairs concerned with the Ramey estate, while T. B. Patton, now a resident of Huntingdon, Pa., where he is superintendent of the reformatory, is the executive of this large estate. Mrs. Ramey resides in one of the handsome homes for which Altoona is justly noted, it being situated at No. 1216 Twelfth Avenue. The family has been socially prominent for years. They are attendants of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Altoona.

BENJAMIN F. SHOEMAKER, whose valuable farm of 100 acres, lying in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., is devoted to farming and stock raising, is a representative citizen of this section and an honored survivor of the great Civil War. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., September 6, 1843, and is a son of John and Hannah (Sevets) Shoemaker, both of whom were born also in Somerset County.

Benjamin F. Shoemaker was six years old when his parents moved to Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., and there he grew to manhood and obtained his education in the district schools. In August, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. C, 110th Pa. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and remained a brave, willing, efficient soldier and brought credit on the

Federal blue on many a battlefield before he received his final and honorable discharge, on July 3, 1865. The battle of Winchester, Va., in March, 1862, was the first of a long series of important engagements in which he took part which included: Fort Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. At the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox, his command was not far distant from the famous meeting place of Generals Grant and Lee. Mr. Shoemaker was promoted to the rank of second sergeant of his company as a reward of faithful service. He is a valued member of Lieut. Lower Post, No. 82, G. A. R., at Roaring Spring, in which he has served as vice commander.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Shoemaker returned to Bedford County and remained there until 1871, when he came to Blair County and settled in Taylor Township, and in 1899 came to his present farm, near Ore Hill. Mr. Shoemaker devotes considerable attention to his stock interests, growing a fine grade of cattle and also horses.

Mr. Shoemaker has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Teeter and after her death he married Miss Sarah Bulger, who, at death, was survived by one daughter, Sarah. His third marriage was to Miss Leah Kauffman, who was born in Bedford County, a daughter of the late Michael Kauffman, of Taylor Township, and they have two sons: Warren and Jesse. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker are members of the Church of God, at Woodbury, Pa. He is a Republican in his political views but has never accepted any office except that of school director in which he served one term. Mr. Shoemaker is an example of a successful self made man, and he is respected and esteemed by his neighbors and fellow citizens.

B. J. CLARK, chief of the police department of Altoona, Pa., and one of the leading politicians of the Democratic party in this section, was born May 14, 1865, at Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Bernard Clark, who was a native of West Ireland. The father came to America and located in Hollidaysburg in 1854, where he helped to build furnaces. In 1891 he came to Altoona, where his death occurred July 4, 1904.

B. J. Clark was reared in Hollidaysburg and obtained his educational training in the Catholic Sisters' schools and the common schools of that city and at Gaysport. Early in life he began working in the blast furnaces, and also was employed in the rolling mills and the Gaysport Foundry and Machine Shops, and in 1887 came to Altoona, where he spent some time working in the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1893 he was appointed special officer of the police force, but the following year returned to the railroad shops where he worked continuously until 1908, at which time he was appointed chief of the police department. He is politically a Democrat, and was chairman of the Blair County Democratic Committee at the time State Treasurer Berry was elected and carried Blair County by 600 majority. He has also served on the board of Health, and the board of Water Commissioners, resigning the latter position to accept his present office. Chief Clark is fraternally a member of the Heptasophs, the Eagles and the Moose, and his religious connection is with the Sacred Heart Catholic Church. In 1887 Chief Clark was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Susie Hufford of Bedford County, Pa., and they have sons, namely: Robert E., Charles S., John W., Bernard H. and Thomas Allen.

SAMUEL MOYER, whose excellent farm of 161 acres lies in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., February 12, 1854, and is a son

of George and Elizabeth (Shontz) Moyer. The parents of Mr. Moyer were well known and highly respected people of Huntingdon County, where the father engaged in farming. They were members of the Reformed church. They had the following children: Margaret, who married Jonathan Brindle; John; Daniel; Mary, who married Isaac Long; Christopher; Jacob; Nancy, who married Anthony Cunningham; George; Samuel; Benjamin; William and Scott.

Samuel Moyer obtained a district school education. Farming has been his business since reaching man's estate and he is well qualified to meet any condition pertaining to agricultural matters. He bought his farm in Woodbury Township from George G. Patterson, paying a fair price as it had already been improved. He cultivates the usual grains of this section, raises some stock and has abundant orchards.

In 1892, Mr. Moyer was married to Miss Laura Garner, a daughter of A. B. Garner, whose other children were: Harry, Daniel, Albert, Norah, Charles and Ada. All survive except Norah, who was the wife of David Kiler. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer have four children: Frederick, William, Nellie and Robert. They are memberes of the Reformed church. Mr. Moyer casts his vote with the Republican party.

WILLIAM HENRY WYERMAN, a well known citizen of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., has resided on his farm of sixty-eight acres, situated near Duncansville, for about twenty years, and was born in this township, July 18, 1857. His parents were John and Mary B. (Balheimer) Wyerman.

Both parents of Mr. Wyerman were born in Germany and came to America as young people. After their marriage they settled permanently in Allegheny Township, Blair County, where they followed an agricultural life and became well known and respected residents. The father was a Democrat in politics and for several years prior to his death was a member of the Lutheran church. Of the children born to John and Mary B. Wyerman, five survive, namely: Catherine, who is the widow of John Turnbaugh, of Allegheny Township; George W., who lives in Iowa; Caroline E., who is the wife of E. M. Clapper, of Allegheny Township; William Henry; and David A., who is a resident of Logan Township.

William Henry Wyerman grew to manhood in Allegheny Township, where he has always lived. After he was eighteen years of age he worked for himself at public works about seventeen years and then worked as a farmer, and in the course of years became possessed of the excellent farm on which he carries on dairying in addition to general farming. Mr. Wyerman married Miss Mary E. Caltabaugh, a daughter of the late Charles Caltabaugh, of Allegheny Township, and they have had nine children born to them: Maud E., Albert R., Luther E., Olive R., Harold R., Mildred G., Charles L., Paul K., and one who is deceased. Mr. Wyerman and wife are members of the Lutheran church of Duncansville, in which he was formerly a deacon. In politics he is a Democrat.

LOUIS SIGRIST, one of Altoona's best known German-American citizens, and proprietor of the Sixth Ward Hotel, situated at Nos. 714-16 Seventeenth Street, Altoona, was born in Germany, August 24, 1865, the second in a family of four children born to Morris and Elizabeth Sigrist, who never came to America.

When fifteen years of age, Mr. Sigrist crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the United States and came immediately to Altoona, and this city has continued to be his home. During the larger part of his business life he bas been connected in some capacity with the hotel business and thoroughly understands it. For two years prior to coming to the Sixth Ward Hotel, he managed the Union Exchange Hotel and came from there to his present property in 1907. He has a commodious and well-kept-up building, with twelve sleeping rooms and all modern conveniences. The Germans have an established reputation for fine cooking and Mr.

EDWARD HAIR

Sigrist gives his guests the best that is on the market.

Mr. Sigrist married Miss Elizabeth Crum, a daughter of Casper Crum, of Hollidaysburg, and they have the following children: Marie, Margaret, Anna, Louis, Jr., Joseph, Agnes and George. Marie is the wife of Rudolph Ernest and they have one daughter, Marie. Mr. Sigrist and family attend the Roman Catholic church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he is identified with the order of Eagles.

EDWARD HAIR, a highly respected and widely known retired citizen of Roaring Spring, Pa., of which place he has been a resident for thirty-six years and during this period has been prominently connected with its business and public affairs, was born in Bedford County, Pa., April 28, 1850, and is a son of Samuel R. and Margaret (Smith) Hair. The Hairs and the Smiths were early settlers in Bedford County, and many representatives of these families still are numbered with that county's best citizenship.

Edward Hair attended school in his native place until he was seventeen years of age and then became a clerk in a general store and after several years of experience, became manager of a store at Baker's Summit, for C. R. Stover, and remained four years. In 1874 he came to Roaring Spring and embarked in a general mercantile and drug business, in which he continued until February, 1910, when he sold out to Dr. W. M. Eldon, of Roaring Spring. In politics, Mr. Hair is a Democrat and he was appointed postmaster at Roaring Spring during the first administration of President Cleveland and served over four years in that office. Mr. Hair enjoys a large amount of public confidence and to find out how long he has served Roaring Spring in the office of treasurer, it is necessary to go back to the date of its organization as a borough, in 1888. He has been a director in the Roaring Spring Bank since the founding of this sturdy financial institution.

Mr. Hair married Miss Elizabeth Pote, of Baker's Summit, and they have one daughter, Mabel, who is the wife of Frederick Garver, of Roaring Spring. He is identified fraternally with the order of Odd Fellows at Roaring Spring, and with the Masons, belonging to the Chapter at Hollidaysburg and the Commandery and Shrine at Altoona. Mr. Hair is justly numbered with the representative men of this section.

GERMAINE CASANAVE,* one of Altoona's representative business men, a capitalist and leading citizen, conducts the largest harness, saddlery and horse furnishing goods establishment in all Central Pennsylvania and has additional business interests in this section. He was born at Escott, France, April 23, 1848, and is a son of John F. and Julia (Casaurancq) Casanave.

The parents of Mr. Casanave were natives and lifelong residents of France. The father was a man of intellect and education and for many years was a school teacher. Both he and wife were worthy members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, and two of these came to America and made their permanent homes here.

Germaine Casanave was educated in the schools of his native province and then learned the saddlery and harnessmaking trade. His older brother, Francis D. Casanave, had emigrated to America in 1863. In 1870 Germaine decided to follow his example and in that year landed at the port of New York and from there came to Altoona, Pa. In the spring of 1871 he established himself in the harness and saddlery business in a modest way, and from that beginning his present large business has been built up. His store and manufactory at No. 1213 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, has several times been enlarged and its capacity increased in order to meet the demands of trade, and for a number of years his has been the leading house in its line in this section. Mr. Casanave has kept fully abreast

with the times and his stock is complete in every particular. While many pieces of improved machinery have been introduced since the business was established, Mr. Casanave still superintends all the work and is as particular with every bit of finished product as he was when it was all his own handiwork. He has been an astute business man and has acquired a large amount of valuable realty at Altoona and has vastly improved some sections through attractive building. He erected the handsome brick block on Eleventh Street, which bears his name, and also his fine private residence at No. 1105 Thirteenth Avenue. He is identified with the Republican party but has always declined public office.

Mr. Casanave was married at Altoona in 1871, to Miss Mary M. Kurtz, who died October 24, 1886, and was survived by four children: Nicholas J., Anthony J., Joseph D. and Mary J. Mr. Casanave and children are members of St. John's Catholic Church at Atloona.

JAMES R. HUMES, M. D., the leading physician and surgeon at Hollidaysburg, who is a practitioner in the Homeopathic School of Medicine, has been a resident of this city for some thirty-five years and during this time has thoroughly identified himself with her interests. He was born in Allegheny County, Pa., October 18, 1847, and is a son of John V. and Elizabeth (Randolph) Humes.

John V. Humes, father of Dr. Humes, was one in a family of ten sons and he was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. His father was James Humes, who was also born in Westmoreland County. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry but since the days of the great-grandfather, has been of Pennsylvania. James Humes moved from Westmoreland to Allegheny County with his family and the present village of Tarentum stands on a part of his old farm, where he died in 1865, aged seventy-two years. For many years John V. Humes engaged in farming in Allegheny County and then retired to Tarentum. He was a man of high standing in his community and frequently was elected to local offices. He married Elizabeth, who was a daughter of Obediah Randolph, of Welsh extraction. They were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James R. Humes was educated in the common schools near his father's farm and in Tarentum Academy, later attending Curry Institute, Pittsburg. Four years of school teaching followed and he then entered upon the study of medicine with a well known practitioner at Tarentum and from there matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated with his degree in the class of 1874. With the exception of a few months of practice at Etna, in Allegheny County, Dr. Humes' whole period of professional effort has been spent at Hollidaysburg. In the early days his school of medicine met with much opposition from the older system and the education of the people along more progressive lines required time, perseverance and professional skill. Dr. Humes has long been recognized as an able practitioner and has gained not only the full confidence of the public, but for many years has maintained very cordial relations with other medical men, the scientific studies of each making the division between the two great schools much less than formerly. Dr. Humes is located at No. 212 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. He is a member of all the leading medical organizations of the country and at times contributes to their literature.

Dr. Humes was first married on June 6, 1876, to Miss Martha M. Huey, of Tarentum, who died August 4, 1901, survived by two children: Inez A. and John H. Dr. Humes was married a second time, on February 4, 1904, to Miss Margaret Stewart, a daughter of James Stewart, of Altoona, Pa. Dr. Humes is identified with the Republican party and has always taken an interest in

its success as well as in the welfare of the city in which his chosen home has been made. He has served several times as a member of the city council and has advocated many improvements of a public character, particularly along educational and sanitary lines. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Mountain Commandery, and is also a prominent Odd Fellow.

CALVIN GRANT SAUER, general manager, secretary, and treasurer of a large department store at Williamsburg, Pa., was born August 31, 1869, in Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of George and Mandilla Sauer.

George Sauer was a native of Germany and in 1855 came to the United States and located in Bedford County, Pa. In 1872 he came to Roaring Spring, Blair County, Pa., and for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits, but spent the last twenty years of his life in retirement. He was politically identified with the Republican party, and was religiously a member of the Reformed church. The parents of our subject reared the following children: Calvin Grant; Anna, who is the wife of John B. Miller; Raymond G.; and Norman F.

Calvin Grant Sauer is one of the leading business men of Williamsburg, and was one of the organizers of the store of which he is now manager and is also secretary and treasurer of same. Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate of South Bethlehem, is the largest stockholder of the company. For twenty years before coming to Williamsburg, Mr. Sauer was engaged in a general mercantile business at Altoona, under the firm name of Sauer Bros. and at present is senior member of that firm, doing business at No. 1314 Eighth Avenue. In 1908 the firm erected a building at the cost of $25,000, and they handle everything found in a modern mercantile establishment. The junior member of that firm is Raymond G. Sauer, who has charge of the Altoona business. The store is located in a building, which was built in 1895 and 1896, and occupies three rooms on the first and second floors each, the third floor of the building being devoted to the opera house of the borough, and it has a seating capacity of 1,100 people.

Mr. Sauer was married in 1896 to Mary A. Nease, of Washington, who is a daughter of Jacob and Abigail Nease, who came here from Washington County, Pa. Mr. Sauer is politically a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Reformed Church.

WALTER J. HAMOR, city clerk of Altoona, Pa., and a very popular official, has his office in the City Hall and has been a resident of Altoona since 1882. He was born at Allegheny, Allegheny County, Pa., April 4, 1865, and is a son of John W. and Mary (Campbell) Hamor. The great-grandfather of Mr. Hamor emigrated from Germany to America and settled in Northumberland County, Pa. From there moved his son, George Hamor, to Blair County, where he married and comfortably reared his family.

John W. Hamor, son of George and father of Walter J., was born and educated in Blair County. He learned the trade of nailer in Duncansville and followed it there and at Pittsburg until 1868, when he returned to Duncansville, where he worked until 1876, removing then to Northumberland County. Later, however, he came back to Duncansville, where he died in 1883. He was an intelligent and progressive man, took a hearty interest in politics, was identified with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows wherever he lived, and was a useful and representative citizen. He married Mary Campbell, who was born in 1844 and survived him. They had three children, Walter J. being the one son of the family. John W. Hamor and wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Walter J. Hamor learned the printing trade after graduating from the Northumberland High School, and worked in a Northumberland newspaper office until 1882, when he accepted the clerkship in the Altoona offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He continued his duties there until 1889, in the meanwhile fostering the hope of becoming the owner and proprietor of a journal of his own. In Sep-

tember, 1889, his opportunity came and he purchased the Sunday Graphic News, of which he was editor and proprietor. He enlarged other features and added a first class job office to his plant. As a journalist, Mr. Hamor became well and favorably known and he continued in active newspaper work until 1893. Always an active Republican, on that ticket Mr. Hamor was elected city clerk of Altoona in 1894 and has been reelected ever since, his efficiency being so generally recognized that no change is desired by his fellow citizens. In November, 1890, Mr. Hamor was married to Miss Addie Watson, of Tyrone, Pa., and they have one son, Charles McOmber, born in 1891. They reside at No. 1114 Sixteenth Avenue, Altoona. Mr. Hamor is a charter member of the Altoona lodge of Elks.

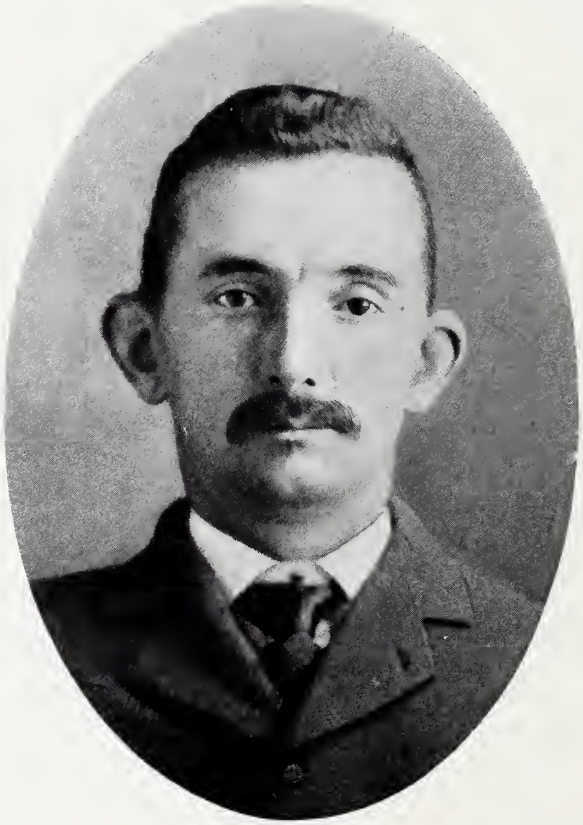
JOSEPH L. ISENBERG, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Williamsburg, Pa., for the past ten years, was born March 2, 1868, at Frankstown, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of S. H. and Adeline R. (Stewart) Isenberg, and a grandson of Abraham Isenberg. S. H. Isenberg was a miller by trade, a Republican in politics, and his religious connections was with the Presbyterian church. He was the father of the following children: Charles; Harry; Joseph; Jennie; Elsie; Mattie, who is the wife of Morris Tresse; and Gretta.

Joseph L. Isenberg was reared at Frankstown, and after a common school education, spent three years at Airy View Academy, at Port Royal, Juniata County, Pa., and then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1893. Dr. Isenberg first located in Cambria County, Pa., where he practiced medicine for three years, then spent four years at the Mines, Blair County, Pa., for the past ten years has been continuously and successfully engaged in folowing his profession at Williamsburg.

Dr. Isenberg was married in March, 1894, to Miss Ella M. Honner, who is a daughter of John and Sarah (Wilson) Honner, of Cambria County. Mrs. Isenberg is one of the following children born to her parents: Harry; J. C.; Anna, who is the wife of Thomas D. King; Mattie, deceased, who was the wife of Willard Irvin; and Ella M. Two sons have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Isenberg: Howard C. and Charles Meade. Dr. Isenberg is a member of Portage Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hollidaysburg, and of the I. O. O. F. of Williamsburg. In politics he is a Republican. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH STREHLE,* whose accidental death occurred on November 8, 1909, was one of Hollidaysburg's respected and valued citizens and was widely known. He was born April 24, 1868, at Augsburg, Bayern, Germany, where his parents lived and died. Two sisters and three brothers still reside there: Theresa, Elizabeth, Timothy, August and John Strehle.

Joseph Strehle attended school in his native place and then learned the trade of a baker at which he became an expert. In 1894 he came to America with confidence in himself as he knew that his skill would secure him a good living and he was not disappointed. He worked in several of the larger cities of the country and in 1904 reached Altoona, where he became foreman for the National Biscuit Company and remained several years. He then entered the employ of John Haller, a well established business man. From there he came to Hollidaysburg and purchased a bakery on Allegheny Street, which was then conducted by William Berckheimer, and when he took charge, he gave it the name of the Rising Sun Bakery. He possessed the practical knowledge and also the business faculty that made his venture a success and the demand for his goods increased until his trade extended all over the city. His finances increased and he reached the comfortable state so that a voyage back and forth betwen America and Germany did



HARRY F. PECK

not unduly tax his resources. He made three trips to his native land, and it was on the third visit that he was married, in Germany, December 7, 1902, to Miss Balbina Scheringer, who survives him, together with a little son and daughter, Joseph and Matilda.

Mr. Strehle was an excellent citizen, one who attended closely to his business and by his genial and frank manner made many friends. The distressing accident that resulted in his death was one of those sad but all too frequent misfortunes attendant upon rapid transportation. It occurred as he stepped off the rear platform of a car. He was a very heavy man, weighing some 240 pounds, and the jar, coming unexpectedly, threw him off his balance and he fell with such force that fatal results followed. The accident shocked the whole community. Mr. Strehle was affiliated with the Altoona Turngemeinde and the Frohsinn Singing Society. For years he was a consistent member of St. Michael's Catholic Church, in which a high requiem mass was celebrated on the day of the funeral, interment being made in Greenlawn Cemetery.

JEREMIAH W. BLACK, justice of the peace and a leading citizen of Canan Station, Blair County, Pa., was born here, June 20, 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Mary M. (Swoveland) Black.

Jacob Black and wife were both born in what was then Bedford County, but is now Blair County. He was a son of Adam Black, who was a pioneer in what is now Greenfield Township, Blair County, where he was a justice of the peace for many years and was identified also with the state militia. He died in 1851. His people were of German extraction. Jacob Black was born February 14, 1804, and died July 6, 1872. In 1831, with his wife, he removed to Allegheny Township and settled at the point now known as Canan Station, where he spent the remainder of his life. He engaged in farming and also conducted an inn, but gave up the hotel business in the year in which the railroad was put through. He was one of the reliable and representative men of the place and had done much toward its upbuilding. Of his children there are four survivors, namely: Adam S., who lives near Davenport, Ia.; John H., who resides at Duncansville; G. Samuel, who lives in Allegheny Township, and Jeremiah W., of Canan Station.

Jeremiah W. Black has passed his life among the old and familiar surroundings of childhood. After completing his period of school attendance, he engaged to some extent in farming and owns twelve acres of highly cultivated land. For a quarter of a century he has served in the office of justice of the peace and his public duties have served to make him acquainted with a large number of his fellow citizens. His decisions during this long period have very generally been upheld, while innumerable times he has succeeded in adjusting differences without further bitterness of feeling or recourse to a higher court. For six years he served as a member of the school board of Allegheny Township and for a portion of this period was president of the board. In his political views he is a Republican.

Mr. Black married Miss Catherine Shaffer, who was born in Somerset County, Pa., a daughter of Michael Shaffer, late of Pittsburg. Mrs. Black died June 20, 1904, leaving one son, Harry S. The latter married Esther Clapper, a daughter of Daniel Clapper, of Allegheny Township. Mrs. Catherine Black was a member of the First Lutheran Church at Altoona, to which Judge Black also belongs. He is a member of the Order of the Moose, at Altoona, and of Eldorado Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Eldorado, and formerly was connected with the Odd Fellows, at Altoona.

HARRY F. PECK, deceased, for many years was one of the public spirited and successful business men of Duncansville, Pa., and was closely identified with the best interests of this section. He was born at Broad Top, Huntingdon County, Pa., June 19, 1866, and died February 10, 1908, at Nevada, Mo., four

weeks after he reached there in search of health. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Carpenter) Peck, who still survive and reside at Duncansville, the former in his seventy-sixth and the latter in her seventy-first year.

Harry F. Peck was young when his parents moved to Hollidaysburg from Huntingdon County and there he attended school until he was sixteen years of age, when the family came to Duncansville, where he completed his education. He soon afterward embarked in business and in several different lines was equally successful, accumulating an ample fortune although he died a comparatively young man. He was interested to a considerable degree in the oil industry in Clarion County. At Duncansville he was engaged as a merchant for twenty years and for a short time served as postmaster. For a number of years and until his death, he was also interested in the marble and granite monument business, in partnership with the late John M. Keller, under the firm name of Peck & Keller. On the death of Mr. Keller he became sole proprietor and continued the business. His many interests led to an intimate acquaintance with a large number of his fellow citizens and the universal testimony of those who had known him either in business, official or social life was that his community, in his death, had lost a most worthy man.

On September 10, 1889, Mr. Peck was married to Miss Martha M. Diehl, who was born in Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., a daughter of Isaac and Rosanna (Mock) Diehl. Her father, who is now deceased, was born in Blair County. Her mother, who resides at Duncansville, is a native of Indiana County, Pa. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peck, both of whom are enjoying excellent educational advantages, the son, Frank J., being a student at Gettysburg College, and the daughter, Sarah R., attending Perkiomen Seminary at Pennsburg, Pa. Mr. Peck was an official in the Lutheran church at Duncansville. In politics he was a Republican and at times consented to serve on the borough school board, filling the positions of both president and treasurer of that body. His fraternal connections were with the Odd Fellows at Hollidaysburg and the Golden Eagles at Duncansville. The family now live at No. 611 Mulberry Street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

H. C. MADDEN, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Blair County Bar, has been identified with the legal profession of Altoona, Pa., since 1895. He was born in 1845, in the southern part of Huntingdon County, Pa., where he was reared and attended the common schools. After a preparatory course at the Academy of Tuscaroras, Mifflin County, Pa., he entered the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and there received a diploma for the practice of law, in 1869. He then spent one year in the practice of his profession in Jackson County, Ia., when, on account of ill health, he returned to Huntingdon County, Pa. In the fall of 1870 he located at Huntingdon, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1895, since which time he has been continuously and successfully engaged in following his profession at Altoona. He was a member of the well known law firm of Henisling, McNeal & Madden for two years, when Mr. McNeal retired and the firm of Henisling & Madden continued for two years, since which time Mr. Madden has conducted an office of his own. He was for several years district attorney of Huntingdon County, Pa.

In 1874 Mr. Madden was united in marriage with Martha Oswalt, to whom were born four children: Newton Byron Madden, engaged in the practice of law at Pittsburg, Pa.; Henry Eldon., employed with the Penn. R. R. Company; Robert Emmett, engaged in the plumbing business at Altoona, Pa., and Zoe, deceased.

WILLIAM M. PIPER, justice of the peace and one of the leading citizens of Duncansville, Pa., which has been his place of residence since 1892, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., November 17, 1840, and

is a son of James and Sarah (Stains) Piper, both of whom were natives of the same county, in which the grandfathers had been among the early settlers.

William M. Piper grew to manhood in the vicinity of Yellow Springs, Blair County, Pa., and he obtained his education in the public schools of Catherine Township. He then learned the blacksmith trade at Morrison's Cove, near Williamsburg, and later conducted his own shop at Yellow Springs, in Blair County, both before and after his service in the Civil War. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, 104th Pa. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. He was assigned to guard duty at Butler's Fort, between the Appomattox and James Rivers, for four months, and was later transferred to the outskirts of Petersburg, Va., and after the surrender of General Lee, was given police duty in the city of Norfolk. He was honorably discharged September 1, 1865. Mr. Piper returned then to Blair County and for some time continued his blacksmith business and then turned his attention to farming and for twenty-two years engaged in agricultural pursuits near Yellow Springs.

On February 2, 1862, Mr. Piper was married to Miss Eva J. Sorick, born near Williamsburg, Pa., a daughter of Valentine Sorick, and they have four children: John C., who lives in Frankstown Township; Valentine, who lives at Blairsville, Pa.; William R., who lives in Preston County, West Va.; and Eva J., who is the wife of Robert Knee, of Duncansville. Mr. and Mrs. Piper are members of the English Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican, although somewhat independent. As a justice of the peace he has been acceptable to his fellow citizens by whom he is regarded with sentiments of esteem. He is a member of James H. Gibney Post, G. A. R., No. 465, at Duncansville, of which he has been commander and is now serving as chaplain.

OSWALD A. AMIES,* deceased, whose name is enshrined as one of the heroes of the great Civil War, laid down his life on the field of Gettysburg, on that memorable July 3, 1863. Then only thirty years of age, prosperous in business, with a loving wife and devoted children to make life worth the living, nothing but pure patriotism could have influenced him and caused him to turn his back on the promises of a happy future and take up a burden by which his very life was almost hourly to be in jeopardy. He was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1833. His ancestors beyond his parents had been natives of France, but his father was born in Delaware. For many years the latter was engaged in the manufacture of paper at Brandywine, a suburb of Wilmington, but he later retired to Philadelphia and resided there until his death at the age of eighty-eight years.

Oswald A. was the eldest son. After leaving school he became the owner of the paper manufacturing business in which his father had been interested at Brandywine and he continued in that industry until 1861, when he offered his services as a soldier in answer to President Lincoln's first call for troops. He served for three months as a member of Co. D, 68th Pa. Reserves. By that time the sad fact was generally recognized that the war would be of long continuance and among those who reenlisted for the preservation of the Union, for three years, was Oswald A. Amies. His gallant career was cut short as noted above. Pilgrims will long visit the old battle field of Gettysburg. On Cemetery Ridge stand many monuments and the names inscribed on their shafts are truly honored ones, but the real cost of patriotism is known only to those in whose hearts are enshrined the memories of the loved ones who were its victims.

Oswald A. Amies was married in early manhood to Miss Elizabeth C. Mather, who survived him many years, dying at Philadelphia, her native city, in 1882. One son, Edwin M. Amies, has long been a very prominent citizen of Altoona, Pa., where he is engaged in the practice of law.

FREDERICK GLEICHERT, proprietor of the Hotel Schilling, a comfortable, well appointed hostelry located on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Tenth Street, Altoona, was born in Baden, Germany, January 6, 1860, and is a son of John J. and Mary (Stultz) Gleichert. The father of Mr. Gleichert is deceased, but the mother survives. He is the eldest of the family and has four brothers and two sisters: Christian; J. J., who is in the grocery business at Altoona; William; Harmon; Christianna, who is assistant superintendent of Tabitha Hospital, at Lincoln, Nebr; and Lena, who is at home.

Frederick Gleichert was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America and had no school advantages afterward. He worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from 1878 until 1897, when he embarked in the hotel business. For six years he ran the Germania Hotel and then rested for one year, in 1905 coming to the Hotel Schilling, of which he is a very popular host.

Mr. Gleichert was married in 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Bernd, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Sheets) Bernd, residents of Altoona, and they have the following children: Henry J., William F., Mrs. Catherine Conrad, Carl H., Lina, Frederick J., and Martha M. Mr. and Mrs. Gleichert are members of the German Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in politics and gives hearty support to the candidates of his party but desires no offices for himself. He is a member of the fraternal orders of Eagles and the Moose and belongs also to the Concordia Singing Society and the Altoona Turngemeinde Society.

JACOB S. WAREHAM, whose ninety-acre well improved farm is situated in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in Snake Spring Township, Bedford County, Pa., March 18, 1863, and is a son of Michael S. and Catherine (Snyder) Wareham.

Michael S. Wareham was born in Bedford County and was a son of Joseph Wareham, who was of English extraction and was a resident of Bedford County for a long time. Michael S. Wareham was a well known and substantial citizen of Bedford County, a good financier and a practical farmer. He was a Republican in his political sentiments and was a worthy member of the Brethren church. He married Catherine Snyder, who was born in Bedford County and came of German ancestry, and six of their children survive, namely: Elizabeth S., of Monroe Township, Bedford County; Margaret S., of Everett, Pa.; Jacob S.; Joseph S., of Martinsburg; Andrew S., of Snake Spring Township; and Mary S., of Everett, Pa. The father of the above family died March 10, 1894, and the death of the mother followed on April 18, of the same year.

Jacob S. Wareham attended the public schools in Bedford County in his youth and also very early began to learn the business of farming, to which he has devoted a large part of his attention ever since. He raises the usual grains of this section and also grows excellent stock. He came to his present farm in the spring of 1894 and all his surroundings indicate thrift and comfort.

Mr. Wareham was married February 27, 1890, to Miss Annie K. Mock, a daughter of David B. Mock, of Taylor Township, and eight children have been born to them, seven of whom survive: Susie M., John A., Mary K., Irvin A., David M., J. Paul and Jesse M. Mr. Wareham does not call himself a politician but he takes a good citizen's interest in the election of capable men to office and in the making of good laws for every class. He has served as school director in Taylor Township, and is one of the representative men of this section.

JAMES FRANKLIN MENTZER, a representative citizen of Frankstown, Pa., district health officer, resides in a comfortable home in the village and also owns four acres of valuable land. He was born at Loysburg, Bedford County, Pa., November 23, 1850, and is a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Working) Mentzer.

Jeremiah Mentzer was a miller by trade and followed the same through all his ac-

tive life. He lived retired for fifteen years prior to his death. He married Mary Working, who is also deceased. They were members of the Lutheran church. They had the following children: Charles; Mary, who is the widow of Oliver B. Fluke; James Franklin; Albert, of whom nothing has been heard since 1907; Irving; William Scott; George; Samuel and Emma.

James F. Mentzer obtained his education in the district schools and afterward taught school for one year and then went to Michigan, where he was clerk in a hotel at East Saginaw, for three years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and for three years engaged in farming and then became a miller and was engaged in the flour mill business for twenty-six years. He is now retired from active business pursuits.

On February 25, 1875, Mr. Mentzer was married to Miss Sarah A. Slippey, a daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Slippey, old residents of Frankstown who are now deceased. Mrs. Mentzer had four sisters, namely: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Morrison Lindsey; Rebecca, who is the wife of Irvin Mentzer; Blanche, who is the wife of Joseph M. Delozier; and Clara, who is the wife of William S. Reese.

Mr. and Mrs. Mentzer have two daughters: Elsie B., who is the wife of Grant McClelland; and Myrtle, who is the wife of Frank Geesey. Mr. Mentzer and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Republican in politics and has taken an active interest in township matters, for a long time serving on the school board and being its secretary at the present time. He is also the health officer of the district which includes Blair and Frankstown Townships. He is a member of Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., at Hollidaysburg; of the Commandery at Altoona, and of Jaffa Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Altoona.

WILLIAM B. HICKS, one of Altoona's successful young business men, who has been engaged at his chosen pursuits here for the past nine years, was born in Tyrone, Blair County, Pa., November 25, 1872. His father, Hon. J. D. Hicks, who is of Welsh descent, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. Since then he was admitted to practice law, becoming a leading attorney at the Blair County bar. He served his district for six years as a member of Congress and during his last term of service, was chairman of the committee on patents. On his mother's side of the house, Anna Mary Sparr, was the daughter of Isaac Sparr. She was born on Cedar Brook farm along Clover Creek, this county, which is the old Sparr homestead of four generations and now owned by her daughter, Mrs. Hattie W. Cadle, and son, the subject of this sketch. The Sparr family is of German ancestry and emigrated to this country about 1700. Mrs. Anna Sparr Hicks died suddenly of pneumonia at Tyrone in the Summer of 1875.

Mr. Hicks attended the Tyrone and Altoona public schools, finishing his educational training as a student for two years at the Pennsylvania State College. He then went into the newspaper work at Altoona at managing The News, a morning newspaper, and shortly after accepted a position in the employ of the New York World. Returning from New York City to Altoona, he commenced active business duties in conducting a fire insurance and steamship agency and acting as local press correspondent for several leading metropolitan daily newspapers, notably the New York World and Sun, Philadelphia Inquirer, Pittsburg Gazette-Times, Post and Dispatch and Chicago Tribune. As an insurance underwriter and steamship agent he has built up by energetic work, one of the largest agencies of the kind in central Pennsylvania. He represents many of the largest, old-line fire insurance companies in existence, and leading steamship lines of the world. In the capacity of a newspaper correspondent, Mr. Hicks has won distinction and is recognized as an able, forcible writer. He is a

director of the Phoenix Building & Loan association, of Altoona, Pa., a strong financial institution. On Cedar Brook farm, of which he is part owner, are located extensive limestone quarries, operated by the Pittsburg Limestone Company, an auxiliary to the United States Corporation. In politics, Mr. Hicks is an active Republican, giving his party earnest and intelligent support on all leading issues. He displays good business tact and his success attained against keen competition is deserved from being well earned.

On January 25, 1906, Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Martha S. Maize, daughter of Joseph and Anna Maize, of Altoona, and they reside in their own home which Mr. Hicks had built at No. 2107 Seventh avenue, this city, shortly before their marriage. Mr. Hicks is an attendant at the Second Methodist church of Altoona. He is a member of the Altoona Lodges Nos. 102, B. P. O. Elks, and 286, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

EDWARD N. ROOT, who has been actively engaged in the fire insurance business at Bellwood, Pa., since 1907, is a representative of several of the leading old line companies, and was previously for many years in the service of the Bell's Gap Railroad. He was born October 7, 1852, in Antis Township, Blair county, Pa., and is a son of John M. and Mary Ann (Nelson) Root.

Lemuel Root, great-grandfather of subject was a native and for many years a resident of the New England States and served in the Revolutionary war, after which he came to Blair County, Pa. He settled in Antis township, where he owned a large farm, on which he built a log cabin, and here spent his declining years, dying at the advanced age of 93 years. The gun which he carried in the Revolutionary war has been passed to the eldest son from generation to generation, and is now possessed by Lemuel Root, a second cousin of our subject and a son of Jacob Root, who was a son of Lemuel Root. John Root, grandfather of our subject, was born on the old homestead place in Antis township, then Huntingdon County, and after his second marriage moved to Ohio, where he owned considerable land near Gallion. He met an accidental death at the age of 68 years, being run over by a corn wagon.

John M. Root, father of Edward N., was born on the old home place and lived there practically all his life, returning here about one year after the family moved to Ohio. He was of English descent. After his marriage he left the home farm and during the greater part of his life followed the lumber business, and subsequently became the owner of a farm near Elizabeth Furnace. He spent the latter years of his active career in the service of the railroad acting as first night watchman for several years previous to entering the lumber business. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted for service in the war, in Company E., Sixth Penna. Cavalry, and served until its close. He then returned to lumbering for a time, after which he again went into the railroad business and continued with the company until seventy years of age, when he was entered on the company's retired list and so remained until his death seven years later.

John M. Root first married Mary Ann Nelson, who was born in Antis township, a daughter of James Nelson, who was of Scotch parentage. Of this union were born five children: Edward N.; Lemuel A., a resident of Bellwood; Luther, who died at Port Huron, Mich.; James, who died in infancy; and Mary Margaret (Mrs. Glasgow) who died in Bellwood. Mrs. Root died November 12, 1865, and was buried in Antis Cemetery. Mr. Root formed a second union December 31, 1867, with Mrs. Lydia H. West, and to them were born one son, John Preston Root, who resides in Ohio. Mr. Root died March 1, 1904, at Bellwood, and his second wife died July 20, 1902.

Edward N. Root grew to man's estate in Antis township, and after completing his education taught some eighteen terms in Clearfield, Center and Blair Counties, his last school being a subscription school. On March 29, 1879, he moved to what was then known as

EDWARD N. ROOT JOHN M. ROOT JOSEPH EUGENE ROOT

Bell's Mills, and on August 3, 1882 entered the railroad service. He was continuously in the service of the railroad until May 30, 1907, and was identified with the Bell's Gap Railroad as ticket and freight agent and weigh master at Bellwood, and continued as such until transferred to the Middle Division. At that time (Dec. 1888) a joint agency was established with the P. & N. W. R. R., after which he served as coal clerk until the time of his retirement from the service in May, 1907. He has since that time been actively engaged in the fire insurance business, representing several of the leading old line companies.

Mr. Root is a Democrat in politics, although inclined to be independent. For the past sixteen years he has been a member of the school board, and was a member of that body when the town was formed into a borough. He has been treasurer of the local fire company since its organization, August 18, 1891. Mr. Root is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum, the K. O. T. M. and the Sons of Veterans.

On December 26, 1876, Mr. Root married Mary Eleanor Iddings, who was born in the vicinity of Unionville, Center County, Pa., April 5, 1853, and died March 6, 1907. She was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Allen) Iddings, who were people of affluence and the owners of several valuable farms. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Root, namely: Joseph Eugene, born September 21, 1879, who graduated from Bellwood High School in 1898, and from the Pennsylvania State College in 1907, in the course of Civil Engineering, and is now an instructor in the University of Cincinnati, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Elsie Selma Richter of Cumberland, Md.; Margaret Elizabeth, born November 16, 1881, who graduated from the Bellwood High School in 1898 and from the Millersville State Normal in 1902, taking a later course in 1905, and who is now teaching in the public schools at Camden, N. J.; Alice Lydia, born June 22, 1884, who is the wife of George E. Wentz (they residing with Mr. Root); and Ruth Isabella, born October 23, 1893, who is now a senior in the Bellwood High School. The religious connection of the family is with the Lutheran church.

ANDREW C. BIDDLE, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising on a farm of 152 acres in Woodbury Township, has been a resident of Blair County since 1891, and was born July 19, 1852, in Bedford County, Pa., a son of Jacob and Susan (Marsden) Biddle. Jacob Biddle followed farming in Bedford County, Pa. His union with Susan Marsden resulted in the birth of the following children: Malinda, deceased, wife of William Cochran; Caroline, deceased, wife of Alex Boor; Myra, wife of S. F. Hetrick; Gilbert; and Andrew C., the subject of this record. Jacob Biddle was politically a Republican. He held membership with the Lutheran church.

Andrew C. Biddle spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Bedford County, Pa., and after obtaining a common school education, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed all his life. In 1891 he purchased his present farm of 152 acres in Woodbury Township, from the heirs of the George Hewitt estate. The barn which was on the place at the time of his purchase, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed, and was later replaced by the fine bank barn, which is now on the farm. Mr. Biddle carries on farming in a general way, and raises sufficient stock for his own use.

In 1871 Mr. Biddle married Rebecca Lyons, who is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Lyons, and is one of the following children born to her parents: William, Anna, Rebecca, Elias, Joseph, Grant, and Benjamin. Her father was a native of Lancaster County, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are parents of the following children: Anna, who is the wife of William Swisher; Ida, who married George Zeigler; Charles; Sophia, who is the wife of Albert Fry; Minnie, who married Thomas Steward; Grace, and Nell. Mr. Biddle is identified with the Republican party.

EDWIN M. AMIES,* who is recognized as one of the leading members of the Blair County bar and is a prominent citizen of Altoona, was born in the city of Philadelphia, October 19, 1859, and is a son of Oswald A. and Elizabeth C. (Mather) Amies.

The Amies family is of French extraction but for many generations has been purely American. Oswald A. Amies was born at Philadelphia, Pa., a son of Thomas Amies, a native of Delaware. The latter was a large manufacturer of paper at Brandywine, Del., and later Oswald A. was concerned in the same line of business. Oswald A. Amies was one of the first to answer President Lincoln's first call for troops, in 1861; he served through a first enlistment and after reenlisting, fell on the battle field of Gettysburg. He left a young wife with four children. He had married Elizabeth C. Mather, a native of Philadelphia also, who survived until 1882. She was a woman of great fortitude and many Christian virtues and was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edwin M. Amies was three years old when he was left fatherless. His mother returned to Philadelphia with her little children and there he was educated and with the class of 1876, was graduated from Girard College. In making a choice of profession he decided upon the bar, for which his natural talents and inclination seemed to fit him, and after four years of study in the office of Alexander & Herr, at Altoona, he was admitted to the bar of Blair County, in December, 1880. He immediately opened his law office in Altoona and this city has continued to be his field of effort and the scene of his many legal triumphs. For almost thirty years he has been in the legal arena and at no time have his actions inspired anything but the highest esteem and respect, not only for his ability as a lawyer, but also because of his genial personality and his high standard of manhood. He has served in political offices, being an active and earnest Republican, but his aims have been directed to attaining professional eminence rather than political advancement.

Mr. Amies was married November 2, 1881, to Miss Laura Bower, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Bower, prominent old residents of Lancaster County, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Amies reside in a pleasant home which is situated at No. 1308 Fourteenth Avenue, Altoona, and he maintains his offices in the Central Trust Building, Rooms 28-30, an admirable location. He is identified with a number of fraternal organizations, these including Logan Lodge, No. 490, F. & A. M.; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; Camp No. 12, Sons of Veterans; Blair Lodge, No. 281, Knights of Pythias; and Altoona Lodge, No. 102, Elks. He is president of the Altoona Republican Club.

ALBERT A. COWEN, a prominent agriculturist and leading citizen of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., is a representative of one of the sturdy Irish families that came to America shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, these colonists having made a large part of what is the best citizenship of the United States. Albert A. Cowen was born in Taylor Township, September 27, 1849, and is a son of David N. and Elizabeth (Croft) Cowen, and a grandson of Edward Cowen, who settled near Roaring Spring, on what is now known as the Woodbury turnpike road.

The Cowen ancestry has been traced by other investigators and reaches to the north of Ireland. From there two brothers, Edward and William Cowen, emigrated to America, and after a long and stormy passage, reached Philadelphia, Pa., in 1785. Before starting out to secure a pioneer farm, Edward Cowen was married in January, 1786, at Philadelphia, to Elizabeth Pote, a native of Germany, who had been a fellow passenger. She proved an admirable helpmate, cheerfully shared the hardships that attended them for many years, frugally preserved their scanty means and proudly became the mother of his twelve sturdy children. In the succeeding years these married and intermarried and at the present time the leading families of this section have

a strain of the Cowen-Pote blood and frequently the family characteristics.

David N. Cowen was born on the tract of government land that his father had secured through the Penn heirs, this patent calling for a body of land extending from the Dunning's Mountain on the west across the valley just one mile south of Roaring Spring. At that time there were so many springs found on his land, that Mr. Cowen named his property Spring Garden, but the larger number of these have disappeared. The farm now owned by Albert A. Cowen was originally a part of what was called the Ullery Tract, on a portion of which the borough of Roaring Spring now stands. David N. Cowen followed an agricultural life. It was one of industry and quiet usefulness and when he passed away he left behind him the record of a good man. He married Elizabeth Croft and of their family of children the following survive: Albert A.; George L., who is a minister in the Baptist church, is located at Chesterfield, N. J.; and Eli C., Mary L., and Annie, who all reside in Taylor Township; and Edward D., who is a physician in practice at Cottonwood, S. Dak.

Albert A. Cowen was reared in Taylor Township. He attended the district schools and Martinsburg Seminary and also received valuable instruction in a private Normal School at Bedford, Pa. Mr. Cowen then became a teacher for a short period, teaching three terms in Blair and Bedford Counties, since when he has devoted himself to farimng and moderate stock raising. In addition to his Taylor Township farm of Eighty-six acres, he owns a farm of like acreage in Woodbury Township, both of these being productive properties.

Mr. Cowen married Miss Susan Long, a daughter of David Long, of Bedford County, and seven children were born to them, three of whom, Emory, Charles and David, are deceased. The survivors are: W. Howard, Warren G., Arthur O. and Vora M., all residents of Taylor Township. In his political views, Mr. Cowen is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. HARE, one of Altoona's prominent and substantial business men, who has been identified with livestock interests for many years, has been a resident of this city since 1868. He was born at Allensville, Mifflin County, Pa., October 12, 1842, and is a son of William and Matilda (Goodman) Hare.

William Hare was left an orphan at an early age and was obliged from boyhood to provide for his own necessities. He developed into a man of strong character, honorable and upright, winning success where others would have failed. When he passed out of life he left not only a large estate to his family, but also a name they could hold in high regard. He was a native of Mifflin County, and died in Catherine township, Blair County. He married Matilda Goodman, who was born in Lancaster County and died in 1883, surviving her husband for two years.

William M. Hare came into life under more fortunate conditions than did his father and was reared in a home of kindness and comfort. He remained on the home farm in Catherine Township until he was twenty-two years of age, in the meanwhile having secured a good common school education. He then left the farm and engaged in the meat and butchering business at Altoona. For a number of years he carried on a large business in this line, but about 1889 he became in terested in dealing in livestock and then disposed of his meat business and has given almost all of his attention in late years, to developing the stock industry. He is an extensive owner real estate, his city realty including a beautiful home at No. 909 Chestnut Avenue, while his farming properties include the old homestead in Catherine Township and valuable land adjacent to Altoona. He is numbered with the enterprising and progressive citizens, being at the same time one of the most solid and reliable.

Mr. Hare was married in 1866 to Miss Harriet Lafferty, of Logan Township, Blair

County, and they have seven children. The five daughters are all more or less artistic and Mr. Hare has afforded them every educational advantage and they are prominent in the social life of the city. The two sons, Samuel B. and Harry Hare, are both representative business men of the county. The former is a prominent attorney, with office at No. 2 Nicholson Building and private residence at No. 1208 Tenth Street. The latter is engaged in agricultural pursuits and resides in Catherine Township, on the old family homestead. Mr. Hare and sons are all identified with the Republican party as was his father who served for forty-seven years as a justice of the peace in Mill Vale, Mifflin County.

ISAAC C. HESS, postmaster at Duncansville, Pa., where he also conducts a drug store, is one of the representative business men of this place, where he has resided since 1882. He was born in Luzerne County, Pa., May 2, 1858, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Kline) Hess, natives also of Luzerne County. The mother survives and resides at Scranton, Pa., but the father went out as a volunteer in the Civil War and never returned.

Isaac C. Hess was about four years old when he lost his father and his school opportunities were lessened on account of having to start out for himself very early in life. He was reared in Luzerne and Columbia Counties and his first permanent business connection was with the Jackson and Wooden Manufacturing Company, of Berwick, Pa., where he was an employe for nine years. Subsequently that firm was merged into the American Car and Foundry Company. Mr. Hess then learned the drug business and in 1882 established himself at Duncansville, where he has conducted a drug store for over a quarter of a century. He has additional business interests and is a leading man in the public affairs of the town. In partnership with H. S. Wertz, they conduct the Duncansville Granite and Marble Works, successors to H. F. Peck, and do an extensive business in cemetery and other monument work. In politics he is a Republican. For some years he has been a member of the town council and at present is president of this body, his usefulness in this position being very generally recognized. He has served as postmaster since March 1, 1904, the office being one of considerable importance, a large amount of mail being handled here daily, two free rural routes being attached to this office.

Mr. Hess was married first to Miss Josephine Malay, of Berwick, Pa., and they had one son, John, who is a resident of Altoona, Pa. His second marriage was to Miss Annie M. Myers, a daughter of the late Daniel Myers of Duncansville, who was killed while serving as a soldier in the Civil War. Three children have been born to the second union: Estelle, Mary M. and Esther. Mr. Hess is well known also in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Berwick, of the Consistory at Williamsport, and of the Shrine at Altoona.

ELMER B. WHITE, a prosperous farmer and much respected citizen of Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., is the owner of a farm of fifty-eight acres, and was born May 1, 1870, on this farm, and is a son of Daniel M. and Elizabeth (Bowers) White. Both the paternal grandparents, Andrew and Martha White, and also the maternal grandparents, Michael and Mary Bowers, were of German descent.

Daniel M. White was born in Huntingdon, Pa., and his wife was a native of Woodbury Township. He taught forty winter terms and ten summer terms of school in the county, which is believed to be a record. They attended the Dunkard church, and the father was a Republican in politics. Six children were born to Daniel and Elizabeth White, namely: Lisander, Charles, Samuel, Mary, who is the wife of Frank Fields, Dillie, and Elmer B.

Elmer B. White grew to maturity on his present farm, and was educated in the common schools of the township. After leaving school he spent one year doing agricultural work by the month, then returned to the home farm, which he and his sister Dillie inherited from his father, and has since been engaged in general farming here. He has repaired and remodeled the old home residence and has erected a fine bank barn. He and his sister attend the Dunkard church, and in politics he is identified with the Republican party.

CAPT. JOHN H. BLACK, an honored veteran of the Civil War and a prominent citizen of Duncansville, Pa., which has been his home since 1865, was born in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., July 28, 1834. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Swoveland) Black.

Jacob Black was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, and was a son of Adam Black, who came to Blair County from Maryland. He settled in Greenfield Township, when the present green fields were yet covered with a native forest. He was a pioneer in the saw mill industry and built one of the first saw mills in the township and later erected a grist mill. He became the leading man of the settlement and later, when the township became the home of many law abiding people, he was appointed justice of the peace and served in that office for twenty years, and the records show that during that period he united 104 couples in marriage. He was identified also with the State militia and was evidently one of the most useful and reliable men of his day.

Jacob Black was reared in Greenfield Township but after his marriage, in the thirties, he moved to a farm in Allegheny Township and lived there until his death, in 1871. There his nine children were born and of these there are four survivors, as follows: Adam S., who lives near Davenport, Ia.; John H.; Samuel G., who lives near Eldorado, Pa.; and Jeremiah W., who lives in Allegheny Township.

John H. Black was reared on the home farm in Allegheny Township and attended the district schools, and Tuscarawas Academy, in Juniata County, after which he taught school for some years before the outbreak of the Rebellion. Seemingly this was but poor preparation for the hardships of a soldier's life, but it is doubtful if the young teacher ever thought of personal discomfort when his loyalty to the Union impelled him to enlist as a defender of the same. On April 22, 1861, he entered Co. H, 14th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served out his first enlistment of three months, and on December 10, 1861, re-enlisted, becoming a member of Co. G, 12th Pa. Cav., in which he served faithfully for two years. He then re-enlisted in the same company and regiment as a veteran, with the rank of first sergeant and later was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant. Capt. Black by no means escaped all the dangers of warfare. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner and was paroled on the field of battle. Later he was wounded in Loudon County, Va., when his command and the guerilla band under Col. John S. Moseby, had a sharp engagement. Capt. Black was so seriously injured that he was permanently disabled and he was honorably discharged on July 20, 1865. It is inspiring to listen to this old veteran's stories of his life as a cavalryman under the late General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and of their devotion to their leader even while most continuously under fire.

After his return to Blair County he resumed teaching after a necessary period of recuperation, and continued in the school room more or less until 1877. Late in the sixties he served as treasurer of Blair County and from 1892 until 1906 he served as a member of the board of Education of the borough of Duncansville, having previously been a director in the independent school district in Blair Township. His in-

terest in educational matters has been continuous and at all times his services have been most valuable.

Capt. Black married Miss Jennie Leighty, who was born in Duncansville, Pa., and died here in 1908. She was a daughter of George and Sophia (Walters) Leighty, both families being old settlers and substantial people of Blair Township. To this marriage one daughter was born, Carrie M., who resides with her father. In politics Capt. Black is identified with the Republican party. Since early manhood he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is serving as a steward and as trustee of the church at Duncansville. Since October 24, 1860, he has been a member of Lodge No. 119, Odd Fellows, at Hollidaysburg. He is a member of James H. Gibboney Post, No. 465, G. A. R., at Duncansville, and has served in the office of quartermaster. He is known all over Blair County and at other points, having attended many reunions of the Grand Army.

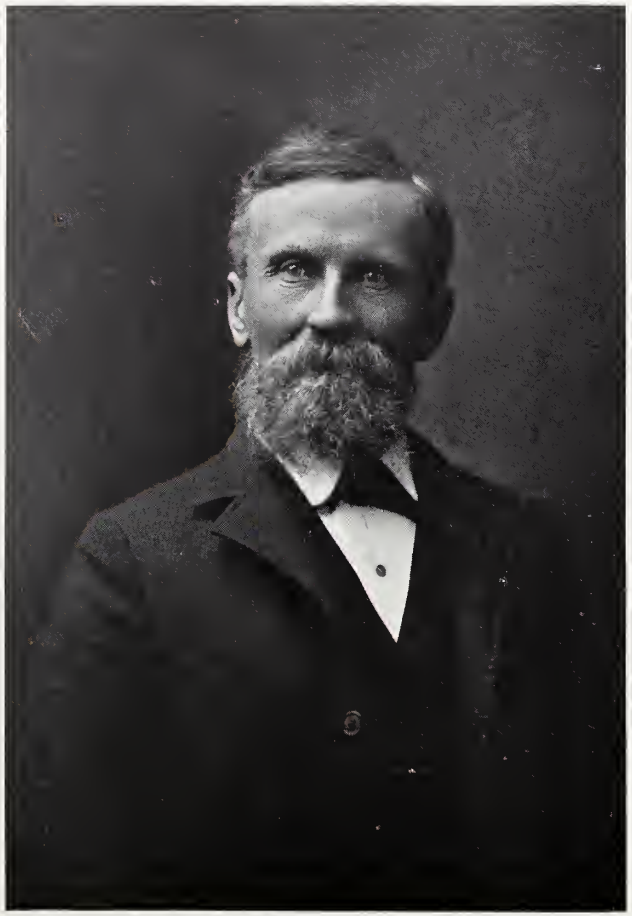
ELLIOTT H. BRUA, proprietor of the Cedar Grove Grist Mill, and owner of a farm of 144 acres in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born on a farm adjoining his present place, December 26, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Elliott) Brua. His parents were both natives of Blair County, and for many years carried on farming in Frankstown Township, but he spent his declining years in retirement at Hollidaysburg. They were members of the Presbyterian church and were buried at the Presbyterian Cemetery at Hollidaysburg. Jacob and Elizabeth Brua were the parents of the following children: Elliott; Blair A.; Lynn A., president of the Citizens' National Bank of Hollidaysburg; Mary J., wife of Dr. Robert Irwin of Hollidaysburg; and Elizabeth B., wife of T. Irwin Smith of Hollidaysburg. Mr. Brua was politically identified with the Republican party.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Daniel and Mary Brua, who came from Lancaster County, Pa., in 1818, and the maternal grandparents were George and Ruth Elliott, the former of Franklin County, and the latter of Blair County.

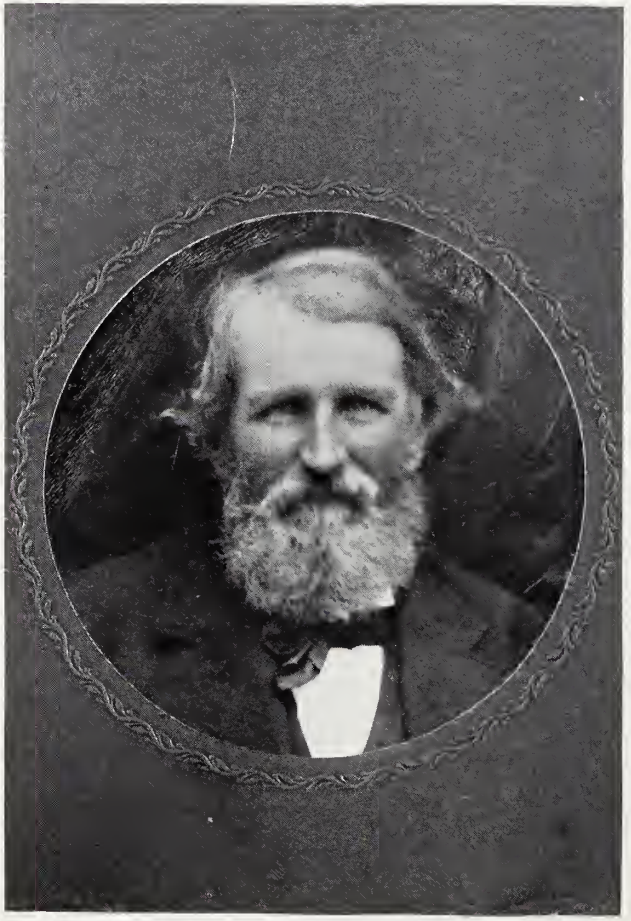
Elliott H. Brua was reared in his native township, where he attended the local schools, and after spending one term in the seminary at Hollidaysburg, engaged in farming for a short time. He later taught in the district schools of the county for six terms, was a clerk in a store one year, and conducted a grocery store for one year, and for the past eighteen years has farmed his present place, which he inherited from his father. He has operated his mill for twelve years and his father operated it from 1884 until about 1889. The mill is supposed to be over 100 years old, as Mr. Brua has papers showing it was here in 1813. Mr. Brua is one of the public spirited and progressive citizens of the township. He is politically identified with the Republican party but has never cared to hold office.

FERDINAND A. WINTER, senior member of the business firm of F. A. Winter & Son, extensive dealers in pianos, organs and other musical instruments, handling everything known in music, with quarters at No. 1317 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, founded this business in this city in 1879, and for thirty years he has been closely identified with Altoona and its varied interests. Mr. Winter was born at what was then known as Phillipsburg, but now is Monaca, Beaver County, Pa., May 23, 1844, and is a son of Rev. Ferdinand and Joanna (Swartz) Winter.

Rev. Ferdinand Winter was born in Germany and in 1839 he came to Beaver County, Pa., and for forty-seven years served as a pastor in the Reformed church. He was a man of scholarly attainments, a graduate of one of the great German universities, and had the lines of his life led him into either art or music, he would doubtless have become as eminent as he was useful in his spiritual work. Many residents of Beaver County recall his technical skill as a musician, a number having



ELLIOTT H BRUA



JACOB L. BRUA

been his pupils in their youth, and they also remember his enthusiasm concerning his many beautiful flowers which he grew because he loved them. This kind, virtuous and beloved teacher and pastor lived to be seventy-five years of age. He married Joanna Swartz, who was born in Switzerland and survived him five years.

Ferdinand A. Winter inherited many of his father's natural gifts and after completing his academic course he engaged in teaching music and for some time was instructor in both vocal and instrumental music in the United Presbyterian Seminary in Beaver County. In 1871 he resigned his professorship in that institution and then passed eight years at Pittsburg, where he dealt in musical instruments. In 1879 he came to Altoona and the recognition of his talents and appreciation of his business methods here, caused him to decide on this city as a future home. Mr. Winter has done much to raise the standard of musical taste, and the patronage he has received has been a substantial proof of the public's recognition of his art and his untiring labors to advance it. He offers only the best to his patrons in musical instruments and appliances of all kinds, his own natural as well as acquired knowledge in this line making him a competent judge and the best of advisors. He has seen his business develop from a comparatively small beginning into one that has trade connections all through Central Pennsylvania. The present firm style was adopted when he admitted his son, Arthur E. Winter, to partnership. He has always been a loyal and active citizen. In 1861 he entered the Federal Army and his musical proficiency secured him the position of bandmaster of the 63rd Pa. Vol. Inf., and later of the 5th Heavy Artillery, and he served until the close of the war.

Mr. Winter was married in 1875 to Miss Anna Buhl, a daughter of Henry Buhl, of Butler County, and they have had seven children: Walter F., Arthur E., Harry E., Edith E., Carl Lewis, Paul T. and Marie H. The family home is situated at No. 1914 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona. Mr. Winter and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

LEVI HOOVER, a well known agriculturist of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., where he owns seventy-six acres of land, sixty-one of which comprises his home farm, was born in this township, February 1, 1861, and is a son of Jacob W. and Susanna (Shadel) Hoover.

Jacob W. Hoover was born in Blair County and was about eighteen months old when his father died. His mother later married a Mr. Brown and when he was eleven years old he accompanied his mother and step-father to Indiana County, Pa., where he remained until he was seventeen years of age. He then returned to Blair County and engaged in farm work and finally settled on the place now owned by his son, Levi Hoover. He was a very worthy man and in his death Allegheny Township lost a good citizen. He was married twice, his first wife being a Miss Rice and they had one daughter, Maria, now deceased. His second union was with Susanna Shadel and they had a large family, of which the following children survive: Levi; Jemima, who is the wife of William G. Diehl, of Juniata County, Pa.; John W., who lives in Indiana County, Pa.; George W., who resides at Duncansville; Ellen; Mary E., who is the wife of Samuel R. Clapper, of Allegheny Township; Sarah A., who is the wife of Alexander Brubaker, of Allegheny Township; Blair S. and Jacob W., both of whom live in Allegheny Township; and Nancy, who is the wife of Edward Wyant, living near Duncansville. Jacob W. Hoover was a member of the German Baptist church.

Levi Hoover grew to man's estate in Allegheny Township and has always resided in this very desirable part of Blair County. His business has been farming and he has carried it on with the thoroughness which has brought him prosperity.

Mr. Hoover was married for the first time, May 5, 1897, to Mary J. Strayer, of near

Roaring Springs, Pa., who died December 17, 1907. They had four children: Brice D., Jacob W., Grace L. and Sarah C. Mr. Hoover married for his second wife, Mrs. Alice Brubaker, on April 13, 1910. Her father was Thomas Burkhart, of Allegheny Township and she was first married to Wesley Brubaker, who left four children: Homer, Ross, Eva and Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of the Carson Valley German Baptist Church, in which he is serving as a deacon. He takes no very active part in politics but casts his vote with the Republican party.

JOHN A. BIDDLE, one of the successful farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., resides on a tract of 235 acres, and was born on this farm, October 8, 1845, a son of John and Anna D. (Anderson) Biddle, who were early settlers of Blair County. The paternal grandparents of our subject, John and Elizabeth Biddle, were natives of Germany, and after coming to this country first located in Maryland. The maternal grandparents, Julius and Harriet Anderson, came here from Holland. John Biddle, father of subject, followed farming in Woodbury Township. In politics he was identified with the Republican party. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church. They had two sons, Charles, who died in infancy; and John A., the subject of this record.

John A. Biddle grew to man's estate on the home farm in Woodbury Township, and obtained his education in the common schools of the township and at Williamsburg Academy, where he spent six months. He then taught in the schools of Blair County twelve terms, and about 1870 came to his present farm, which was then known as the John Snively farm. He has resided here continuously since that time, following farming in a general way, and is also owner of 348 acres of land in North Dakota. Mr. Biddle is a Prohibitionist, politically, and is at present a justice of the peace in Woodbury Township, and has also served on the school board of this township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1875 Mr. Biddle was joined in marriage with Miss Anna C. Johnston, a daughter of James M. and Rachel B. Johnston, who were well known residents of Blair County. Her father, during his early life, was a merchant and the owner of boats on the canal, but later in life followed farming in this county. She was the youngest of six children, who lived to maturity, namely: Robert M., Calvin C., George Elliott, Joseph, Martha, and Anna C. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle reared three children: Ida F., widow of James Patterson; and Emma A. and Lloyd.

JEREMIAH LONG, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Butlerville, Pa., is the owner of a fine farm of 125 acres in Juniata Township, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Blair County, Pa. He was born January 19, 1839, in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Burke) Long, and a grandson of George Long. The grandfather was a native and practically a life-long resident of Maryland, but died in Blair County, Pa., having come here but a short time previous to his demise.

John H. Long, father of our subject, was a native of Maryland, and the mother was born in Bedford County, Pa. Early in life he learned the blacksmith trade at St. Clairsville, Bedford County, Pa., and followed the same there for a number of years previous to coming to Blair County, afterward here in connection with farming, until the time of his death. He was prominent among the early settlers of Greenfield Township. Mr. Long was twice married, and of the children born of those unions the following survive: George, who is a resident of Bedford County, Pa.; Jeremiah; Daniel J., who resides in Missouri; Elizabeth, who now is a resident of Portage, Pa., is the widow of James Eicher, late of Greenfield Township; and Lucinda, who is the wife of Albert Wyant, of Bedford County, Pa.

Jeremiah Long was reared in Greenfield Township, his father's farm being the scene of his boyhood's activities, and his education

was obtained in the local schools of the township. He was for twelve years a member and manager of the firm of Colbroth, Hasty & Company, manufacturers of shooks for hogsheads, which were shipped to the West Indies, principally for the Cuban trade. These shooks were there sent to plantations, where they were made into hogsheads and filled with sugar and molasses and made ready for the market. Mr. Long has also been identified with agricultural pursuits much of his life and is the owner of a fine farm of 125 acres in Juniata Township. He has been a resident of Butlerville, now known as Blue Knob, Pa., since shortly after the beginning of the Civil War, and was one of the early settlers of this section of Blair County. He was for some years postmaster at Blue Knob, and was for some twenty years engaged in the mercantile business at Butlerville, and carried on general farming in connection with same. Mr. Long is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the school board and as road supervisor of Juniata Township, and during 1890 and 1900 was census enumerator of this township.

Mr. Long was first united in marriage with Miss Maria Ritchey, a native of Greenfield Township, and a daughter of George Ritchey, of Greenfield Township, and of this union were born two children: C. Medora, who is the wife of Joseph Ritchey, a general merchant, residing near Ben's Creek, Cambria County, Pa.; and Sarah, who is the wife of John Ritchey of Butlerville, Pa. Mr. Long's second union was with Sarah Burger, a native of Juniata Township, and a daughter of David Burger, deceased, of Juniata Township. Of the children born of this union the following survive: Lewis N., who resides in Blair Township, Blair County, Pa.; Benjamin F., who is a resident of Juniata Township; Reuben B., who is engaged in the mercantile business at Butlerville; Minnie, who is the wife of Albert Ritchey, of Duncansville, Pa.; Ida, who married George Corl, a resident of East Altoona, and a locomotive engineer on the Penna. R. R.; James B., who lives in Butlerville; Ira F., who resides in Altoona, Pa.; and Edna, who lives in Butlerville.

W. RAY METZ, junior member of the J. G. Metz Hardware Company, and a stockholder of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Williamsburg, Pa., comes of one of the old established families of Blair County, and of one of the few old families, who have lived continuously in Williamsburg. He was born February 6, 1882, in Williamsburg, Pa., and is a son of J. Grove and Julia (Patterson) Metz. The paternal grandparents of our subject were John and Susan (Isenberg) Metz, the former of whom was born in 1816, just on the outskirts of the borough of Williamsburg. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Thomas Patterson, was superintendent of the canal, and was one of the prominent men of this locality.

J. Grove Metz, senior member of the J. G. Metz Hardware Company, of Williamsburg, was also born in this borough, and is one of the leading and highly esteemed citizens of the town. In politics he leans toward the Democratic party. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian church. His union with Julia Patterson resulted in the following issue: John Alfred, who is an attorney at Pittsburg, Pa., was married November 14, 1907, to Anna R. Murray, a daughter of A. B. and Elizabeth Murray, of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, Pa., and they have one son, John A. Jr.; W. Ray, the subject of this record; and Harry C., who is a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

W. Ray Metz was reared in Williamsburg and after a common school education, went to Pittsburg, where he was employed some time with the Westinghouse Electric Company. He then returned to Williamsburg, where he was a clerk in his father's store, and on January 1, 1909, became junior member of the J. G. Metz Hardware Company.

On June 22, 1910, Mr. Metz was joined in marriage with Miss Maud Roller, who is a daughter of B. W. and Ella (Hunter) Rol-

ler, well known residents of Williamsburg. She has one sister, Fannie, and one brother, George Roller. In politics Mr. Metz is independent. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. He affiliates with the Heptasophs of Williamsburg.

N. AUGUSTINE STEVENS, funeral director, with finely appointed quarters at No. 1619 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, was born in this city in 1872, and is a son of Joseph and Matilda (Flaugh) Stevens.

Joseph Stevens was born in Blair County, in 1844, and died in March, 1910. He was a son of Nicholas R. Stevens, who was also born in Blair County. The Stevens family is not only one of the very oldest in Blair County, but one of the few in the United States which can trace its founder to a member of that daring body of men who manned the flag-ship of no less a person than Christopher Columbus when the little caravel brought the great discoverer to American shores. For thirty years the late Joseph Stevens was engaged in the undertaking business at Altoona. He married Matilda Flaugh, who survives, and they had ten children, and of this family the following are living: N. Augustine; Agnes, who is the wife of L. A. Luther, of Altoona, whose ancestry can be traced back to the great Lutheran reformer, Martin Luther; Gertrude; J. Edward, who is in the furniture and undertaking business at Carrolltown, Pa.; Theresa; Charles C., who lives at Altoona; Frank B., who is a druggist at Altoona; Clara E.; Vincent L., who is connected with his oldest brother in business; and Gerald H., who is a student of pharmacy.

N. Augustine Stevens was reared and educated at Altoona and as soon as he left school became associated with his father and was so connected for twenty-two years, under the firm style of Joseph Stevens & Son, and on the death of the older partner, succeeded to the business. The firm long since built up a business reputation for honesty, integrity, promptness and courtesy. Mr. Stevens carries a large stock of the equipments necessary to his business, and can be relied on in every emergency.

In 1900, Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Regina Allen, a daughter of James Allen of Altoona, and they have four children: Maria M., Joseph J., Frances A. and Thomas M. Mr. Stevens and family belong to the Sacred Heart Catholic church. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Young Men's Institute, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Knights of St. George. He belongs also to the State Funeral Directors' Association.

NORMAN STULTZ, who is successfully operating his father's farm of eighty acres, situated in Woodberry Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, February 5, 1874. His parents are Daniel and Susan (Morgan) Stultz.

Daniel Stultz carried on farming in Woodberry Township for a number of years and the family is a well known and highly respected one in this section. The following children were born to Daniel Stultz and wife: Anna, who is the wife of John A. Isenberg; Charles; Martha, who is deceased, was the wife of S. C. Royer; Elizabeth, who is the widow of A. G. Wagner; Martin L.; Salome, who is the wife of Calvin Freese; Norman; Rhoda, who is the wife of R. C. Claybaugh; Catherine, who is the wife of Warren Lingenfelter; and G. E. The parents of the above family are members of the Lutheran church. In politics Daniel Stultz is a Republican.

Norman Stultz obtained his education in the township schools. His chosen life work has been farming, which he understands very thoroughly. For the past nine years he has rented the farm he is cultivating and the care and attention he has given it show in the abundant crops and the healthy increase in his herds and general stock. He is a quiet, practical, well informed man, one

REV. GEORGE J. BOCK

who does his duty as a citizen and as a neighbor. Like his father he is a Republican in his political views.

Mr. Stultz was married in March, 1899, to Miss Clara Lower. Her parents are William and Anna (Snively) Lower, farming people in Blair County, who have had children as follows: Frank, Clara, Ira, Hattie, Barbara, William and Edith, Barbara being the wife of Archie Gunnett. Mr. and Mrs. Stultz have four children: Wilmer, Ellwood, Frances and Mabel. This family is a representative one in the Lutheran church in Woodbury Township.

REV. GEORGE J. BOCK, who has been pastor of St. Michael's German Catholic Church of Hollidaysburg, Pa., since August 1901, was born June 13, 1872, at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a son of George and Mary Magdalene (Fleckenstein) Bock. He spent his boyhood in Pittsburg, where he attended the schools of St. Martin's Church until thirteen years of age, and then entered St. Fidelis College, at Herman Station, Butler County, Pa., where he continued his studies for five years. He then became a student at St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, and five years later received all of the offices but that of Priesthood. In 1896 he was ordained at St. Vincents, served as assistant at St. George's Church of Pittsburg until December, 1900, when he was appointed assistant of St. Mary's Church of Altoona, Pa. He acted as assistant there until August, 1901, when he was appointed pastor of St. Michael's German Catholic Church of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and has had charge of this parish continuously since that time. This church was built in 1862 and has a membership of one hundred families.

A. F. SHERMAN, a well known dairyman of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., has resided on his present place near Cross Keyes, since 1892, where he has 106 acres devoted to dairy purposes. He was born in Shendoah County, Va., August 23, 1843, and is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Hollar) Sherman, both natives of Virginia.

A. F. Sherman remained in his native county until he was eighteen years of age, after which he traveled in several states and shortly after the close of the Civil War, about 1866-7, he came to Blair County, Pa., where he has resided ever since. He engaged in farming and for twenty years was also connected with brick making, but since 1892 has devoted himself almost exclusively to his dairy interests.

Mr. Sherman was married February 6, 1868, to Miss Melinda Piper, who was born in Allegheny Township, Blair County, February 21, 1849, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Stiffler) Piper. The father of Mrs. Sherman was born in Maryland and the mother in Bedford County, Pa. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Piper settled in Allegheny Township some seventy-five years ago, and died here, and their burial was in the Carson Valley Cemetery, of which Mr. Sherman had been a trustee for several years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, namely: William A., who is a merchant at Cross Keyes: Franklin E.; Carrie V., who is the wife of Harvey S. Shaw, of Allegheny Township; and Anna M., who is the wife of Dayton Bowen, of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are charter members of Allegheny Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Duncansville. In politics he is a Democrat. In the accumulation of his property, Mr. Sherman has been greatly assisted by his wife, to whom he gives much credit. They are among the most highly esteemed people of this section.

MARTIN H. MUMMERT, a successful general farmer of Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., who has been operating his father's farm of 215 acres, for himself for the past fifteen years, was born in Blair County January 21, 1867. His parents are Martin and Esther (Holsinger) Mummert, and his grandfather was also Martin Mummert.

Martin Mummert is a farmer residing in Franklin County, Pa., of which he is a native. Formerly he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Woodbury Township. His family consisted of five children: George, Amanda, Esther, Annie and Martin H. George is deceased. Martin Mummert and wife are members of the Dunkard church.

Martin H. Mummert attended school through boyhood and then began to make himself useful on the farm. As he grew older, many of his school mates turned their attention to other pursuits, some of them endeavoring to gain a foothold in the neighboring cities, but Mr. Mummert has always found the cultivating of the land and the growing of stock sufficiently interesting to him, and he has become one of the township's excellent farmers and leading citizens. He was married in 1895 to Anna K. Mattern, who has the following brothers and sisters: Mary, who is the wife of James Hackett; Eva, who is the widow of Ephraim Burger; George; Pearl, who is the wife of John Stewart; William; and Alice, who is the wife of Charles Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Mummert have two children: Martin and Mary Elizabeth, both of whom live at home. The family attend the United Brethren church. Mr. Mummert is a member of Juniata Lodge, F. & A. M. at Hollidaysburg.

ROBERT F. BANKERT, who is serving Blair County, Pa., as one of her board of commissioners, is a well known citizen of Altoona, and is an honored veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., June 17, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Susannah (Robinson) Bankert.

Jacob Bankert and wife were both natives of Pennsylvania, and lived into old age. The fathers of both had served in the War of 1812. For many years Jacob Bankert was a shoe merchant. His death occurred in 1891, he having survived his wife by one year. They had four children.

Robert F. Bankert obtained his education in the public schools. When little more than a boy he began his apprenticeship to the painter's trade and completed it in 1859 and followed the same for a year and then entered the Federal army as a soldier. He enlisted on April 18, 1861, for three months and then re-enlisted August 25, 1861, in Co. E, of the famous Roundhead Regiment, but after serving one month with that body was transferred to the no less distinguished regiment, the 105th Pa. Vol. Inf., known as the Wildcat Regiment, in which he served until December 28, 1863. When the call came for veterans he immediately re-enlisted and served in the same regiment until July 11, 1865. He not only participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the great struggle, but he was twice wounded and suffered many of the hardships of war, but with the patience and courage which won him the admiration and esteem of his comrades. He was present at the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, and can never forget that impressive ceremony, nor can he ever fail to enjoy in memory the pageant of the great final review at Washington City. On October 21, 1910, occurred the twenty-fifth reunion of the 105th Pa. Vol. Inf., at Punxsutawney, Jefferson County. It was a joyful occasion, the living over the old dangers and triumphs, and the renewing of old friendships, marking a happy milestone in the lives of men who once faced death on every breeze in order that the country should be preserved for their children.

After his honorable discharge, Sergeant Bankert returned to Westmoreland County and shortly afterward became connected with the Pennsylvania Gas and Coal Company, with which he remained until 1869, when he came to Altoona and resumed work at his trade. Mr. Bankert soon proved himself a responsible and reliable citizen, invested in property and became interested in public affairs and in the fall of 1908 was elected a county commissioner of Blair County, with a majority of 1771. The duties of this office have claimed his time

since then and his reputation is that of an honest and efficient official.

Mr. Bankert was married to Miss Ella Trotter, a daughter of Robert and Catherine Trotter, and they have a family of ten children. The family residence is at No. 1009 Eighth Avenue, Altoona. Mr. Bankert and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the G. A. R. Post No. 62, and the Veteran Legion No. 17; is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and is also a member of the Heptasophs, the Royal Order of Moose and of the Volunteer Firemen of Altoona.

JOHN H. BRUMBAUGH, who carries on general farming on a tract of sixty acres in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., was born at Henrietta, Pa., a son of John and Esther (Hoover) Brumbaugh, and a grandson of David Brumbaugh, who was a native of Germany. Both parents were natives of Huntingdon County, Pa., but later on came to Blair County, where they carried on general farming. They were members of the Brethren church. In politics the father was identified with the Republican party. The following children were born to John and Margaret Brumbaugh: David; Susan, who married Isaac Burket; Rachel; Elizabeth, who is deceased, was the wife of George Metzgar; Sarah, who is deceased, was the wife of Samuel Nicodemus; John H.; and Mary, who is the wife of Christian Beach. The mother of these children died, and the father subsequently married Catherine Dilling, and of the second union were born. Henry, and Harriet. The latter is the wife of Michael Detwiler.

John Brumbaugh was reared in Blair County and after obtaining a common school education engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has made his life occupation. He also followed threshing in connection with farming for about eight years, and is one of the substantial and public spirited citizens of the township.

Mr. Brumbaugh was first married in 1884 to Nancy J. Acker, who was a daughter of Henry Acker, an agriculturist of Huston Township, and to them were born six children: Vance, who died aged nine months; and Joyce, Viola, Howard, Ernest and Grace. Mrs. Brumbaugh died May 7, 1894, and our subject subsequently married Anna Snowberger, who is a daughter of John B. Snowberger. No children were born of the second union. Mr. Brumbaugh is politically an adherent of the Republican party. He attends the Lutheran church, of which his wife is a member.

JOHN S. WERTMAN, who has been employed as station agent and operator for the Pennsylvania Railway Company at McKee Station, Pa., since February, 1893, was born at Millerstown, Blair County, Pa., September 1, 1859, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Smith) Wertman. Samuel Wertman was a native of Bedford County, Pa., and was a son of Jacob Wertman, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Bedford County. The mother of our subject was born in what is now known as Blair County, Pa.

John S. Wertman was reared in Blair County, Pa., and was educated in the schools of Blair and Bedford Counties, and during early manhood taught fourteen terms in the schools of these counties. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Henrietta, Pa., acting as telegraph operator and station agent for fourteen months, and since February, 1893, has served continuously in that capacity at McKee Station. Mr. Wertman is prominent in the ranks of the Republican party in this vicinity, and has served for the past nine years as a member of the school board at Freedom, and during eight years of this period he was treasurer of the school fund. He also served two terms as auditor of this township, and for two years was a member of the Republican Central Committee from Freedom Township, which met at

Hollidaysburg, Pa. Fraternally he is a member and is vice grand of the I. O. O. F., of which he was for nearly four years financial secretary, and is also a member of the J. O. A. M., both of East Freedom, and also served as financial secretary of the latter order a number of years.

Mr. Wertman was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Snyder, a daughter of Christopher Snyder, late of Roaring Spring, Blair County, Pa., and of their union were born nine children: George L., who resides at Roaring Spring, Pa.; Mary, who is the wife of B. D. Green of McKee; Harry G., who lives at McKee Station; Samuel E., who resides in McKee; William W., who is a resident of McKee; and Bessie, Charles, Arthur and Marie. Mrs. Wertman passed out of this life in January, 1906.

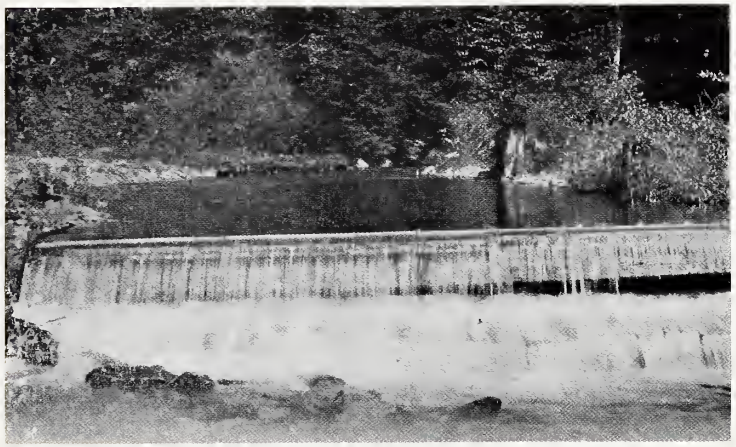
SAMUEL M. ROSS, M. D., deceased, for years was an eminent man of medicine at Altoona, Pa., attending to a large private practice, serving as a member of the staff of the city hospital and being special surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In every way he was a worthy and useful citizen, but he accepted no public offices nor engaged in any business enterprises which would claim the time and attention he felt should be given entirely to his beloved profession. Dr. Ross was born in Indiana County, Pa., November 9, 1821, and was a son of John and Eleanor (McKnight) Ross.

John Ross was born in Perry County, Pa. The family is of Scotch extraction. He moved from his native county to Indiana County in 1800, where he lived until 1846, dying when aged seventy years. He was twice married, his second wife being the mother of the late Dr. Samuel M. Ross and seven other children, all of whom have passed away.

Samuel M. Ross was afforded excellent educational advantages for his day, being sent to the Indiana Academy and later the Canonsburg Academy, which was a noted institution at that time and was patronized by students from all over the state. He prepared for college with his half-brother, the late Dr. John D. Ross, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated March 9, 1850. He settled at Darlington, in Beaver County, in 1852, where he resided for sixteen years, after which he spent a few years at Greenville, in Mercer County, from which place he came to Altoona in the spring of 1875. His medical practice in this city covered a period of twenty-two years. He was identified with the medical organizations of the Nation, State and county and became one of the most thoroughly trusted and valued physicians and surgeons of this section, his skill being sought and his advice treasured over a wide territory. His death occurred at Altoona on September 13, 1897. He was a member and an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church. In his political views he was a Republican.

Dr. Samuel M. Ross was married December 23, 1852, to Miss Sarah C. Spear, a daughter of William Spear, a prominent citizen of Blair County, and four children were born to them, namely: William S., Margaret M., Fannie F. and John Louis. The last named died September 20, 1874. Mrs. Ross died after a short illness on August 26, 1910, at her residence, No. 1218 Twelfth Avenue.

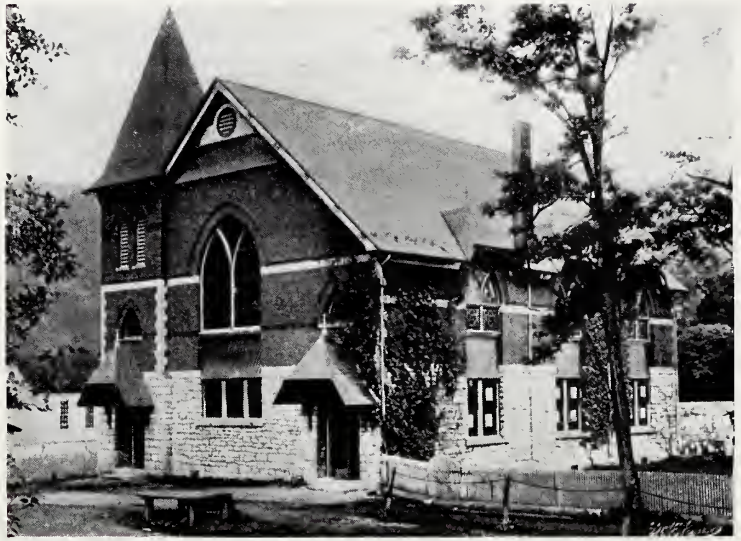
William Spear Ross, the eldest of the above family, became a physician and has built up a very large practice as a specialist on the eye, ear, nose and throat, maintaining his well equipped office in the family home residence. He read medicine with his father and then entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, having previously attended Thiel College, and in March, 1876, was graduated with his medical degree. In the following year he took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and a supplementary course at the Wills' Eye and Ear Infirmary in that city. Like his late father, he is a member of the county and State Medical Associations. He married Miss Emma Weir and they have two children. Dr. and Mrs. Ross reside at No. 1216 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona.



BELLWOOD BOROUGH RESERVOIR, BELLWOOD

NATURAL ARCH, ARCH SPRING

POINT VIEW, NEAR HOLLIDAYSBURG



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SINKING VALLEY

MICHAEL K. DETWILER, who is a manufacturer of various kinds of handles, resides on a tract of one acre in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., and was born in this township, February 25, 1861, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Keifer) Detwiler. His paternal grandfather was Peter Detwiler, who came here from Lancaster County, and his maternal grandfather was Henry Keifer, who was of German descent.

Joseph Detwiler, father of our subject, was a farmer and mechanic, and both parents were members of the Dunkard church. The father was politically identified with the Democratic party. Joseph and Nancy Detwiler were parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Hale; Andrew; William; John; Joseph; Michael K.; Samuel; Jacob; Sarah, who married Reuben Hetrick; Martha, who married Samuel Faust; and Rose, who married Samuel Hoover.

Michael K. Detwiler was educated in the district schools of Woodbury Township, and at the age of thirteen years was engaged in making handles, and has followed that line of business in connection with farming or carpentering all of his life. He makes a specialty of manufacturing quarry handles, and carries on the business on the one-acre tract in Woodbury Township, where he lives. Mr. Detwiler is politically a Democrat, and attends the Dunkard church.

On January 26, 1899, Mr. Detwiler was united in marriage with Harriet Brumbaugh, a daughter of John and Catherine (Dilling) Brumbaugh, and a sister of John H. Brumbaugh. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler: May, Paul, Anna, and Raymond.

LEWIS P. ROBERTS, who deals extensively in real estate and general insurance, is one of the representative and highly respected business men of Juniata, Pa., and was born January 25, 1857, in Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pa., his parents being Lewis Roberts, Esq., and Catherine Roberts. Both parents were born in Wales and were brought to America when they were quite young. L. P. Roberts was reared and educated in the public schools and at the age of sixteen learned the machinist trade under the firm of Gartley & Fox, in Minersville, at which he served at various places as a journeyman. In 1887 he was engaged as foreman of the Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Works at Birdsboro, Pa., where he remained for five years when he moved to Juniata, where he had secured employment as a gang foreman in the Juniata shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Shops. Here he was employed in different departments until the first day of July, 1904, when he resigned from the service of the company, and he then bought out the fire insurance and steam ship business of the oldest agency in Altoona, Messrs. Keer and Barcley. One year later he disposed of this agency to locate in the real estate and general insurance business in Juniata, where he was the first to establish a real estate and insurance business, and has been eminently successful in conducting the same. He deals largely in fire insurance, and has erected a large number of dwelling houses—a total of sixty-six to the end of 1910. Mr. Roberts was one of the first residents of Juniata and was elected as one of the first school directors, where he served for seven years; four years of this time he was president of the board. He also served on the borough, of which he was president for one term. He is fraternally a Mason and a member of Union Lodge, No. 479, Birdsboro, Berks County, Pa., and the I. O. O. F., Bellview Lodge, No. 497, of Juniata, Pa.; also Lodge No. 132, of Heptasophs, of Altoona, Pa. In 1880 Mr. Roberts married Amanda E. Crone, of Minersville, Pa., and to them have been born three children—Catherine, who is the wife of George Clayton Spurr, who is secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A., of Sunbury, Pa.; Lewis D. Roberts, who is in partnership with his father (he married Elda Stuckey, of Roaring Springs, Pa.); and Bertha May, who is married to Charles Edward Smith, of Juniata, Pa., employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona as chief draughtsman of the Altoona Machine Shops. The religious

connection of the family is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

ELINAS M. CLAPPER, president of the Allegheny Township School Board is one of the leading men of this section and is engaged in the blacksmith business in addition to farming his forty-five acres of land and conducting a dairy. He was born in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., September 30, 1853, and is a son of Emanuel and Sarah (Rhodes) Clapper.

Emanuel Clapper was born near Yellow Springs, Blair County, Pa., a son of Daniel Clapper, who was an early settler there, and moved to Allegheny Township when his son was seven years of age. The latter grew to manhood in Allegheny Township and became a man of public note in his neighborhood, serving for a long period in the offices of school director and tax collector. He was one of the early members and liberal supporters of the Lutheran church. He married Sarah Rhodes, who was born in Indiana County, Pa.; and of their family of children there are six yet living, namely: Sylvester R., who lives in Logan Township; Elinas M.; Anna M., who is the wife of S. W. Piper, of Duncansville; Melinda, who is the wife of B. F. Leighty, of Altoona; Laura, who is the wife of B. M. Mitchell, of Altoona; and Margaret K. and Nettie, both of whom live at Altoona.

Elinas M. Clapper has spent his life in Allegheny Township and in large measure has made his own way in the world. As soon as his school period was over he learned the blacksmith trade and has continued work in that line while also interested in farming and dairying near Duncansville. Mr. Clapper married Miss Caroline E. Wyerman, a daughter of the late John Wyerman, of Allegheny Township, and they have had four children, namely: Elva G., Charles W., Della M. and Mary E. The eldest daughter is deceased. In politics, Mr. Clapper is a Democrat. He served twelve years as assessor in Allegheny Township, for thirty years has been a trustee of the Carson Valley Cemetery Association, and is serving in his fourth term as president of the school board. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Duncansville and one of the elders. For a number of years he has been a member, and in fact is a charter member of the Duncansville Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

DANIEL BOHN, M. D., a representative member of the medical profession of Altoona, Pa., with the interests of which city he has been identified for the past nine years, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., in 1874, and in 1891 was graduated from the Lebanon High School. His medical education was secured in Hahemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1894.

Dr. Bohn began the practice of medicine at Lickdale, Lebanon County, where he remained for six years and then came to Altoona where his field has been larger and here he has built up a very satisfactory general practice. He is the examination physician for the order of Modern Woodmen and is on the medical staff of Mercy Hospital. He is a member of the Blair County Homeopathic Medical Society and also the State organization. His activities in the line of his profession at Altoona have frequently been given without hope or expectation of reward, the indigent have been treated, drugs have been donated and medical advice freely offered when emergencies have arisen. He is an honored and valued citizen.

Dr. Bohn was married in 1895 to Miss Bertha Wentz, of Lebanon, Pa., and they have three children: Violet, Earl and Ralph. Dr. Bohn is a member of the First U. B. Church and is serving on its official board. His fraternal relations are with the P. O. S. of A., and with the Modern Woodmen.

JOHN K. LOOSE, who has been postmaster of Larke, Pa., for the past twelve years, is also proprietor of a general store, and the owner of two tracts of farm land, besides his residence property, consisting of nine acres. He was born October 27, 1851, at Henrietta, Pa., and is a son of John B. and Mary (Ken-

singer) Loose, and a grandson of William Loose, who came here from Germany. Both parents were born in Blair County, Pa., and the father followed shoemaking. He was politically a Democrat, and was religiously a member of the Church of God. John B. and Mary Loose reared the following children: Adam; Margaret, deceased; George; William; D. K.; Ludia, the wife of William Riley; and John K.

John K. Loose was educated in the common schools and at an early age began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. He was for eighteen years proprietor of a general blacksmith shop here, and for the past nine years has carried on general farming in connection with his general store, and, as noted above, has also been postmaster. Mr. Loose owns two tracts of farm land, one of forty-seven acres and the other of fifty-two acres, and is also the owner of two dwellings at Martinsburg, Pa. In politics, Mr. Loose is identified with the Republican party, and has served three years as a school director of this township. He is a member of the Farmers' Grange, and attends the Church of God.

In 1875 Mr. Loose was joined in marriage with Hannah Jane Hoover, a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Hoover, farmers and well known residents of Woodbury Township. Mrs. Loose is the eldest of the following children: Hannah Jane, David, George, Andrew, Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Loose have reared the following children: Harvey, Elizabeth, Albert, Emory, Ross, Harry, Florence, and Margaret, who is the wife of William Lynn. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn have two children: Elizabeth and Margaret.

PROF. HENRY S. WERTZ, a prominent business man of Duncansville, Pa., senior member of the Duncansville Granite and Marble Works, is one of the best known educators in Blair County, having been more or less identified with educational work since he was nineteen years of age. He was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., March 4, 1849, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Stephens) Wertz.

Henry Wertz was born at Dayton, O., and his wife in Blair County, Pa., and both died in Greenfield Township. Nicholas Stephens, the maternal great-grandfather, was a pioneer in Blair County and his son, also Nicholas, resided for many years in Blair Township. In his later years he moved to Benton County, Ia., where he died, an octogenarian.

When Henry S. Wertz was about four years old, his parents moved to Somerset County, Pa., but six years later returned to Blair County and the father resumed farming in Greenfield Township. Henry S. Wertz was ten years old at that time and he attended the local schools until prepared for higher courses and then entered Juniata College, at Martinsburg, and later became a student in Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport. When nineteen years of age he became a teacher in Blair County and subsequently was principal of the Second Ward School at Altoona, for two years, and for four years was principal of the Third Ward School. He advanced rapidly in the confidence of the people and in May, 1891, he was elected county superintendent of Blair County and was thrice reelected, serving four consecutive terms in that important position. After becoming interested also in other business lines, Prof. Wertz continued to devote a part of his time to teaching, for some five years, during the summer seasons, giving instruction in mathematics and languages at Juniata College. For twenty years he has been a resident of Duncansville and has ever been an active and interested citizen. He is serving as borough treasurer and has filled this office for a number of years and formerly was secretary of the council. Although nominally a Democrat he is inclined to entertain independent views on many questions, being progressive and broad-minded, as is indicated by his appearing as a candidate for county representative on the Prohibition ticket, for Blair County, to the state legislature.

Since May 1, 1908, Prof. Wertz has been a member of the firm of Wertz and Hess,

proprietors of the Duncansville Granite and Marble Works, successors to H. F. Peck, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of artistic monumental and cemetery work. He has long been deeply interested in the Blair County Agricultural Association and in all organizations looking to the advantage of farmers. He has been secretary of this associtaion since the spring of 1907, having been one of its promoters and is a director and stockholder. He is county deputy of the Blair County Grange, and secretary of Blair Pomona Grange, and for four years was master of Allegheny Grange, No. 1154, at Duncansville. He is serving also as secretary of the Duncansville Building and Loan Association. For many years he has been a Mason and is a member of the Blue Lodge at Hollidaysburg, of Mountain Commandery at Altoona and the Chapter at Hollidaysburg, and is also an Odd Fellow, with connections at Claysburg, Pa. He is a member and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Duncansville and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

H. HALE BROTHERLINE, M. D., A. M., one of Hollidaysburg's leading professional men, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery for a quarter of a century, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., May 30, 1859. His parents were John and Martha Gregg (Kinne) Brotherline. The Brotherline family is of German and Welsh extraction but has been of American birth for many generations. Thomas Brotherline, the grandfather of Dr. Brotherline was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., where he became a successful business man, married and reared a family of nine children and one of his sons, John Brotherline, became the father of Dr. Brotherline of this record.

John Brotherline was born in 1812, at Frankstown, Pa., then in Huntingdon, now in Blair County. He became a lawyer and occupied a leading position on the Blair County bar and also entered journalism after becoming a resident of Hollidaysburg, ably editing and conducting the Blair County Whig, which he made one of the leading newspapers of Western Pennsylvania. He was active in public and useful in private life. During the Civil War he was an upholder of the Government and served in an official position. His death occurred in 1879, when he was aged sixty-six years. He married Martha Gregg Kinne, who was born in Center County, Pa., and they became the parents of six sons, two of whom survive: Henry Hale and Eric Gregg, the latter of whom is a prominent attorney of Altoona. The venerable mother resides at No. 415 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg.

H. Hale Brotherline was educated in the excellent public schools of his native place and the academies at Bellefonte and Hollidaysburg and later took a commercial course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College, following which he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1880. He immediately became a student in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and from that noted old institution was graduated with credit, in 1883. Dr. Brotherline then returned to Hollidaysburg, believing a field was open here for a thoroughly qualified professional man, and in this belief he was not mistaken. He has long enjoyed the confidence of the majority of his fellow citizens and his professional skill is recognized over a wide territory. He is identified with county, state and national medical organizations and has served as president of the county body and has held other official positions. For some years he was physician to the Blair County Poor Farm. Dr. Brotherline keeps fully abreast with the times and in his practice utilizes the methods which modern science has brought to the attention of the world, if in his judgment they are of real value. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Hollidaysburg. He is a 32nd degree Mason and is a member of Juniata Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., at Hollidaysburg, in which he is an official. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN B. ROYER, one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of Woodbury Town-

ship, and owner of the old Royer homestead of 200 acres, was born in 1856, on his present farm, and is a son of Samuel K. and Elizabeth (Bossler) Royer. Jacob and Mary (Keagy) Royer, paternal grandparents of our subject, came to Blair County in 1814, from Franklin County, Pa. The maternal grandparents were Jacob and Polly Daughenbaugh Bossler.

Samuel K. Royer, father of our subject, was also born on the old Royer homestead in Woodbury Township, and the mother was born also in this township. They were the parents of the following children: Catherine, who is the widow of John Smith; Mary, who is deceased; Martin; Jane, who first married J. D. Aurandt, now deceased, and later Edward Feight; Franklin; Anna, who is the wife of James Miller; Delilah, who married D. S. Hoover; John B.; Jacob; Melissa, who is the wife of E. E. Snively; and Samuel Calvin. The father was a Republican. Both parents were members of the Church of God.

John B. Royer was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools of the township. He early in life began working on the farm, then spent seven years engaged in threshing, after which he embarked in the mercantile business at Yellow Springs, where he continued for two years. For eight years he was proprietor of a hotel at Altoona, Pa., and since 1898 has been following farming on the Royer homestead, which he purchased after his father's death. In politics Mr. Royer is a Republican, and has served as supervisor, and was committeeman for eight years. His religious connection is with the Church of God. Mr. Royer first married Clara Daniels, who died in 1891, and his second union was with Dora Bateman. No children were born of either union. Mrs. Royer is also a member of the Church of God.

GEORGE STOM, whose valuable farm of 128 acres is situated in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., has been a lifelong resident of this township and was born here June 11, 1843. His parents were George and Catherine Stom.

Both the father and mother of Mr. Stom were born in Baden, Germany, and they were about twenty-five years of age when they emigrated to America and came directly to Blair County. They secured land that was then heavily timbered. They were sturdy, industrious German people and soon accomplished the clearing of this land and here they lived until death. They were consistent members of the Lutheran church. Of their children the following still survive: Mary, widow of O. U. Selvitz, of Allegheny Township; George; Catherine, of Altoona; Margaret, wife of Joseph Wilt, of Duncansville; David, of Allegheny Township, while three are deceased; Sarah, John and Jacob. Jacob Stom was a soldier in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

George Stom had but few educational advantages when he was a boy but his farm training began early and was very thorough and he is numbered with the successful agriculturists of this section. He has lived on his present farm for forty years and in addition to raising grain, potatoes and hay, he devotes considerable attention to growing fruit, having orchards and also patches of small fruits. He follows very practical methods and has greatly prospered.

Mr. Stom married Miss Almina Clapper, a daughter of George Clapper, a former resident of Allegheny Township, and a family of eight children were born to them, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Austin Helsel, of Allegheny Township; Annie, who is the wife of William Sherman, also of Allegheny Township; William and Noble H., both of whom reside at Altoona; Howard, who is a resident of Pitcairn, Pa.; Elsie, who is the wife of Charles Gearhart, of Duncansville, Pa.; Lloyd, who resides at Altoona; and Stella, who lives at home. Mr. Stom and family are members of the Lutheran church at Duncansville. He is not identified with either of the great political parties but casts his vote according to his own judgment.

HON. ANDREW S. STAYER, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Altoona, Pa., has long been eminent in his profession in Blair County, and for years has also been prominently identified with other interests vital to the progress and development of this section. He was born on his father's estate in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., May 21, 1848, and on the paternal side traces his ancestry to France and on the maternal to Switzerland. His paternal great-grandfather accompanied General Lafayette to America and served with him in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, afterward settling permanently in Bedford County, Pa. The parents of Dr. Stayer are both deceased.

Andrew S. Stayer made such good use of his educational opportunities in his youth that by the time he was seventeen years of age, he had assimilated enough book knowledge to be an acceptable teacher; and from that time on until he began the serious study of medical science he alternated in teaching school and attending the normal institute as a student. In 1870, when he began attending medical lectures at the Michigan State University, he possessed a well trained mind and one well stored with general knowledge.

After another period spent in the office of his preceptor, Dr. Charles Long, of South Woodbury, he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which justly famed institution he was graduated on March 12, 1873. He immediately located for practice at Roaring Springs, Blair County, where, in the face of many discouragements, he finally won the confidence of the public and there built up a large and substantial practice. For many years he served as physician also for the outdoor paupers of Taylor Township, and for ten years was a member of the school board. Realizing at last, however, that his field of opportunity was too circumscribed where he was situated, he surrendered the associations he had there formed, and coming to Altoona, began anew the task of making himself a place and building up a worthy name in a strange community. How thoroughly he has done this, his fellow citizens well know. Not only has he won distinction in the ranks of his chosen profession, but he has also achieved it in a wider field of action—the arena of public politics.

An active Republican, he was sent in 1880 as a senatorial delegate from Blair and Cambria Counties to the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Republican party that nominated James A. Garfield for the Presidency. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and served until 1893. From April 5, 1879, until 1904, he was officially connected with the Pennsylvania State Guards, being appointed by Governor Hoyt assistant surgeon of the 5th infantry, and serving until February 12, 1880, when he was made surgeon and served as such until April 29, 1883. On April 18, 1884, he was appointed assistant surgeon and in the same month became surgeon, and through subsequent appointments and promotions became major and surgeon of this regiment. In 1904 Dr. Stayer was promoted to lieutenant colonel and chief surgeon of the division and still holds that rank.

Dr. Stayer has been a force in furthering educational legislation and has long been a worker in church and Sunday school. His connection with Odd Fellowship has been of long duration and of much importance. He has filled the office of district deputy grand master in Blair County. In 1870 he joined Cove Lodge No. 368 in Bedford County, into which he was iniated by J. I. Noble. He also became a charter member of Archie Maxwell Lodge No. 145. He was a charter member of Model Lodge No. 856, at Roaring Springs, and was its first noble grand; and is also a charter member of Amicitia Lodge No. 775, of Pattonsville, with which he continued to be identified until he moved to Roaring Spring.

In Masonry he is a Knight Templar and 32d degree Mason, belonging to Portage Lodge, No. 220, F. & A. M., at Hollidaysburg; Woodbury Lodge, F. &. A. M.; Hiram Lodge, No. 616, of which he is first worshipful master; of Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 166, R. A. M., Hollidaysburg; of Mountain

HON. ANDREW S. STAYER, M. D.

Commandery, No. 10, K. T., Altoona; and Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a past officer. He has been a member of the school board at Altoona for ten years.

On July 30, 1870, Dr. Stayer was married to Miss Rosa M. Brumbaugh, and they have two sons and one daughter, the sons being named respectively, Edgar Simon and Morrison Clay. Both have received the degree of A. B. and are officers in the U. S. army. Dr. Stayer himself served in the Spanish-American War, with the rank of major-surgeon of the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Both his sons were in the same regiment—one as a commissioned officer and the other as a member of the hospital corps. Dr. Stayer's daughter, Clara Mabel, is a graduate of Wellesley College, being especially well qualified in the modern languages, botany, and landscape gardening.

WILLIAM HOWARD HARPSTER, president of the Board of County Commissioners of Blair County, Pa., is a leading citizen of Frankstown and for many years has successfully conducted agricultural operations on his farm of sixty-one acres, situated in Canoe Creek Township. He was born on this farm November 28, 1864, and is a son of William and Sarah C. (Brown) Harpster.

William Harpster was a prosperous farmer, and when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, he left behind a wife and children. He was a member of Co. M., 9th Pa. Vol. Cav., and in the sad fortunes of war he was captured by the enemy and was incarcerated in the terrible Confederate prison at Florence, N. C., in 1864, and died there.

William Howard Harpster thus grew up without having known a father's protecting care, but was fortunate in having a wise and sensible mother who sent him to school and in every possible way prepared him for the duties of life. That he has been a credit to her can not be denied, Mr. Harpster being one of the most highly respected citizens of a section in which his entire life has been spent. He has been very active in politics for a number of years, and is one of the leading Republicans of this section of Blair County. In November, 1905, he was first elected county commissioner and assumed the duties of office in 1906, and in the fall of 1908 was re-elected and for two years has been president of the board. He is one of the most popular officials in the county.

Mr. Harpster was married to Miss Margaret Burger, a daughter of David and Catherine Burger, and they have one son, Fred B. Mr. and Mrs. Harpster are members of the United Brethren church and are active in the work of the Sunday-school, Mr. Harpster serving as its secretary for many years. He is a member of the Frankstown Band and he is identified fraternally with the Odd Fellows and the Sons of Veterans.

DANIEL AND SAMUEL SNIVELY, progressive farmers and enterprising citizens of Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., reside on a tract of ninety-one acres, and were born on this farm, which they own in partnership, and are sons of Christian and Barbara (Bayer) Snively.

Christian Snively was a farmer by occupation and was a native of Blair County, Pa., having been born on the farm above mentioned. His wife was a native of Washington County, Md. After the Civil War he became identified with the Republican party. The religious convictions of the family was with the River Brethren church. Seven children were born to Christian and Barbara Snively: Benjamin; Daniel; Samuel; Mary A., who is the wife of Samuel Sparr; George A., who lives at Denver, Col.; Elizabeth; and Susan, who died, aged seventeen years.

Daniel Snively was born January 16, 1846, and Samuel Snively was born December 25, 1847. Both were educated in the district schools of Woodbury Township. In the fall of 1864, when eighteen years of age,

Daniel enlisted in Co. B, 208th Pa. Inf., and served until the close of the war, and then returned to the farm and has followed farming here ever since, he and Samuel having purchased the home farm from the other heirs of the estate. Both Samuel and Daniel Snively are Republicans in politics, the latter having served as supervisor of this township. Daniel is a member of the G. A. R., Post Robert M. Johnston No. 464, of Williamsburg, and is also a member of the Grange.

In 1870 Daniel Snively married Mary A. Sorrick, a daughter of George and Nancy (Cromer) Sorrick, who were among the early settlers of Blair County, the family having been established here more than 100 years ago, and is one of the following children born to her parents: J. C.; A. C.; Sarah J., who is the wife of William Richardson; Alice, who married E. H. Rhule; and Mary (Mrs Snively). Mr. and Mrs. Snively reared the following children: Orville C., Austin C., Herman and Lula F., who married Elmer Treese, and has one son, Lester. Mrs. Snively died September 20, 1899. The family attends the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM YECKLEY, proprietor of the Duncansville Feed Mill, at Duncansville, Pa., was engaged, prior to 1909, in agricultural pursuits in Juniata Township, Blair County, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres. He was born at Julia Ann Furnace, Pa., February 21, 1866, and is a son of Christian and Catherine (Caltabaugh) Yeckley, both of whom were natives of Germany, who came at maturity to America.

William Yeckley was about two years old when his parents moved to Osceola, Pa., and was in his seventh year when they moved to Juniata Township, in Blair County, where he grew to man's estate, and occasionally attended the public schools. Until he retired from the farm and opened up his business at Duncansville, he was one of the leading agriculturists of his section, and one of the most prominent in all movements concerned in the advancement of agricultural conditions. He continues his membership with Poplar Run Grange, No. 1137, Patrons of Husbandry, in Freedom Township, and was master of the same for two years, and a son and two daughters are also members. He was one of the organizers of this body, and consistently showed his sincere interest in its progress for a number of years.

On September 29, 1887, Mr. Yeckley was married to Miss Sarah Leighty, a native of Juniata Township, and a daughter of David M. and Catherine (Stiffler) Leighty, and a granddaughter of Jacob Leighty, who was a native of Germany, and was one of the first settlers in Juniata Township. David M. Leighty and wife are among the best known residents of Newry, Pa. Of their children the following survive: Harvey B., residing at Newry; David A. and Lloyd, both also of Newry; Elizabeth, wife of William Buckle, of Newry; Ida M., wife of Irvin Oldham, of Portage, Pa.; Ella M., wife of Washington Weaver, of Newry; and Sarah, wife of William Yeckley.

Mr. and Mrs. Yeckley have the following children: Elmer R., Maud C., Edna G., Frank A., Roy I., David C., Mary E., Ruth G. and Wilmer D. Mrs. Yeckley is a member of the Lutheran church at Newry, having been reared in the same, and Mr. Yeckley is also a member and one of the deacons. In politics he is a Democrat and while living in the country served four years as tax collector of Juniata Township. Although his business at Duncansville is yet in its youth, he is so well and favorably known to his fellow citizens and particularly to those from whom his largest amount of patronage would come, that there is no doubt of his prospering.

JOSEPH D. FINDLEY, M. D., physician and surgeon in his native city of Altoona, Pa., where he was born in 1877, bears

a name that has been honored in the profession for two generations before him. He is a son of Dr. William M. Findley, and a grandson of Dr. William R. Findley, the last named having been a noted practitioner in Blair County in early days. Dr. William M. Findley was born in Huntingdon County, graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and for thirty-nine years was one of the leading physicians of Altoona. He married Emma Dysart, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Wigton) Dysart, very old country people.

Joseph D. Findley, after leaving the public schools at Altoona, then entered Lafayette College, where he was graduated in the class of 1897. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was there graduated in 1900, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice at Altoona. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Altoona Hospital and is surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad and for the Altoona and Logan Valley electric line. He is county medical inspector for the State Department of Health. Dr. Findley holds membership in the Blair County and the State Medical Societies, and also the American Medical Association.

In 1907, Dr. Findley was married to Miss Eliza Dean, daughter of Hon. John Dean, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and they have two children: Joseph Dysart, Jr., and Margaret Dean. Dr. and Mrs. Findley are members of the Second Presbyterian church. In addition to his professional interests he is concerned in several important business enterprises of this section and is a director in the Union Bank and is president of the Altoona Iron Company.

T. DEAN ROSS, who has been postmaster of Williamsburg, Pa., since August 4, 1909, is one of the enterprising business men of the borough and was born here May 11, 1877, a son of Charles and Mary (Patterson) Ross. The family was established in Blair County by Dr. John D. Ross, grandfather of our subject, who came here in 1832. Charles and Mary Ross were both born and reared in Williamsburg, and were members of the Presbyterian church. The father was a Republican in politics. Our subject is the only surviving child born of their union, one daughter having died in infancy, and one died when twenty-four years of age.

T. Dean Ross attended the common schools of Williamsburg and the Pa. State Normal School at Bock Haven, of which he is a graduate, then taught one year at Belville, Mifflin County, O., and was principal of the public school of Williamsburg for one year. He then spent three years in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company, was engaged in the confectionery business three years, and since August 4, 1909, has had charge of the postoffice at Williamsburg. Mr. Ross is politically a Republican, and was for three years one of the committeemen from this district. He is affiliated with the Orphans' Home Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of Williamsburg, and the Masonic Lodge of Hollidaysburg.

On June 30, 1907, Mr. Ross was united in marriage with Mildred M. Patterson, who is a daughter of George M. Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are members of the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL ROBESON, a well known dairyman residing on his farm of twenty-two acres, situated in Allegheny Township, near Robeson's Corners, Blair County, Pa., was born at Altoona, Pa., December 28, 1840, and is a son of David and Susan (Moore) Robeson.

David Robeson was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of Andrew Robeson, who was of Scotch extraction and an early settler in Huntingdon County. David Robeson lived in Blair County for many years and was a justice of the peace in Allegheny Township. He married Susan Moore, who was born in Blair County, and two of their children survive: Samuel and Juniata, the

latter of whom is the wife of John Loudon, of Altoona.

In his boyhood Samuel Robeson accompanied his parents to Woodbury Township, and from there, in 1852, to Allegheny Township. Here he grew to manhood, attending the township schools and then devoting himself mainly to dairying, his land being particularly well adapted to this industry. For twelve years he was foreman for his brother John C. Robeson, who operated a saw mill.

Mr. Robeson married Miss Adeline Williams, who was born in Blair County and is a daughter of William Williams, a former well known resident of this section. They have had seven children: Jennie, who is the wife of John Vipond, and they have five children—Ada, Edgar, Paul, Edith and Elizabeth, of Blair Township; Catherine, who is the wife of A. Lingafelt, of Hollidaysburg; David, who has two children—Thomas and John; William W., who has one child, Fannie Pearl; and Fannie, all of whom live in Allegheny Township; and Mary and Sarah, both of whom are deceased. In his political views, Mr. Robeson is a Republican. He is well known all over Blair County and is equally familiar with its people and localities. Any one who spent as many years as he did hauling logs over the mountains in early days, is entitled to speak authoritatively of the wonderful changes which have taken place in Blair County in an ordinary life time. He was the first party to haul a monument into the cemetery at Altoona.

LEVI LININGER, auditor of Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., and one of the prominent and public spirited citizens of this section, resides on his valuable farm of 138 acres, which is situated near the village of Drab. He was born January 30, 1856, in Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Speck) Lininger, both of whom were natives of Huntingdon County. The mother died October 23, 1889; the father December 21, 1889.

Levi Lininger was reared in Walker Township, Huntingdon County, where he attended the public schools. He remained with his parents until he was thirty-one years of age, being his father's mainstay on the home farm. About this time he married and for a short period afterward, engaged in farming in Lincoln Township, Huntingdon County. In 1890 he settled in Huston Township, Blair County, where, with the exception of two years when business required his residence in Huntingdon County, he has continued to reside near the postoffice of Drab. He is interested in farming and stock raising, growing the usual grains of this section and profitably raising market stock.

In 1887 Mr. Lininger was married to Miss Mary A. Fouse, who was born in Huntingdon County, a daughter of Benjamin and Ann Fouse. Mrs. Lininger's father is deceased—he died in Louisville, Kentucky, on his way home from the Civil War, August 22, 1865—but her venerable mother survives and is a cherished member of Mr. Lininger's household. There are three children in the family: Frederick F., Anna M. and Harriet C. Mr. Lininger is a member of the Reformed church, of which he was formerly a deacon and is now an elder. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving in his fourth term as township auditor.

GEORGE C. IRWIN, a well known and popular citizen of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and a prominent factor in Republican politics in Blair County, was born at Hollidaysburg, March 1, 1871, and is a son of Robert A. Irwin. The latter was born in Blair County in 1848, and is a retired resident of Hollidaysburg.

George C. Irwin was reared and educated in his native place and after leaving school he learned the tinner's trade. He worked at that trade for two years and then engaged in railroading and for seventeen years has filled different railroad positions, and for ten of them has been in charge of an engine; he belongs

GEO. C. IRWIN

to that influential body known as the Brotherhood of the Locomotive Engineers. He has taken a lively interest in politics since reaching manhood and enjoys the confidence of the party leaders and at the present writing (1910) he is the party's candidate for the General Assembly at the ensuing Republican election. During the Spanish-American War he was a member of Company C, 5th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served from April 27, 1898, until his company was mustered out, November 7, 1898, his rank being that of corporal. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Elks. He is a man of reliability and resourcefulness in his business and his personal character is all that could be asked for in a representative of the people.

MILTON ALEXANDER, vice president of the Central Trust Company of Altoona, Pa., and long a prominent member of the Blair County bar, has been prominently identified with public matters as well as with those pertaining to his profession, in this section of Pennsylvania. He was born in Williamsburg borough, Blair County, Pa., January 2, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Rodkey) Alexander.

The Alexander family is of Irish descent, the grandfather emigrating to America in early days, and at the time of his death, in 1813, lived in Hart's Log Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa. Of his children, Robert Alexander, father of Milton, was born in Huntingdon County in 1805. In 1827 he became a merchant at Williamsburg, Blair County, and resided there until 1874, when he retired to Altoona, where he died in 1879. His wife, Mary Rodkey, who had been born on the same day as himself, survived him for three years. They lived to celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary.

Milton Alexander was educated in the old Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Washington County, and was a graduate of the class of 1866, from Washington and Jefferson College, following its amalgamation. He prepared for the practice of law with Attorney David Lawson, at Clarion, Pa., after which he entered the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1869, and on June 26 of that year was admitted to the bar of Blair County. Mr. Alexander entered into practice at Altoona and by 1871 had advanced so far in the confidence of his fellow citizens that they elected him district attorney, in which office he served with entire efficiency for three years. He then resumed his private practice, in 1875 entering into partnership with H. H. Herr, an association terminated in 1889 by the death of Mr. Herr. Mr. Alexander continued in practice alone for a number of years and became one of the foremost members of his profession in this section. He has been prominent also in other than professional lines, having taken an active interest in public affairs. Although he never consented to fill other than civic offices, he has always given hearty and loyal support to the candidates of the Republican party in state and nation. His business qualifications have been shown in his wise investments in realty, and his public spirit in the encouragement he has given many important movements tending to the material upbuilding of Altoona.

In Lancaster he owns a magnificent residence, probably the finest one in all Lancaster County. To a large degree Mr. Alexander has retired from active business, although he still takes much interest in looking after his vast amount of real estate in Altoona.

Mr. Alexander was married September 10, 1872, to Miss Kate F. Martin, whose father was a capitalist of Lancaster City. They have two children: Ralph V. and Lillian M. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander attend the Lutheran church. For a number of years he has been prominently connected with the order of the Sons of America and has served the organization in the offices of State president and treasurer.

JOHN I. BROWN, proprietor of the Roaring Spring Foundry and Machine Shop and manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of machinery, castings, etc., has been in business at Roaring Spring, Pa., since 1904. Mr. Brown was born in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., August 18, 1849, and is a son of David F. Brown, who was formerly a well known and respected resident of Bedford County, where he died in 1861.

John I. Brown was ten years old when his father died and he was already motherless and the oldest of a family of five children. Orphanage is particularly sad when children are young and John I. Brown found the world a very different place than it would have been had conditions been otherwise. He was, however, a sensible, ambitious boy, with industrious habits and strong moral leanings, and when he left school at the age of fifteen years, it was to immediately enter upon an apprenticeship to a trade. Without interruption he served out his four years in Keagy's foundry, near Woodbury, and after that worked as a journeyman through Indiana, Ohio and Missouri. In 1873 he went into business for himself at the foundry where he had learned his trade and continued until 1903, when he sold out and spent about a year looking around for a satisfactory location, visiting points in Ohio and Indiana as well as Pennsylvania. In 1904 he came to Roaring Spring, investing here and becoming one of the settled residents. Mr. Brown is a very capable man in his line of business and is a practical moulder, woodworker and blacksmith, and his enterprise at Roaring Spring is very prosperous. He is a Republican in politics and during his period of residence at Woodbury, Pa., he served two terms as burgess and was also a valued member of the council.

Mr. Brown was married in 1878, to Miss Geneva Allen of Woodbury, who is a daughter of the late Christian Allen, formerly one of the leading citizens of that borough.

ELMER L. BRUA, who is now living in retirement at Canoe Creek, Pa., is the owner of twenty acres of land in Frankstown Township, and was born in May, 1855, in Turkey Valley, Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of John and Amanda (Young) Brua.

Daniel Brua, the paternal grandfather of our subject. at an early period came from Lancaster County, Pa., to Blair County by stage, and here purchased land from the Lowreys. He then returned to Lancaster County for his wife, who was Mary Buckwalter, and brought his family here in a wagon, driving a team. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Curtis and Jennie (Milligan) Young, farmers of Scotch Valley, Blair County.

John Brua was born in Blair County, Pa., and always followed farming. He was a Republican, and held membership with the Lutheran church. His union with Amanda Young resulted in the following issue: Elmer L., our subject; Clara, who married Robert Elliott; Archibald; Mary; John; Robert; Nannie, who is the wife of John Clare; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Russell Kendall.

Elmer L. Brua was reared on the farm, and after a common school education engaged in farming with his father until the time of his marriage. He then engaged in farming for himself in the Scotch Valley, Frankstown Township, but since selling his farm, has been living in retirement on a tract of twenty acres in Canoe Creek, Pa. Mr. Brua is politically a Republican, and has served one year as supervisor of the township. He is a member of the Farmers' Grange, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

In 1877 Mr. Brua was united in marriage with Viola Moore, who is a daughter of Elias and Amanda (Stewart) Moore. She is the eldest of three children born to her parents—Frank, deceased; and Lucretia, deceased wife of Thompson E. Clark. Elias

Moore formed a second union with a daughter of Joseph Robeson, who was at one time a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and of this union were born: Joseph, Edith, who married Thompson E. Clark; Claid, who is the wife of John Jacobs; and Ruth. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brua: Dean, who married Catherine Clapper; Ruth, who is the wife of William Ayers; Grace, who married Chester Robinson; Alice, who married Jay Tussey, and has one daughter, Ethelyn; and Lee.

FRANK M. RUSSELL, a prominent farmer and dairyman, whose eighty-two acres of valuable land are situated in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., near Martinsburg, was born in Bedford County, Pa., December 10, 1869, and is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Miller) Russell, and a grandson of Andrew Miller, who was an old settler in Bedford County. The father of Mr. Russell is deceased, but his mother survives and resides with a married daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Myers, in North Woodbury Township.

The following children were born to Jacob and Rebecca Russell: Andrew, residing near Hollidaysburg; Frank M.; Emma F., living in Blair County, wife of John K. Wisler; Anna J., wife of Henry J. Myers, of North Woodbury Township; Jacob D., residing at Martinsburg; Mary, wife of Charles H. Detwiler, of Bedford County; Sarah, wife of Howard Kagarise, of Bedford County; Clara, wife of John Nicodemus, of North Woodbury Township; and Jennie, wife of Jason Brumbaugh, of Taylor Township.

Frank M. Russell was about thirteen years old when his parents moved from Bedford to Blair County, settling in North Woodbury Township. Here he has lived ever since, making farming and dairying his business. Exercising good judgment and combining it with industry, Mr. Russell has made himself one of the township's successful business men.

On January 11, 1894, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Amanda Brumbaugh, a native of Blair County and a daughter of George H. Brumbaugh, of Clover Creek, and they have three children: Elsie B., Mary B. and Elizabeth A. Mr. Russell and family are members of the Church of the Brethren at Clover Creek, and he is a deacon in the same. In politics he is a Democrat.

C. BLAINE LOUDON of the firm of Markley & Loudon, dealing in real estate and fire insurance at Altoona, Pa., with business quarters at No. 1419 Eleventh Avenue, was born in 1880, in Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of the late William Loudon, who was born in 1828, also in Blair County, being a representative of one of the old and leading families of this section.

C. Blaine Loudon was educated in the public schools and at Gettysburg College, and afterward spent two years traveling through the western part of the United States, during this time visiting Colorado, California and Washington. When prepared to enter into business he embarked in the real estate and insurance line at Altoona, in partnership with Mr. Markley, and the firm has done well. They handle both city and farm property, and deal extensively in Florida lands, having charge of large tracts in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. Mr. Loudon has additional interests, being one of the directors of the People's Building and Loan Association, and is also interested in the development of coal property in Pennsylvania.

Fraternally Mr. Loudon is identified with the Elks and the Woodmen, belongs to the University Club and also retains his interest in his college Greek letter society. He was reared in the Reformed church. He belongs to that desirable class of citizens that is made up of men of education, financial stability and social standing.

JOSEPH VAN ALLMAN, ex-burgess and a retired carpenter and contractor of Hollidaysburg, Pa., has been a lifelong resident of Blair County, Pa., and is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born July 1, 1836, in Frankstown township, Blair County, Pa., which was then part of Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Mogul) Van Allman, both of whom died in Frankstown Township, the former at the age of 50 years and the latter at the age of 80 years. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Christina, married John Wertz, and both are now deceased; Samuel, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Beard; John, deceased; Sarah, deceased wife of Samuel Boyer; Joseph; Henry, deceased; and William.

Joseph Van Allman was reared in Frankstown Township, his father's farm being the scene of his boyhood activities, and his education was obtained in the old log schoolhouse of the township. When about eighteen years of age he came to Hollidaysburg and learned the carpenter's trade, afterwards working five years, from 1865 to 1870, in the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Coach Shops at Altoona, Pa., and with the exception of that period has been a resident of Hollidaysburg.

Mr. Van Allman was united in marriage with Sarah Elizabeth Sissler of Altoona, Pa., now deceased, on May 4, 1862. She died March 21, 1906. To their union were born the following children: Minnie, the widow of Shedrick Stephens of Indiana County, Pa.; Catherine, who married Winfield Robinson of Culver, Kansas; Ida Blanche, who is the wife of Boyde Hamilton of Indiana County, Pa.; William A., who operates a grist mill on Piney Creek, Blair County, Pa., for his father; Charles A., who married Elsie Gorsuch; Rose Anna; Lillian; Samuel Ross (intermarried with Mary Slick of Altoona); and three who died in infancy.

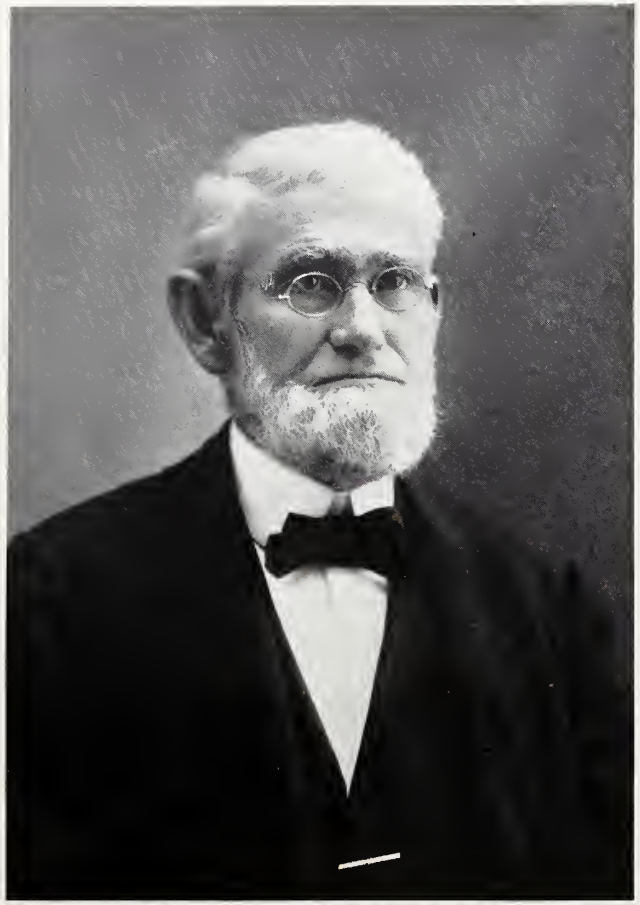
In 1865 Mr. Van Allman enlisted in Company B., 192nd Penna. Vol. Inf. and served until the close of the war, and is now a member of Col. William G. Murray Post No. 39 G. A. R., of Hollidaysburg. He is politically identified with the Republican party, and has served three years as burgess of Hollidaysburg, and was a member of the borough council for three years. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Van Allman resides on the corner of Wayne and Spruce Streets, and is also the owner of real estate in Altoona, Pa.

CLARENCE C. CLEMSON, deceased, who for many years was identified with the Altoona Title and Trust Company, was one of the city's representative men. He was born in Center County, Pa., February 9, 1865, and died at Altoona, January 9, 1908. He was one of a family of five children born to his parents, who were Amos and Lydia (Rider) Clemson, both of whom are deceased. He is survived by a brother, D. M. Clemson, a millionaire of Pittsburg.

Clarence C. Clemson attended school in Center County, and was commercially trained at a business college in Williamsport, Pa. He then became connected in business with J. C. Goheen & Brothers, at Tyrone, Blair County, and remained with that firm for eight years, after which he accepted the position of manager for the McLanahan Supply Company, at Carlin, where he remained for four years. This position he resigned in order to accept a more lucrative one with the Altoona Title and Trust Company, with which financial institution he remained during the balance of his life.

On December 15, 1892, Mr. Clemson was married to Miss Ida C. Clark, a daughter of the late John Clark, who was a prominent banker of Williamsburg, Pa. Five children were born to this marriage, the three survivors being: Anna J., John C. and DelRoy. Mr. Clemson was a member and a trustee of the Broad Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was very prominent in Masonry, having reached the 32d degree, and was identified with Tyrone Lodge, F. & A. M.; Mountain Commandery, No. 189, Knights Templars; Jaffa Temple, Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine, Hollidaysburg Consistory.

Mrs. Clemson resides in Altoona. She is a



JOHN CLARK

CLARENCE C. CLEMSON

prominent figure in the best Altoona society, and it would be hard to find a worthy local cause that has not benefited by her aid and influence. She comes of Revolutionary ancestry, her paternal great-grandfather, James Clark, having fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War. He was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777. John Clark, grandfather of Mrs. Clemson, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1789. At one time he operated a tannery at Birmingham, Pa., but later retired and died on his farm in Morris Township, at the age of seventy-four years. He was twice married; first to Catherine Whitzel, who died early. His second union was with Eliza Thompson, a native of Spruce Creek Township, where her father had been an early settler. Her death occurred in 1866, when she had attained the age of sixty-six years.

John Clark, second of the name and Mrs. Clemson's father, was born in Canoe Valley, Catherine Township, Blair County, Pa., December 13, 1833. He was educated at Williamsburg Academy, and until 1873 was engaged in stockraising and agriculture on the home farm. He then became cashier of the Williamsburg bank, which was organized at that time, and his subsequent career was one of importance to the community. He made a very popular official and for many years was a prominent factor in the development of the financial interests of the county. He was a large land owner, having much valuable property at Williamsburg, besides ore and coal properties and limestone quarries elsewhere in the county, and a fine farm of 250 acres. Mr. Clark was married, May 27, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Sisler, who died May 6, 1873. Of this union there were six children born: Edgar Thompson, who married Lucretia Moore, of Scotch Valley; and Anna J., Charles H., Dean, John Grier and Ada.

Mr. Clark was a Republican primarily and at various times was called upon to serve in offices of public trust, in which he invariably acquitted himself with credit, justifying the confidence of his fellow citizens in his integrity and ability. Subsequent to 1880 he espoused the cause of Prohibition, to which he devoted his best efforts, and although he was not privileged to witness the general success of his party for which he hoped, he was able to note much progress to that end, to which he himself contributed not a little. Few citizens of Blair County were more conscientious in the performance of public and private duties and few, if any, were more highly esteemed. The death of Mr. Clark took place on January 21, 1904, in Altoona, and struck a chord of sorrow in the hearts of all those in the community who knew him for what he was.

JOHN S. FORSHT, one of the well known citizens of Duncansville, Pa., which pleasant borough has been his place of residence since the spring of 1894, has led a busy business life and at present is interested to a considerable degree in livestock, particularly in the purchase and sale of horses. He was born at Henrietta, Blair County, Pa., November 16, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Jane (Soulsbey) Forsht.

Jacob Forsht was born on South Mountain, in Franklin County, Pa., and his wife was born in England. She was a daughter of James Soulsbey, who was a sailor who later sought a home in Blair County and years afterward moved into Cambria County, where he died in old age. Jacob Forsht left his native county when sixteen years of age and located for a time at Henrietta, in Blair County, and then moved to Martinsburg and subsequently became a partner in the firm of Hand and Snowden, builders of agricultural implements and machinery. The plant was known as Keagy's foundry and was located near Woodbury, Pa., and the above firm leased the works and continued the business for some years. Jacob Forsht later withdrew and settled on a farm on Halter Creek, in Bedford County, and lived there during the sixties and then removed to Eldorado, Pa., and prior to his death, to Juniata. Of the children of Jacob Forsht and wife there are six survivors: John

S., residing in Blair Township; Jennie, wife of Jacob Goodman, residing at Altoona; Albert, living at Juniata; Margaret E., wife of John Robison, of Williamsburg; Samuel I., living at Juniata; and Isabella, wife of Elmer E. McGill, living in Blair Township.

John S. Forsht was reared in Blair County and attended the schools near the family home until old enough to begin his own individual career. He tried railroading for a short time and during this period lived at Sunbury, Pa., and then moved to Millville where he went into the butchering and stock buying business and remained there for five years. He then moved to the S. C. Baker farm in Logan Township, where he lived for several years and followed farming, and then went to Allegheny Furnace. There he found dealing in horses and mules a very profitable business and he became extensively engaged in the same and has more or less continued since moving on his farm in Blair Township, residing at Duncansville. He has been an active citizen ever since locating here, lending his influence to the promotion of important and public spirited enterprises. He was one of the founders of the local Grange and was largely instrumental in getting established the Blair County Grange Fair Association and has been one of its directors since its beginning. He is president of the Duncansville Building and Loan Association and one of its directors, this being a well established business enterprise of the place.

Mr. Forsht married Miss Sarah J. Leighty, who was born in Blair County, a daughter of William Leighty, formerly of Allegheny Township, and four children were born to them: Maggie, who is the wife of Charles A. Mason, of South Altoona; W. Edward, who lives in Blair Township, near Duncansville; Flora, who is the wife of W. H. Stifler, of Duncansville; and Emma, who is the wife of Thomas Parker, of Aspinwall, Pa. In politics Mr. Forsht is a Republican and he has served as auditor of Blair Township. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Duncansville.

JOHN JAMES IRVIN, who efficiently fills the important position of superintendent of the repair shops of H. S. Kerbaugh, incorporated, contractor, at Bellwood, Pa., is a skilled and experienced machinist, a trade he started to learn immediately after leaving school. He was born at Marion, O., December 21, 1869, and is a son of James and Mary (Wolf) Irvin.

James Irvin was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and became a deep sea sailor, for three years sailing the Atlantic Ocean between Liverpool and New York. For a time he lived on Staten Island but later moved to Marion County, O., where he engaged in farming and where his death occurred in 1886. He served three years as a soldier in the Civil War as a member of Co. D, 64th O. Vol. Inf. After coming to America he married Mary Wolf, who survives and is now a resident of Marion, O.

John James Irvin was seventeen years old when his father died. He obtained his education in the public schools and as soon as parental permission was secured, he entered upon an apprenticeship in the shops of the Huber Manufacturing Company, and continued there until 1891. From there Mr. Irvin went to the Bucyrus Steam Shovel Company, at Bucyrus, O., continuing with the same concern at South Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Irvin then had several years of experience in the Rocky Mountains as a constructing engineer. When he returned east he became a constructing engineer with the Vulcan Iron Works, at Toledo, O. Subsequently he became identified more or less with the Kerbaugh people, doing many jobs of contracting and working as a master mechanic before becoming superintendent.

The H. S. Kerbaugh Company is one of the largest contracting firms in the country. Its main office is at No. 922 Arcade Building, Market and Twelfth Streets, Philadelphia, and they have shops located at different points, those at Bellwood being one of the most important. The business is general contracting for every kind of railroad construction, barge work, aqueduct and bridge building, in fact

every kind of similar work. The Bellwood shops are the company's general repair shops but additional repair and construction work is accepted. The company maintained a temporary shop just outside of Harrisburg before coming to Bellwood and for two years Mr. Irvin had charge there. The Bellwood plant started building in December, 1904, and started operating, May 1, 1905. An average of eighty-five men are given employment and at times 240 men are required. The successful management and satisfactory work of so large a plant, indicates that Mr. Irvin possesses unusual executive ability together with thorough technical knowledge.

Mr. Irvin was married first, on December 16, 1890, to Miss Emma Gardner, a native of Marion County, O. Her death occurred at Toledo, O., October 31, 1902, and her burial was at Marion. She is survived by three sons: James A., Earl H. and Raymond D. Mr. Irvin was married second, to Miss Nina F. Wottring, a native of Prospect, O., and they have one daughter, Mary Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin attend the Presbyterian church at Bellwood. A Republican in politics, he consistently supports the candidates of that party but in the performance of his duties as a member of the borough council, he only favors those measures which promise civic advancement, irrespective of politics. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity both at Tyrone and Harrisburg.

PROF. J. K. RITCHEY, principal of the Roaring Spring High School, at Roaring Spring, Pa., has devoted his life to educational work and in his field of endeavor is one of the best known men in Blair County. He was born at Everett, Bedford County, Pa., January 3, 1866, and is a son of Isaac W. Ritchey, who is a resident of Yellow Creek, Bedford County, Pa.

J. K. Ritchey was in his ninth year when his parents removed to New Enterprise, Bedford County, and there he was reared, securing his early educational training in the public schools of that place. Subsequently he attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, where he was graduated in 1892, having practically paid his own way without assistance, having commenced to teach school when only eighteen years of age, with this end in view. Having decided to devote himself to educational work, Mr. Ritchey entered upon his career with an enthusiasm which has never departed. He has met with cordial recognition and has filled many important positions. For a time he was principal of the public schools of Loysburg, Pa., for three years was principal of the Woodbury schools and then came to the Roaring Spring High School in 1896. He takes a very active interest in all educational institute work and for eighteen years has conducted summer Normal schools of his own and during this time has had over 400 successful teachers among his students. These instructive summer courses have been held at Roaring Spring, Woodbury and Loysburg, Pa., and have been largely attended. He has ably filled public positions on numerous occasions. He served several terms as a member of the permanent certificate examining board, under appointment of Hon. Nathan C. Schaffer, superintendent of public instruction, in Blair County, and for a time was chairman of the board. Prof. Ritchey keeps in touch with his old college comrades by his membership and interest in the Millersville Alumni Association, and is chairman of the Blair County board. He has a host of personal friends and admirers and possesses every qualification for the office of county superintendent of schools, for which he is a candidate.

Prof. Ritchey was married to Miss Ida M. Wright, who was born at Pleasantville, Bedford County, Pa., a daughter of Penrose Wright, a resident of Roaring Spring. They reside in this borough, but Prof. Ritchey owns and manages a valuable farm of 146 acres, which lies in Taylor Township. He is a member of the Lutheran church and for a number of years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school.

EDGAR B. GREENE, superintendent of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, at Altoona, Pa., with business office at No. 1108 Twelfth Street, has been identified with electric lighting for a number of years, this experience making him almost invaluable to concerns that have large capital invested and expensive works and equipments for the carrying on of large business enterprises. Mr. Greene is not only well qualified but he possesses also the energy and executive ability demanded in a position like the one he so capably fills. He was born long before the days in which the use of electricity became a necessity of daily life, on September 11, 1859, on the old Greene homestead in Huntingdon County, Pa.

The Greene family traces its ancestry to Scotland from which country the grandfather came to America in boyhood. His death occurred in Huntingdon County at the age of seventy years. Of his family of children, one son, Frank P., who later became the father of Edgar B. Greene, was born in 1835.

In 1861 Frank P. Greene entered the Federal army and subsequently became a veteran soldier, participating in many of the most serious battles of the war. He was honorably discharged after more than three years service, after suffering great hardships. Although able to return to his family it was with impaired health and from this exposure he contracted disease which probably shortened his life. He married Lavina Burrows, whose father came from England and settled in Pennsylvania. Four children were born to them.

Edgar B. Greene attended school in Huntingdon and in Center Counties and graduated from the Bellefonte High School. He then learned the carpenter's trade with his father and followed it for about seven years, in the meanwhile becoming much interested in electricity which was becoming more and more recognized as a useful agent as its nature became better understood. In 1883, Mr. Greene became the manager of the Edison Construction Company at Bellefonte, and three years later came from there to Altoona to become superintendent of the Edison Electric Light Company.

While residing at Bellefonte, Mr. Greene was married to Miss Inez Minerva O'Bryan, of that city, and they have four children: James A., Frank L., Nannie and Bessie. Mr. Greene and family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The comfortable family home is situated at No. 2213 Second Avenue, Altoona. In politics, Mr. Greene is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

AARON G. GARBER, whose farm of 100 acres of well improved land is situated near Newry, in Blair Township, Blair County, Pa., is a well known, reliable and representative citizen of this section. He was born in the northern part of Bedford County, Pa., August 4, 1858, and is a son of John B. and Catherine (Guntz) Garber.

John B. Garber was born in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., a son of John Garber, who was one of the early settlers in that region. John B. Garber was a blacksmith by trade and followed the same in Taylor Township for some years and then engaged in farming. His death occurred in June, 1890. He married Catherine Guntz, who was born at Conemaugh, Pa., and survived her husband but six months. Of their children the following survive: Charles, who lives in Bedford County, Pa.; Alexander, who resides near Williamsburg; George, who is a farmer in Taylor Township; Isaac, who moved to Wood County; James N., who is a physician in practice at Detroit, Mich.; Harry, who lives in Wood County; Edward, who resides near Tyrone, Pa.; Aaron G.; Susan, who is the wife of Daniel Dick, of Taylor Township; Almira, who is the wife of George C. Albright, of Roaring Springs, Pa.; and Annie, who is the wife of Lafayette Sell, of Roaring Springs. The late John B. Garber was a soldier in the Civil War.

Aaron G. Garber grew to manhood in Taylor Township, where he attended school. Later he moved to Freedom Township, where he

lived for eight years and then moved into Frankstown Township and lived there until 1904, when he came to his present farm near Newry, in Blair Township. He devotes his land to agricultural purposes, raising grain and other products and growing excellent stock.

Mr. Garber was married to Miss Almira Shaw, who was born in Freedom Township, Blair County, a daughter of William Shaw, a former well known citizen, and seven children have been born to them: Elmer P., John S., Frank S., Ralph R., Aaron, Mary E. and Martha. Mary E. is the wife of Clarence Long, of Blair Township. Mr. Garber and family belong to the Church of God at Roaring Springs. He is a Republican in politics. Like the majority of the successful and progressive agriculturists of this section, Mr. Garber is a member of Allegheny Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Duncansville.

JACOB L. CONFER, a representative citizen of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., owns property in Frankstown village and also forty-two acres of valuable land near it. He was born in this township, December 6, 1859, and is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Baker) Confer.

Jacob Confer was born in Bedford County, Pa. He was a farmer and owned property in Frankstown Township, where he died and his burial was in the Geeseytown Cemetery. He married Eliza Baker, a native of Blair County, who is also deceased. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had nine children, as follows: James S., William, George W., Samuel C., Angus L., Sarah M., Jacob L., Catherine S. and Elmer E. Sarah M. married Joseph Robison. Catherine S. married E. W. Bingenheimer.

Jacob L. Confer had but a small amount of schooling, attending a few months in the winter time when there was no work on the farm. After he was twenty years old he gave his entire time to helping his father. When twenty-five years of age he went to Minnesota. His brothers, George W. and Angus L., were in the wholesale meat business and for three years he acted as a salesman for them. For five years afterward he was interested in a sheep ranch and then sold his interest to his brother, George W. Two more years were spent on a neighboring ranch and then he became second foreman on a third ranch and in this position had 32,000 head of sheep to look after. He led a strenuous life, his day beginning at about five o'clock in the morning and extending to from nine to ten o'clock at night. After leaving the sheep country he occupied himself in various ways, while seeing different parts of the country, for about eighteen months and then returned to Pennsylvania. He is a leading citizen of Frankstown Township as noted above, having concerned himself with its important affairs and through travel and experience possessing qualifications that others have not had the same chance to obtain. He has been particularly interested in school matters and is serving in his eighth year on the township school board, of which he is treasurer, for two years was secretary and for three years was president. He also served six months as secretary of the board of supervisors, having been appointed by Judge Bell.

On May 25, 1893, Mr. Confer was married to Miss Cora May Merritts, a daughter of Capt. Andrew J. and Catherine (Kephart) Merritts. Captain Merritts earned his title by serving four years in the Civil War. By trade he was a furnace blower. Mrs. Confer has four brothers and one sister, namely: Harry, Wilbur, Charles, Calvin, and Dessie, who is the wife of Howard Shope.

Mr. and Mrs. Confer have the following family: Madeline Baker, who attends school in Minnesota; and Gladys Belle, Lafayette Chalmer, Muzeta M., Mylo Cushman, Catherine M., T. DeWitt Talmadge, Ronald, J. Layton, and Angus Lloyd. Mr. Confer is a member of the Lutheran church, while Mrs. Confer belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Forresters and of the Grange. Mr. Confer is one of the enterprising men of this section who are making an effort to or-

ganize an independent telephone company through Scotch Valley, from Hollidaysburg to Beaver Dam. If energy and perseverance will accomplish it, this public spirited enterprise will succeed.

S. A. GAILEY, superintendent of the Water Works of Altoona, Pa., has been a resident of this city since December, 1874, and is a native of Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., where he was born in 1856, a son of William and Martha Gailey.

William Gailey, father of our subject, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America in 1844, locating first in Philadelphia, where he resided ten years. In 1854 he came to Blair County, Pa., where he was employed for ten or twelve years by the Penna. R. R. Company, after which he followed farming for a number of years.

S. A. Gailey came to Altoona in 1874 and early in life learned the plumber's trade, and was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until 1886. In April of that year he became superintendent of the Water Works of Altoona and has served continuously in that capacity since. Mr. Gailey is also identified with various business enterprises of this city, being secretary of the board of directors of the Altoona Times Company, director of the Union Building and Loan Association, and president of the Home Purchasing Company.

On May 12, 1880, Mr. Gailey was united in marriage with Frances M. Campbell of Clearfield, Pa., and of their union was born two sons, William Hugh, deceased, and Samuel A., who is in the employ of Charles McAleer, plumber, as an apprentice. The religious connection of the family is with the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Gailey is a member of the official board. Mr. Gailey is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, being a Knight Templar, and with the Modern Woodmen.

JAMES W. CHARLES, proprietor of the Hotel Carlton, one of the most modern and best equipped hostelries of Altoona, Pa., was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 16, 1873, and is a son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Esty) Charles.

Thomas J. Charles is a well known retired resident of Altoona, who for forty-nine years and nine months was passenger car builder for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is active in Democratic politics. He married Margaret Esty and they have the following children: William H., Mamie, James W., Marshall, Pearl and Susan. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

James W. Charles obtained his education in the public schools. On June 21, 1909, he took charge of the Hotel Carlton, having had twelve years of previous experience in hotel keeping. The Hotel Carlton offers both comforts and luxuries to its guests and is able to accommodate a large number, having twenty-seven rooms and twenty-two fitted up for sleeping apartments. Mr. Charles is a genial, careful host and a large amount of patronage is given this excellent hotel by both transient and permanent custom.

In 1906, Mr. Charles was married to Miss Ella Matthews, a daughter of James Matthews of Altoona. Mrs. Charles is a member of the Catholic church. Politically he is a Republican. He belongs to the fraternal order of Eagles and to the Altoona Gun Club, and is an all around popular citizen.

ANDREW TYBOUT STONE, the subject of this article, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., on February 22, 1848. He is the son of Colonel William and Martha (Thomas) Stone, both deceased.

Mr. Stone attended the public schools of Hollidaysburg until the age of twelve years, when he entered the iron foundry of McLanahan and Stone Co., as an apprentice.

On June 3, 1863, Mr. Stone enlisted in Co. F, Independent Battalion Pa. Militia, Capt. Dan J. Travis, and served for sixty days, being discharged August 8, 1863.

After being discharged from the army Mr. Stone returned to the McLanahan-Stone Foundry in Hollidaysburg, and completed his trade as a moulder.

JAMES W. CHARLES

In August, 1867, Mr. Stone left McLanahan-Stone for whom he had worked after completing his apprenticeship, and went to Providence, R. I., where he was employed by Fuller's Iron Foundry.

In April, 1868, during a depression in business and consequent scarcity of work, Mr. Stone shipped on the brig "Hays" as a common seaman, and sailed from Boston to Mobile and Pensacola, returning to Boston in two months' time. He next went to Johnstown, where he was employed by the Cambria Iron Company of that place.

In March, 1873, Mr. Stone entered the employment of Barney and Smith Manufacturing Co. in Dayton, Ohio, as assistant foreman of the foundry. After eighteen months with this firm he left them to become foreman of the foundry of Stillwell and Bierce.

During the panic of 1876 Mr. Stone returned East and secured employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Altoona, where he remained until 1881.

In this year Mr. Stone moved to Hollidaysburg and became a partner in the McLanahan and Stone Machine Company, and after the death of his father in 1902, succeeded him as vice president of the company, which position he now holds.

Mr. Stone was married December 25, 1873, to Mary Holliday Kean of Hollidaysburg, Pa., a daughter of Charles and Mary (Holliday) Kean, and of this union five children were born, of whom the two oldest, Walter and Charles, died in early childhood. The surviving children are Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Webster Calvin of Hollidaysburg; Ralph H., of Pittsburg; and Andrew T. Stone, Jr., of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Politically Mr. Stone is a Democrat, but an independent voter. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Hollidaysburg, and of the Commandery and Shrine of Altoona. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Heptasophs of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and of the Hollidaysburg Club.

WILMER E. TAYLOR, vice president of the Brooks Milling Company, Incorporated, at Brooks Mills, Blair County, Pa., has been identified with this large and important business concern since 1907. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., December 16, 1872, and is a son of James W. and Sarah Taylor, the former of whom was a native of Huntingdon, and the latter of Bedford County, Pa.

After his own period of school attendance was over, Wilmer E. Taylor taught school in his native county for three years and in the meanwhile learned the milling business, and was engaged in the same at Saxton, Bedford County, from 1897 until 1900, where he was also interested for a time as a merchant. In 1907 he came to Blair Township and for two years operated the present plant, of which he has been manager since 1909, as well as vice president of the Brooks Milling Company, Incorporated. The president of the company is R. E. Bell and the secretary and treasurer is J. W. Baisor, all three officials being practical mill men and of reliable financial standing. The mill in Blair Township is well equipped and does a general milling business and is prospering. This company in addition to manufacturing several first class brands of its own, of winter wheat flour, notably the Perfection brand, and having a capacity of fifty barrels every twenty-four hours, manufacture also buckwheat flour, corn meal and poultry foods and deal in grain, feed, hay and straw. A large amount of business ability is required to regulate a business of this kind, with fluctuating markets, but Mr. Taylor has abundantly proved his capacity. He is a self-made man, never having had the advantages which attend and smooth the way for many young business men, and what he has gained in material possessions and in public esteem as an honorable man, he has won for himself.

Mr. Taylor married Miss Blanche Stine, of Muncy, Pa., and they have one daughter, Ruth. In his views on public questions he is intelligent and liberal minded, but when he casts his vote for a candidate for office, he permits no party tie to control his judgment.

C. H. MORGAN, who is prominently identified with the real estate and insurance interests at Altoona, Pa., has been a resident of this city for the last six years, he having taken up his abode here November 1, 1904. His boyhood and youth were spent in Lehigh County, of which also he is a native. Mr. Morgan was given the advantage of a collegiate education, in 1891 entering the preparatory school at Bethlehem, Pa., and in the following year becoming a student at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, from which he was graduated with the degree of electrical engineer in 1896. He then worked for the Southern Bell Telephone Company until 1898, when he resigned his position to take that of assistant examiner in the United States Patent office.

During his residence in Washington he improved the time by taking a three years' course at the National University Law School, and was graduated with the degree of LL. M. in 1901. After holding the position of assistant examiner in the Patent office for six years and three months, he gave it up in order to come to Altoona, when he entered his present line of work. In this he has achieved a pronounced success, his business including not only real estate and fire insurance, but also loans and investments, and he is connected directly or indirectly with various important local interests. In his own particuar line of work, indeed, he holds no second place. He has financial interests in three building and loan associations of Altoona, and is also president of the Pennsylvania Pressed Brick Company of Grazierville, Pa.

In 1898 Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Ruth E. Taylor, a daughter of an old Virginia family, and they are the parents of five children, namely: J. Williard, Harold W., Beatrice M., Helen T. and Cyril M. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Second Presbyterian church. The former is identified with the Masons and Elks, and is also a member of the Spruce Creek Rod and Gun Club.

WILLIAM J. BRADLEY, one of Blair Township's well known and reliable citizens, owning a farm of 409 acres, is a veteran of the Civil War and a man whose life for many years was one of hard work with more or less of danger and adventure. He was born in what is now Blair County, Pa., near Tyrone, November 11, 1840, a son of John and Elizabeth (McClelland) Bradley, and a grandson, on the maternal side, of a daughter of Captain John Boyles, a noted patriot in the Revolutionary War. The father of Mr. Bradley died at Baltimore in 1841 of yellow fever, and his mother died when he was fourteen years of age.

When five years old, William J. Bradley was taken to a farm in Allegheny Township and lived there with his mother until 1855, at which time he began work in the boiler shops of the Pa. Railroad Company, at Altoona, and from there enlisted for service in the Civil War. He became a member of Co. H, 3rd Pa. Vol. Inf., and served out his first contract and then re-enlisted in Co. K, 125th Pa. Vol. Inf., for nine months. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. His third enlistment was in the United States Navy and as third assistant engineer on the U. S. Steamer Saugus took part in the siege of Fort Fisher and in all the campaign down the James River, serving first under Admiral Lee and later under Admiral Porter. He was in the navy for two years and after this service returned to Blair County. In July, 1865, he secured the position of locomotive engineer on the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and remained there continuously until December, 1909, since when he has been re-

CHARLES H. MORGAN

tired. For a number of years he resided at No. 1606 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, but now lives on his farm in Blair Township, surrounded with all the comforts of life. Mr. Bradley is a self made man. The death of his parents threw him on his own resources at an age when his judgment was still immature and that he should have so wisely and successfully worked himself to honorable independence, marks him as a man of inherited character.

Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Mary A. DeRush, who was born at Bellwood, Blair County, and four children were born to them: John J., residing in the city of Altoona; William M., a farmer in Blair Township; Viola, wife of George H. Howard, of Altoona; and Blanche, wife of Charles G. McCormick, of Altoona. Mr. Bradley and family are members of the Roman Catholic church. In politics he is independent, but his temperance principles incline him toward the Prohibition party. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, J. C. Burley Division No. 287, at Altoona, and he was formerly treasurer of the same.

IRVIN MENTZER, manager of what is known as the Frankstown mill, which is owned by the heirs of the late Jeremiah Mentzer, and which includes twenty-six acres of land, was born in Bedford County, Pa., a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Working) Mentzer.

Irvin Mentzer attended the public schools and afterward entered his father's mill and has made milling his main business, and very seldom been absent from this mill. For the past thirty-five years he has been the leading miller of Frankstown and is known to the majority of the farming people through this section. He has several special brands of flour which find a ready sale in the home markets. The Mentzers have been millers here for many years, his father following the business for a long time.

On February 8, 1877, Mr. Mentzer was married to Miss Rebecca Slippey, a daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Slippey, who were old residents of Frankstown. Mrs. Mentzer had four sisters, namely: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Morrison Lindsey; Sarah A., who is the wife of James F. Mentzer; Blanche, who is the wife of Joseph W. Delozier; and Clara, who is the wife of William S. Reese.

Mr. and Mrs. Mentzer have the following children: Blanche Pearl, who is the wife of Andrew Hileman; Cora Rebecca, who is the widow of John Long; Mary Edna, who is the wife of I. G. Robison; and Mabel Laura, who resides at home. The family belongs to the Lutheran church, as did the older generations. Mr. Mentzer is a Republican, but has never consented to hold office. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, belonging to Lodge No. 119, at Hollidaysburg, and is a member also of the organization known as the Artisan Order of Mutual Protection.

MAX RIEBENACK, late comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Sometimes it happens in political life, that a hitherto unknown and apparently untrained man is suddenly brought to the front through a certain train of circumstances, and, in the exigencies of the times, is entrusted with large interests. It is never thus in railroad affairs. Through knowledge of every detail each step forward is made and this knowledge must be acquired in a practical way. Thus, when a man rises from the comparatively humble position of office clerk to the vastly important one of comptroller of a great railroad system, there is no doubt but that his native ability has been unusual and that his knowledge of railroad affairs is unassailable. This is notably the case with Max Riebenack, who was comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from February 1, 1905, to May 14, 1910. His life record contains much that is interesting and encouraging.

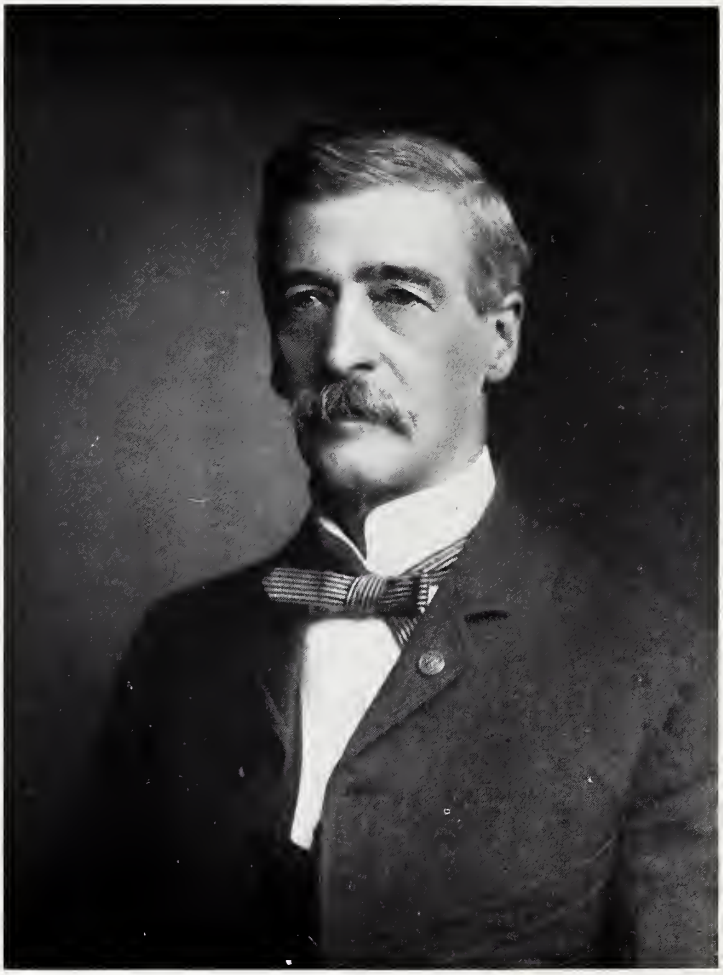
Max Riebenack was born October 12,

1844, and was a son of Roman and Josephine (Fleschutz) Riebenack. He was nineteen years of age when he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerk to the military agent stationed at Altoona, Pa. In June, 1864, he was transferred to Philadelphia, and he remained in the agent's office until 1866, when he was made corresponding clerk and cashier to the general passenger and ticket agent, and in 1869 was promoted to the position of chief clerk of foreign tickets. In April, 1872, he was appointed assistant auditor of passenger receipts, and on April 1, 1880, was promoted to the position of auditor of passenger receipts. His promotion continued, and on October 12, 1881, he was given further responsibility by being appointed assistant comptroller. On November 1, 1889, he resigned the former position in order to devote himself entirely to the duties of assistant comptroller, and on February 1, 1905 he was advanced to the position of comptroller. The various companies with which he was thus identified are: the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, Northern Central Railway Company, Long Island Railroad Company, Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company and the auxiliary companies.

Mr. Riebenack was closely identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad voluntary relief department, also the Pennsylvania's employes' saving fund and the Pennsylvania Railroad pension department, having, through his interest and activity brought success to all of these enterprises. A large measure of their practical benefit to those interested is directly due to him. He was a member of the advisory committee of the relief department by appointment of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was chairman of the supervisory committee of the same department. On January 1, 1900, when the pension department was organized, he was appointed by the board of directors of the various affiliated companies as one of the members of the board of officers of that department, and was selected as secretary as a tribute to his thorough knowledge of these matters which he had investigated, having studied pension systems of his own and foreign lands.

Mr. Riebenack has been connected with the most important railroad organizations of the whole country, and his ability, thorough and practical knowledge and his executive ability were fully recognized. He was president of the Association of American Railway Accountants during 1889-1891, and to him the association is indebted in no small degree for its present high standing. One of the objects of this association is to secure uniformity in railroad accounts, and in this connection he was appointed in 1894, chairman of a special committee of three to confer with the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission on questions in regard to operating expenses, and in 1895 he was reappointed on account of his great and available fund of knowledge on this subject. Mr. Riebenack was an authority on railway accounting matters, and frequently contributed to railroad publications on this subject. When the International Railway Congress was held at Washington, D. C., in 1905, he was a representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and his address before this technical body on "Railway Provident Institutions in English-Speaking Countries," was a thorough and complete exposition of the various plans which these railroads are carrying on and seeking to perfect for the betterment of railroad employes.

Mr. Riebenack was a prominent Mason, being a representative from his lodge to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and chairman of the Committee on Finance of that body, and was also a director and treasurer of the Union League, Philadelphia, for many years, serving that organization with his usual zeal and interest, and only relin-



HON. JOSIAH D. HICKS

quished the office on May 10, 1910, a few days before his death having decided to resign from a number of his activities, in order to relieve himself of the numerous responsibilities which demanded his attention.

Mr. Riebenack was married December 9, 1869, to Miss Eleanor Gertrude Simpson, a daughter of Thomas M. Simpson, of Philadelphia, and died, after a comparatively short illness, at his summer residence at Atlantic City, N. J. His illness began in December, 1909, with pneumonia, which caused an attack of heart trouble in February, 1910, from which he partially recovered, and until April 23, 1910, visited his office at Broad Street Station every day. He subsequently decided to go to Atlantic City for the benefit of the sea air and finally passed away in the presence of his family on May 14, 1910.

There are three surviving children: Eleanor, Josephine, William Beard and Edwin Earl.

JAMES W. SMITH, a member of the borough council of Roaring Spring, Pa., and a leading citizen of the place, being interested in a number of its foremost industries, is superintendent of the Roaring Spring Blank Book Company plant. He was born in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., December 30, 1870, and is a son of George D. Smith, who was a substantial farmer of Huston Township for many years, and a prominent citizen in his community, serving on the school board and active in township affairs. When he died a few years ago his fellow citizens mourned the loss of a worthy man.

James W. Smith remained on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age and attended the public schools of Huston Township. He came then to Roaring Spring and entered the employ of the Roaring Spring Blank Book Company, and has been identified with this concern ever since. He is interested in the same as a stockholder and has a practical, working knowledge of every department, having won promotion from the bottom until he has become superintendent of the whole plant. Mr. Smith is one of the borough's most interested and public spirited citizens. For three years he served as auditor and in the spring of 1910 was elected a member of the borough council, in which body his advice and business judgment prove very valuable. In politics he is a Republican, but has independent proclivities.

Mr. Smith married Miss Eliza Garver, a daughter of Samuel Garver, of Roaring Spring, and they have had four children, two of whom, James R. and Mary E., are living, while twin sons are deceased. They were the eldest born and were named Arthur and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Roaring Spring, and he is serving as a trustee of the same.

HON. JOSIAH D. HICKS, of Altoona, Pa., is one of the representative men of Blair County, one who has achieved success and gained distinction along many lines. He was born of Welsh parentage, August 1, 1844, and is a son of John and Barbara (Eynon) Hicks.

John Hicks and wife were both born in Wales and from that country they came to America in 1842 or thereabouts and located in Chester County some time afterward, where John Hicks had secured work at Phoenixville at his trade, that of forgeman, and workman in charcoal iron. He removed his family to Blair County in 1846. As opportunities for lucrative employment led him, he lived alternately in Blair and Huntingdon Counties until 1861, when he removed to Cleveland, O. Failing health induced him to visit a son, Rev. W. W. Hicks, at Milledgeville, Ga., and there his death occurred in 1874. Eight children were born to him, six of whom survived him, but his wife passed away in 1869. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Josiah D. Hicks in large measure is a self

made man. His home surroundings were morally all that could be desired, but the family was large and in those days wages were low and thus chances for anything more than common school advantages were impossible. The youth had ambition and mental qualifications however that made him anxious to add to his store of knowledge and after coming to Altoona he completed a higher course at the night schools while employed during the day. Attending the school of Professor John Miller a novel German scholar and teacher then in Altoona. At first a clerk in a mercantile establishment he later secured a position in the freight and ticket department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, and in 1864 became a clerk in the office of Robert Pitcairn, who was then superintendent of transportation, and through his good offices, Mr. Hicks later was made chief clerk of the Tyrone Division, with office at Tyrone, where he remained for three years. For a short time afterward he was in partnership with his brother, W. W. Hicks, in a mercantile business at Altoona, and then disposed of his interest and removed to his farm near Williamsburg, in Blair County. During his four years of quiet life in the country, he began the study of law which he completed after returning to Tyrone, and was admitted to the bar on May 4, 1875, and engaged successfully in the practice of his profession at Tyrone until March, 1884, when he again became a resident of Altoona. Here he formed a law partnership with Daniel J. Neff, becoming the junior member of the law firm of Neff & Hicks, which has proved a strong combination, and has for many years been counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

From early manhood Mr. Hicks has been a wide awake and earnest citizen, a thoughtful student of public affairs and a man whose judgment no less than his public spirit has brought him the confidence of his fellow citizens, a confidence that he has retained through the many years during which he has been more or less in public view. In the fall of 1880 he was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket and served a second term, and in 1890 he was put forward as a candidate for congressional honors and in 1892 was elected a Member of Congress and served three terms. He has served prominently in city, county and state political organizations and has always been noted for his loyalty to the principles of the Republican party. He was for many years a member of the State Board of Agriculture and took an active interest in agriculture. During the Civil War he proved his loyalty and participated at Antietam and Chancellorsville and later served out two subsequent enlistments, being also officially commissioned by Governor Curtin, as first lieutenant in the United States service, following the destruction of the city of Chambersburg by the Confederates. Ever since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania, Mr. Hicks has been active in its affairs and has served as commander of the posts both at Tyrone and Altoona and has served on different occasions as a state and national delegate to the Encampments. In local as well as public affairs his name is linked with the leading men of his day and Altoona takes a just pride in such a citizen. In addition to his professional he has other interests and takes much delight in his agricultural experiments, carried on his fine farm near Williamsburg. For thirty years he has been connected with the Blair County Agricultural Association and for many years has been its vice president.

Mr. Hicks was married in December, 1868, to Miss Anna M. Sparr, who died at Tyrone in 1875. She was a daughter of Isaac Sparr, one of the very early settlers of Blair County. Three children were born to this marriage: Hattie W., William B. and Herbert S. The second son died in infancy. William B. Hicks is in the insurance business at No. 1202 Eleventh Street, Altoona, is also steamship agent and a well known newspaper correspondent. The daughter, Hattie (Mrs. Cadle) resides on the old farm near Williamsburg. Mr. Hicks was married a second time, in 1876, wedding Miss Josephine Barrick, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Barrick, of Maryland, and two children were born to this union: Cora Eynon,

who resides with her parents in the family home at No. 1422 Sixth Avenue; and Charles B., who resides at No. 2105 Seventh Avenue, Altoona.

During Mr. Hicks' six years in Congress he served as chairman of a special committee appointed by Speaker Crisp to investigate the conduct of the architect of the capitol and the business management of that officer, and prepared and submitted the majority report of the committee exonerating the architect from any wrong doing. Under Speaker Reed he was appointed chairman of the important committe of patents, trademarks and copyrights, and as such secured the enactment of several important measures, one of which was the reorganization and increase of the force of the patent office, so as to secure speedy action on claims. Was vice chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and while on that committee secured for Altoona its handsome postoffice building. As a Union veteran while in Congress he took an active part in behalf of his army comrades, their widows and orphans, and secured several special bills in their behalf and for their relief.

JAMES W. LOWTHER, who is cashier of the Bellwood Bank, obtained his banking experience with the Second National Bank of Altoona, Pa., and with the exception of three years spent in the west for his health, has been identified with the Bellwood bank since its organization September 1, 1892. He was born June 24, 1872, in Altoona, Pa., on what is known as the McCoy Corners, and is a son of James and Susan M. (Wible) Lowther.

James Lowther, great-grandfather of our subject, and a native of Ireland, came to this country when a boy and located in Concord, Pa., previous to the Revolutionary War. He served in the war and was captured and imprisoned at what is now Germantown, and died in Concord in 1825.

John Lowther, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born October 29, 1784, in Concord, Franklin County, Pa., and was by trade a blacksmith. He followed his trade in Concord until 1828, when he moved to Franklin Township, Mifflin County, Pa., and there farmed until 1854. He again resumed work at his trade, then moved to Altoona, where he lived until his death February 12, 1858. He first married Margaret Patten, and his second wife was Sarah Hamilton, who was the mother of James Lowther, father of our subject.

James Lowther was born July 4, 1824, in Concord, Franklin County, Pa., and during his early manhood came to Altoona, where he gained his start in the business world with two carts. He was a contractor, and in 1848 engaged in teaming for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in 1854 in company with William McDowell, embarked in the mercantile business at Altoona. In 1862, although a resident of Altoona, he engaged in the lumbering business in Cambria County. In 1869 he sold his mercantile business and thenceforth devoted his energies to lumbering, transfering his lumber operations to Clearfield County, where he formed a partnership with Thomas McCauley, of Altoona. Six years later the partnership was dissolved and the firm of Lowther & Co. formed, the "company" being a son, J. Lloyd Lowther. January 1, 1882, Flynn Brothers of Clearfield County were admitted to the firm, and the firm of Lowther & Lynn became owners of extensive tracts of timberland in Blair, Cambria and Clearfield Counties. They operated a mill in Clearfield County and another four miles from Bellwood in Blair County.

In 1877 Mr. Lowther purchased the old Bell mansion, farm, and flouring mills and in the following spring moved to Bellwood, where he resided and operated the grist mill until his death. He was a stockholder and one of the organizers of the Bellwood Bank. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was a member of the board of directors of the Juniata Camp Meeting Association. In politics he

was identified with the Democratic party.

January 6, 1853, Mr. Lowther married Susan M. Wible, a daughter of William and Eliza (Haines) Wible. She came of one of the old families of Westmoreland County, the family having originally come from Schuylkill County, Pa. The following children were born to James and Susan Lowther: Lizzie K., who died at the age of eighteen years; J. Lloyd, a resident of Pittsburg; William F., who died in infancy; James W.; and Harry C., who lives in Bellwood.

James W. Lowther, subject of this record, was reared in Bellwood and obtained his education in the local schools of the borough. His banking experience was gained with the Second National Bank of Altoona, he having been employed there three years. Since that time, with the exception of three years spent in the west, he has been cashier of the Bellwood Bank, which was established September 1, 1892. The organizers of the bank were as follows: James Lowther, father of James W.; J. H. Mathers, of Mifflin; D. L. Wray, now deceased; Ira Wentzel, and H. C. Kinsloe, of Newton Hamilton; Samuel Henderson, now deceased; and H. G. Laird. The officers of the bank were as follows: J. H. Mathers, president, also the president incumbent; D. L. Wray, deceased, vice president, was succeeded by Ira Wentzel; and James W. Lowther, cashier. The Bellwood Bank has a capital stock of $25,000, is a private bank and derives its strength from the individual liability, being backed by men of affluence, integrity and sound business judgment. Mr. Lowther is also a director of the bank and is treasurer and a director of the Bellwood Lumber and Construction Company.

On February 18, 1902, Mr. Lowther married Eleanor Reiley, who was born in Hopewell, a daughter of Rev. W. McK. Reiley, who is a Methodist Episcopal minister of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lowther, Mary Eleanor and Catherine Reiley. Mr. Lowther is inclined to be independent in politics and was elected to the school board on the Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority in a Republican ward. He is fraternally a Mason and an I. O. O. F. His religious connection is with the M. E. church of Bellwood, of which he has been a member since he was eleven years of age. He has been president of the board of trustees for a number of years.

E. O. M. HABERACKER, M. D., one of Altoona's experienced medical men, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city for almost a quarter of a century, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., in 1846, a member of one of the old and substantial families of that section.

Dr. Haberacker was educated in the Allentown Seminary, Muhlenberg College and the State Normal School, and in 1869 was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He began practice at Tyrone, in Blair County, and remained there until 1886, when he came to Altoona. He is identified with the leading medical organizations in the county, state and nation, and has always been a man of scientific investigation. He enjoys a very large general practice, avoiding specializing, and for five years has served as surgeon for the Pennsylvania National Guards.

On August 20, 1870, Dr. Haberacker was married to Miss Jennie S. Keith of Sinking Valley, and one daughter was born to them, Irma L. She grew to attractive womanhood and married Harry Rippman, of Millerstown, Pa. Her death occurred when she was but twenty-two years of age. A son survived her, Charles Eugene Rippman, who is a student at Yeates School, at Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Haberacker and wife are members of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with Tyrone Lodge No. 494, F. & A. M. All his life he has been a conscientious citizen, but has never had the time or taste for politics.

ABRAHAM L. McINTIRE, a prominent citizen of Blair Township, Blair County, Pa., a director of the Blair County Grange Association and treasurer of the school board of Blair Township, of which public body he has been a member for thirteen years, resides on his well improved farm of 140 acres, which he devotes to general agriculture. He was born in Blair Township, Blair County, September 22, 1864, and is a son of James and Mary (Spealman) McIntire.

James McIntire was born in Virginia, where his mother died in his infancy and he was brought by his father to Blair County, Pa., and they lived for a time in Frankstown Township. Later he was adopted by a family in Huntingdon County and for some years worked in woolen mills. For several years after his marriage he engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania Canal but subsequently settled down to farming, one mile south of Hollidaysburg, in Blair Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 20, 1899. He was a self made man, earning all the opportunities that life ever gave him. He was one of Blair Township's reliable and respected men and filled township offices. He lived to be eighty-six years old. He married Mary Spealman, who still survives, being in her eighty-ninth year and she is remarkably well preserved and still enjoys attending church services, in the Lutheran church at Hollidaysburg, and meeting her friends in a social way. Five children of James and Mary McIntire are living, namely: Martin L., of Gaysport, Pa.; John, also of Gaysport; Lovinia, widow of John Phander, of Philadelphia; Priscilla, widow of Elias Lyons, late of Frankstown Township, residing in Blair Township; and Abraham L.

Abraham L. McIntire was reared and attended school in Blair Township. Farming has been his main business but he has also been called on to devote time and attention to public duties. He was one of the promoters of the Blair County Grange Fair Association and has taken a very active part in advancing its interests and from the beginning has been a director. During his long period of membership on the school board he served two years as its president before becoming its treasurer. He is also president of the Blair Telephone Company and was one of the main agitators which resulted in the establishment of this great public convenience in this section. Mr. McIntire is notably progressive and enterprising and is interested in everything that gives promise of being permanently beneficial to his section. He served two years as road supervisor.

Mr. McIntire married Miss Jennie A. Helsel, who was born in Freedom Township, Blair County, a daughter of John and Margaret Helsel, the former of whom is deceased. The latter resides east of Hollidaysburg. Nine children were born to this marriage, as follows: Margaret L., Mary C., Jennie P., Dora E., James P., Homer, Russell, Kenneth, and one that died in infancy. The eldest daughter, Margaret L., is the wife of D. A. Finnegan, of Blair Township. In politics he is a Republican. He is identified fraternally with Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, Odd Fellows and Appalachian Encampment, No. 69, and belongs also to Scotch Valley Grange, No. 510, Patrons of Husbandry.

HARRY H. HART, the popular proprietor of the Bingham Hotel, which is situated on Twelfth Street, Altoona, Pa., has been a resident of this city for about ten years and is well and favorably known in business circles. He was born in the city of New York, September 18, 1870, and is a son of Richard K. and Amanda (Fero) Hart.

Harry H. Hart is next to the youngest of a family of four children, the others being May, Francelia and Albert. During his school period his parents lived at Philadelphia, Pa., and there he attended both the common and High schools. After coming to Altoona he accepted employment in the Altamont Hotel in this city and remained with that house for about eight years. In February, 1909, he took charge of the Bingham Hotel, a twenty-room building, which is equipped with all modern

improvements and comforts. He has proved a very popular host and is doing a large business.

Mr. Hart was married in 1903, at Williamsport, Pa., to Miss Anna C. Haag, a daughter of Christian Haag, a resident of Puxatawny, Pa. Mr. Hart is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Altoona. He is identified with the Republican party.

JOSEPH B. CONDRON, contractor and builder, is a successful business man of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and the descendant of an old and honored central Pennsylvania family.

He is a son of James Condron and was born at Frankstown, Blair County, Pa., on October 9th, 1855. Hollidaysburg was the scene of his schooldays and early career. In 1878 he went to Arizona, where he for five years enjoyed the stirring life of the Western plains and foothills.

In 1883 he returned to Hollidaysburg and embarked in the planing mill and lumber yard business. His plant is located on South Montgomery Street, on the site of the boat yard of the olden-time Pennsylvania Canal, and is well equipped and modern.

Mr. Condron takes an active interest in public affairs. He is affiliated with the Republican faith, is serving his third term as a member of the Town Council, and is a former President of that municipal body. He is a stockholder and officer of The Hollidaysburg Improvement Company and is also a stockholder in The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg. He is a musician and possesses a rich and clear tenor voice, which renders him a favorite in all the church and social functions of the town. His talents also shine to advantage in the degree work of Wanita Lodge No. 1142, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Condron was married to Miss Mary Isabella Kinports, now deceased. To their union were born four children: Miss Katherine Bella, Miss Isabella K., and Mr. J. Donald Condron, at home; and Mrs. Ella Jene Calvin, wife of Samuel Calvin, of California. Announcement was recently made of the engagement of Miss Katherine Bella Condron to Mr. Joseph Reed, of Chicago, Ill., a former Hollidaysburg boy, and a son of Charles H. Reed.

In 1908, Mr. Condron married Miss Lavinia Patterson Burchinell, and dwells with his wife and children in the beautiful East End of Hollidaysburg.

CHARLES GEESEY, one of the foremost members of the Blair County bar, who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Altoona since 1891, has served with credit in public office and has been a sympathetic and helpful citizen in those movements which have contributed to the general welfare of this section. He was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., April 10, 1850, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Koofer) Geesey.

The Geesey and Koofer families came to Blair County, Pa., from Germany, at an early day. Henry Geesey, father of Charles and son of Conrad Geesey, was born after his parents had moved to this county, and he was occupied through life with farming and working as a mechanic, in Frankstown Township. He married Elizabeth Koofer and they had nine children.

Charles Geesey was the youngest member of the large family and probably the most ambitious. Although he enjoyed no other educational opportunities than those offered by the district schools he had so thoroughly mastered the ordinary branches that he was readily accepted as a school teacher when but seventeen years of age and his complete success gave him encouragement to continue in this occupation. For some years thereafter he taught school only in the winter seasons, giving his summers to farming and also, at times, attended the Juniata Collegiate Institute. Later, as he became better known and better qualified he devoted his summers also to the class room, spending fourteen years in the educational field, some eight of them being given to the public schools of Altoona. During this time he also gave some attention to studies in other professions before deciding to direct all his efforts to the acquirement of a legal education.

HON. EDMUND SHAW

Subsequently he became a law student under Hon. Martin Bell and in 1891 he was admitted to the bar.

In addition to the professional reading above referred to, Mr. Geesey long had been a student of public questions and had identified himself with the Republican party. His clear views and convincing arguments expressed on many occasions attracted the notice of party leaders in the county and in 1876 he was put forward as a candidate for register and recorder. Although he was defeated for this office it was by so small a majority that in 1881 his party again presented him to the county convention, as opposed to six other candidates, for the office of prothonotary of Blair County. He was nominated and subsequently elected and served with the greatest efficiency and usefulness for three succeeding terms. After retiring from this office he opened up his law business at Altoona, made rapid progress and has stood high in his profession for a long time.

Mr. Geesey was married in October, 1871, to Miss Anna B. Smith, a daughter of the late William Smith, and they have seven children, three sons and four daughters, namely: Mary E., Roy S., Charles H., Edna A., Walter A., Grace K., and Hilda W. Of the sons: Roy S. Geesey is engaged in the insurance business with an office in the Central Trust Building; Charles H. is with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Walter A. is a teacher and resides at No. 914 Sixth Avenue, Altoona. The eldest daughter, Mary E., is the wife of Guy R. Lingafelt, who was elected on the Republican ticket in November, 1909, prothonotary of Blair County. Edna A. is now Mrs. Alfred M. Kell of York, Pa. Grace K. is now Mrs. Bernard Stevenson of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Geesey's residence is at No. 914 Sixth Avenue and his law apartments are in the Central Trust Building. He is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs also to the Heptasophs.

GEORGE ALLEN TIPTON, general farmer and well known citizen of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in this township, December 6, 1861, and is a son of George and Susan (Shoenfelt) Tipton.

George Tipton was a son of one of the early families of Blair County, in which he spent his life, the later years being passed on the farm on which his son, George Allen, now lives. He was a Republican in politics but never aspired to office, his idea of a good citizen being one that conscientiously works for law and order with no thought of reward. He was a worthy man in every particular and was a member of the Lutheran church. He married Susan Shoenfelt, a daughter of Jacob Shoenfelt, who came early to Blair County and settled on Plum Creek, in Taylor Township. Four of the children of George and Susan Tipton still survive, namely: John, of Taylor Township; Jacob, of Huston Township; William, of Huston Township; and George Allen, of Taylor Township.

George Allen Tipton was six years old when his parents moved from Taylor into Huston Township, where he obtained his common school education and lived until he had grown to manhood, when he accompanied his parents back to Taylor Township and has lived here ever since. He carries on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Tipton was married June 22, 1909, to Miss Minerva Linn, a daughter of Alexander Linn, of Ore Hill, Blair County, and they have an infant son whom they have named George E.

HON. EDMUND SHAW, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, in which he served two terms with distinction, is a leading member of the Altoona bar, and also a veteran of the great Civil War. He was born near Phillipsburg, Center County, Pa., December 4, 1836, and is a son of John and Mary (Waring) Shaw.

The Shaw family comes from North Ireland. Family records tell that from County Derry, in 1795, two brothers of this name came to Pennsylvania, one of them being Robert Shaw, the grandfather of Hon. Edmund Shaw, of Altoona. He was twice married and the third son of his first union was John Shaw.

John Shaw, father of Hon. Edmund Shaw, was born in 1809, in Mifflin County, Pa. He remained in his native place until he reached manhood and then moved to Phillipsburg, in Center County, where he followed the trade of a cabinetmaker until 1835. He then purchased a farm in Decatur Township, Clearfield County, Pa., where he carried on agricultural pursuits until within a few years of his death, when he retired to Phillipsburg and died there in 1869. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian church, although not a member, but was liberal in its support. In politics he was a Democrat and at different times was elected to township offices, serving with honesty and efficiency. He was married the first time to Jane Ann McKirk, who died without issue. His second marriage was to Mary Waring, who was born in England in 1809, and accompanied her parents to Phillipsburg in 1821. Her death occurred four years after that of her husband, and two of their eight children yet survive.

Edmund Shaw was afforded excellent educational advantages. He attended both Cassville Seminary and the Normal School at Millersville, preparatory to entering upon a career as a teacher, but by the time he had completed his first term in the college, the Civil War had broken out and the attention of the young student was attracted to a far different sphere of activity. On September 16, 1861, he enlisted for three years, in Co. K, 110th Pa. Vol. Inf., thereby displaying a deep seated patriotism rather than the temporary enthusiasm which characterized many. His promotion was rapid, from a private in the ranks he was successively made corporal, sergeant and sergeant-major of his regiment, his further advancement being halted by the ball of an enemy on the field of Chancellorsville. He had participated in all the previous battles and marches of his regiment and one one occasion had been made a prisoner by the enemy, but as he was then wounded, he was willingly paroled by the enemy to save themselves the trouble of giving him medical care, and thus probably escaped a long season in one of the pestilential prison pens of the South, from the hardships incident thereto if not death. The injuries to his leg were so serious that his final recovery was a marvel. For ten days after he was wounded he lay on the battlefield and after he was found he was sent to the Union Hospital at Falmouth, Va., and later the Chestnut Hill Hospital at Philadelphia. No further active service in the field was possible and he was then detailed as a clerk in the office of the provost marshal at Washington, D. C., where he remained until he was honorably discharged September 16, 1864. For one year he was compelled to use crutches.

Doubtless life looked different to many of the returning soldiers of that mighty struggle and many, like Mr. Shaw, had given the very flower of their youth to the service of their country. His education had fitted him for a professional life and his thoughts and ambitions now turned to the law, and wisely as was subsequently developed. In the course of months he became a law student at Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, where he was creditably graduated in 1867. He then took up his residence at Martinsburg, West Va., being admitted to the bar there in 1868, and during his five years of practice at that point made substantial advances and in 1872 was elected prosecuting attorney of Berkley County. He continued in office until 1873.

In looking about for a more remunerative if not more appreciative professional field, Mr. Shaw determined on Altoona and came to this city in 1873 and in the same year was admitted to the Blair County bar. Altoona has been his settled home ever since, although, during an extensive practice that has taken him to many other sections to appear in the higher courts, and during many years in public life, inducements have been offered him to take up his residence in other cities. He has, however, always been loyal to Altoona, believing in her future and reciprocating the cordiality and confidence of his fellow citizens.

An enthusiastic Republican, Mr. Shaw has been one of the leaders in his party in state politics. In 1884 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. Approval was shown of his

acts as a statesman by his reelection in 1886, and he served through two terms to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. His professional prominence was recognized to some degree in this body by his appointment as a member of the two chief committees, the Judiciary and that of General and Municipal Corporations. To legislation of all kinds designed to benefit the public instead of combinations of capital, Mr. Shaw gave his hearty support and when he returned to private life it was with the confidence of the people unimpaired. As a citizen of Altoona he has many times proved his interest and usefulness, serving in the city council and on advisory boards. In 1882 he was a member of the civic organization known as the Committee of Forty-eight. In charitable and benevolent movements he has always been interested and his influence may be counted on when public spirited enterprises are under consideration. Since returning to private life he has continued active in the practice of law and ably represents a professional body that counts many brilliant men among its members. He maintains his offices in the Wilson Building, on one of the leading thoroughfares of Altoona.

Mr. Shaw was united in marriage on December 14, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Smith, who is a daughter of the late Dr. David R. Smith, who was formerly a very prominent physician, widely known throughout the Cumberland Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw enjoy a beautiful home which stands at No. 1130 Fourteenth Avenue, Altoona.

EDGAR F. THOMPSON, owner and proprietor of a hardware business and blacksmith shop at Frankstown, Pa., where he is one of the prosperous and enterprising business men, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., December 30, 1873, and is a son of Wesley and Sarah (Rossman) Thompson.

The parents of Mr. Thompson reside at McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon County, where the father is engaged in the blacksmith business and is a well known and substantial citizen. He married Sarah Rossman and they have had the following children: Penina, who is deceased, was the wife of Stewart Davidson; Ada, who is the wife of Rev. John Black, a minister in the Presbyterian church; Ella, who is the wife of Wilbur Irvin; Jennie, who is the wife of William Marrow; Wilda, who is deceased, was the wife of Thomas Stewart; Edgar F.; Eva, who is the wife of Edgar Irvin; and Walter.

Edgar F. Thompson obtained his education in the public schools and then learned the blacksmith trade with his father. When prepared to start into business for himself he chose Frankstown for his home and built his shop here in which he started business on January 24, 1902. Being a well trained workman he secured plenty of custom and in 1905 expanded his business by adding the sale of hardware. He requires the assistance of one man the year round. Mr. Thompson has invested in residence property also and has a fine home in the village.

On October 25, 1893, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Sarah Hannah Ayers, a daughter of Samuel and Emma Ayers, farming people in Huntingdon County. Mrs. Thompson is the eldest of her parents' family and she has the following brothers and sisters: William, Jacob, Fannie, James, Catherine, Harry, Ella and Mary. Fannie is the wife of George Henderson. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson four children have been born: Helen, Harry, Ethel and Vernard. Helen is deceased. Mr. Thompson and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is a Republican and he is serving in the office of school director. He is identified along fraternal lines with Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., at Hollidaysburg; Lodge No. 119, Odd Fellows and the Knights of Maccabee, both of Hollidaysburg.

I. F. YEATER, D. O. S., who enjoys a large practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon, maintains his office at No. 1213 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, Pa., of which city he has been a resident since the fall of 1892.

He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1864.

Dr. Yeater was reared on the home farm and assisted his father until he reached man's estate, in the meanwhile securing a good education in the country schools and the High School at Orbison. His natural inclination was in the direction of a professional life but circumstances were not favorable in his early manhood and he therefor applied himself to learning the carpenter and house building trades, which he followed some four years. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a car builder and continued in that line for ten years. When he severed this connection he decided to gratify the ambition of his younger years and with this end in view he entered the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, at Philadelphia, and was graduated president of his class in 1907, and in the same year was graduated from the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, under the celebrated Dr. Fritz. He came at once to Altoona and has found a ready field of work here, each year bringing more people to a realization of the practical benefits of his system of healing. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic Association and the American Osteopathic Association, the leading organizations of Osteopathy.

In 1903, Dr. Yeater was married to Miss Clara B. Hammond, of Franklin County, Pa. They are members of the Third Presbyterian Church and Dr. Yeater is a member of the board of deacons. He has been identified with this religious body since he was twenty years of age. He is a member of Mountain Lodge, F. & A. M., of the P. O. S. of A., of the Heptasophs and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN G. MOCK, a successful agriculturist and representative citizen of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., was born on the farm on which he lives, September 15, 1868, a son of David B. and Susan (Gochnour) Mock.

David B. Mock, who is one of the highly respected residents of Taylor Township, being now in his seventy-fifth year, was born in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, a son of John L. Mock, who was an early settler there. When thirteen years of age, David B. Mock accompanied his parents when they moved to Taylor Township, and ever since he has resided on the same farm. He married Susan Gochnour, who was born in Bedford County, and still survives. Of their children, two are living: Annie K., who is the wife of Jacob S. Wareham, of Taylor Township, and John G., of this record. The two children deceased were: David and Catherine. David B. Mock and wife are members of the Church of the Brethren. He casts his vote with the Republican party.

John G. Mock was reared on the home farm in Taylor Township and attended the public schools and one term of the Normal School at Millersville, Pa. He has devoted the larger part of his business life to farming, having more than 100 acres of valuable land which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He is numbered with the substantial and reliable men of this section. His vote is cast with the Republican party, but his interest has never led him to seek office.

In early days the family name was spelled with an a instead of an o, then reading Mack, in place of Mock. John G. Mock is in the eighth generation in descent from Rev. Alexander Mack, who was the founder of what is known as the Church of the Brethren, of which Mr. Mock is a member, deacon and trustee, at Martinsburg. This pious ancestor organized the first church of this faith at Swartzenau, Germany, and later carried the good tidings to Germantown, Pa., where he, with others, founded the first Church of the Brethren in America, and he was the first minister. The society has increased in numbers but the old articles of faith are still subscribed to and the old customs preserved. It is a noticeable fact that in the community where many members of

this simple faith live, there will be found a peaceful, law-abiding, industrious and prosperous people.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MOYER, a veteran of the Civil War, and a prosperous farmer of Logan township, is the owner of a fine farm of 150 acres and has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., since 1859. He was born June 18, 1838, at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pa., and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Swanger) Moyer, the latter of whom died in the spring of 1854 at Lewiston, Pa. The father was a native of Dauphin County, and the paternal grandfather of subject was born between Germantown and Philadelphia in what is now the city proper. Of the twelve children born to the parents of our subject, five died in infancy, and those living are as follows: Mary Jane (Ferguson) now deceased, was a resident of Altoona; Barbara (McCartney) deceased, lived in Altoona; Catherine (Lewis), died in Altoona; George W., our subject; Margaret, died unmarried in Cumberland County, Pa.; James, who was killed on the Penna. R. R., was a resident of Altoona; and Peter S., who now is a resident of Pinecroft, Blair County, Pa.

George Washington Moyer was reared in Cumberland County, Pa., and when about 21 years of age came with his father to Blair County and settled just below Altoona. He coaled some for Isett, also for Dr. Baker, and during the summer of 1860 coaled in Center County, Pa. He then returned to Blair County and in 1865 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as laborer in the blacksmith shop at 12th street, Altoona, under foreman George Hawksworth, was promoted to the position of heater at the large finishing furnace in 1868 and was so occupied until the spring of 1884 when he retired and located on his present farm, which is known as the Homer farm, Homer Gap, Logan Township, which he had purchased in 1882. He has lived here continuously since that time and has been successfully engaged in general farming. In 1894 he erected the commodious brick house in which he and his family now reside. In February, 1864, Mr. Moyer enlisted as a member of Company G., 12th Pa. Vol. Cav., and served until the close of the war, his service being principally in the Shenandoah Valley. He was mustered out with the regiment at Philadelphia and discharged July 20, 1865, at Winchester.

December 25, 1869, Mr. Moyer was joined in marriage with Sue J. Nelson, who was born on the site of Fairview Cemetery, and is a daughter of Samuel and Jane (McPherson) Nelson. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moyer: Samuel Jacob, who died in infancy; James Luther, who lives on the home farm, married Lizzie Horst, and they have four children—Esther May, Linnie P., Theodore Ray, and Francis I.; and Alfred D., Carrie Hagerty, and Mary, who all three died in infancy.

Mr. Moyer is one of the most prosperous farmers of Logan township, and is a man of sterling qualities and has been highly successful for one whose opportunities and educational advantages were so limited. Mr. Moyer was called upon in 1900 to settle the Coleman estate, and at his instigation there was established in 1907 a corporation in which he is a stockholder and director, and the Grand View Cemetery Association, which will be—owing to its fine location—one of the finest and largest in this section of the country when completed. Mr. Moyer is politically an independent voter; he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

H. T. HEINSLING, a leading member of the Altoona bar and belonging to one of Pennsylvania's old and prominent families, has been a resident of this city for more than thirty-four years and has been identified with much that has contributed to the advancement of this section along the lines

of education and culture. He was born at St. Clairsville, Bedford County, Pa., January 30, 1851, and is a son of Tobias and Ann (Park-Hammond) Heinsling.

Tobias Heinsling was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and remained in his native land until he was thirty-five years of age. In 1846 he came to America, settling in Pennsylvania, and immediately embarking in the shoe business at St. Clairsville, followed that occupation as long as he continued in active life, his death occurring in 1854. He married Ann Park-Hammond who belonged to the old Park family of Philadelphia and who survived to the age of eighty-four years, dying at Altoona in 1889. Although reared a Presbyterian after her marriage she adopted the religious faith of her husband and both were worthy members of the Evangelical Lutheran church for many years.

Henry T. Heinsling was educated in the public schools of St. Clairsville and at the Susquehanna College at Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Pa. In 1875 he entered upon the study of law in the office of Neff & Riley, at Altoona, and was admitted to the bar of Blair County in August, 1877. When he first entered into practice here the bar was not crowded and he has witnessed many additions to its personnel and many changes in legal procedure. In his long period of practice he has been connected with much important litigation and has gained many legal triumphs. His clients are scattered over several counties and his reputation as a sound advisor, a faithful attorney and able pleader is well established. In his professional life he has been so continuously busy that public office has not appealed to him, although he performs every duty demanded by good citizenship and takes pride and interest in every advance made by his city. He votes with the Democratic party.

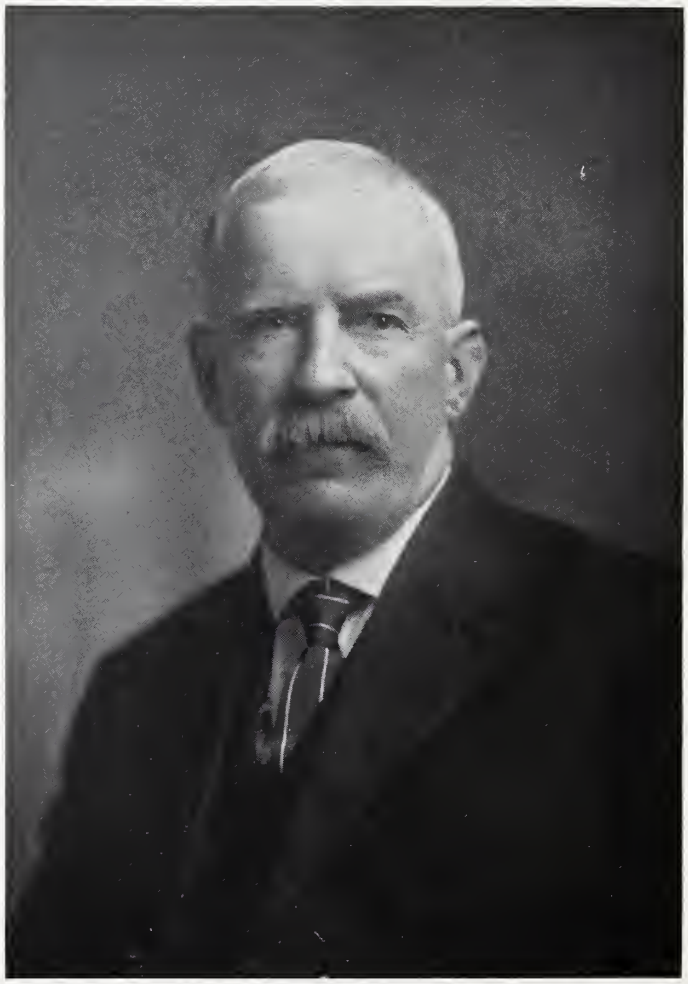
Mr. Heinsling was married February 20, 1885, to Miss Sarah C. Loudon, a daughter of the late John Loudon. Mr. and Mrs. Heinsling have four daughters: Juniata, Ruth, Elizabeth and Henrietta. The comfortable family residence is at No. 2100 W. Chestnut Street, Altoona, and Mr. Heinsling's law office is at Rooms No. 11 & 12 in the Nicholson Block.

PETER S. CLAPPER, a well known general farmer of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., who owns an excellent farm of ninety-six acres situated near Roaring Spring, is a prominent citizen and is serving in the office of township collector. He was born in N. Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., April 6, 1855, and is a son of Joseph N. and Barbara (Strayer) Clapper.

Joseph N. Clapper was born in Bedford County, Pa., and he lived there until after his marriage when he moved to N. Woodbury Township, Blair County, where he resided until his death in 1879. He married Barbara Strayer, who was born in Blair County, and three of their children survive: John S., of Taylor Township; Henry S., of N. Woodbury Township; and Peter S.

Peter S. Clapper had but meager educational opportunities when he was young but he went to school long enough to gain a solid foundation, and practical experience and the associations of life have made him a well informed man. Farming has been his life work and he has made it profitable. In 1893 he removed from N. Woodbury Township to Taylor Township and then settled on his present farm near Roaring Spring. As a citizen he has always enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors to a large degree. For three years he has been a member of the school board of Taylor Township, having previously served for the same length of time in N. Woodbury Township. He has also served for four years as road supervisor in Taylor Township and in 1909 was elected township collector. The duties of these offices have been taken seriously and have been faithfully performed.

Mr. Clapper married Miss Barbara Miller, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., and



THOMAS MOORE

they have had eight children, the survivors being: Henry M., Lizzie, Iva, Ella and Bertha. He is identified with the P. O. S. of A., at Roaring Spring, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Martinsburg, Pa.

ROBERT W. DOWNING, an enterprising farmer of Blair County, Pa., resides on a fine farm of 168 acres in Frankstown Township, and was born in June, 1850, in Clarion County, Pa., a son of John and Hannah P. (Wilson) Downing. His father was employed in various lines of business, having engaged in farming and in dealing extensively in stock, and also conducted a hotel and lumber yard. Both parents died and were buried in Half Moon Township, Center County, Pa. They were members of the Society of Friends. The father was politically a Republican. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Julia, Griffith, Rebecca, Robert W., Emanuel and Hulda.

Robert W. Downing obtained his educational training in the local schools of his home district and at the age of fifteen began his career in the business world. He has always followed farming and for some years also engaged in lumbering during the winter months. Mr. Downing is one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of the township, and has been residing on his present farm since 1907.

In 1870 Mr. Downing was joined in marriage with Lavina McMunigal, who is a daughter of Henry and Rachel (Melcher) McMunigal, and the following children were born to them: Delbert O., who is engaged in farming in Center County, Pa., married Lena Hoover and has six children: Eva, who is the wife of Joshua Nearhoof, of Altoona, Pa.; Belinda; Sankey, who resides in Missouri, is a stationary engineer, but was formerly a fireman on the railroad; and Henry Norton. Henry McMunigal, the father of Mrs. Downing, is now in his eighty-seventh year, and resides with our subject. He was twice married, his second wife, who was Margaret Cevenia, of Kansas, also being deceased. No children were born of the second union. Mr. Downing is politically a Republican, and has served three terms as road supervisor of this township.

THOMAS MOORE,* a well known business man of Altoona, proprietor of a large and well kept hotel located at No. 1310 Tenth Avenue, was born in Ireland, June 29, 1859. His parents were Thomas and Marcella Moore and his father was a farmer.

Thomas Moore, the subject of this sketch, attended school in his native land but from boyhood cherished the hope of becoming a resident of America. This ambition he realized when he was twenty years of age and in 1879, after reaching the United States, he came directly to Altoona, where he obtained employment in the railroad shops and continued to work there until 1895. In that year Mr. Moore first went into the hotel business, opening a hostelry on Tenth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, and conducting it until 1902, when he came to his present location. Here he has a public house fitted with modern conveniences and conducts it mainly as a workingman's hotel, supplying substantial meals at a moderate price and all the comforts that could be reasonably expected. His popularity as a host and the excellence of the accommodations offered, keep his hotel usually filled to its capacity.

Mr. Moore married Miss Mary Christ and they have five children: Marcella, Thomas, Noretta, James and Paul. Mr. Moore and family are members of St. John's Catholic Church. He is identified with the fraternal order of Eagles.

ISAAC M. IRWIN, one of the leading attorneys of Hollidaysburg, Pa., has been a member of the Blair County bar since 1893, and was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1867, a son of Dr. Crawford Irwin, now deceased. The Irwin family has been established in Blair County since 1787, and the father of our subject was one of the prominent physicians of the county, and was born in 1824 in Frankstown Township, this county.

Isaac M. Irwin attended the common

schools and the Washington-Jefferson College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. He was prepared for the legal profession in the office of S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He has since been engaged in active practice at Hollidaysburg, where he has attained considerable prominence as a lawyer of ability, and has met with well merited success.

In 1897 Mr. Irwin was united in marriage with Eliza Graham, of Washington, Pa., and they have two children: Martha, and Robert Crawford Irwin. Mr. Irwin is a member and deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollidaysburg, and is fraternally affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the Masons.

REV. AARON H. STERN, who has been an acceptable minister in the Brethren of Christ church, since 1906, is well known through Taylor Township, Blair County, in that relation and also as a successful farmer, cultivating his 150 acres of valuable land. He is a native of Taylor Township, born August 14, 1873, and is a son of Jacob B. and Sarah (Hoffman) Stern.

Jacob B. Stern and wife were both born in Bedford County. His father and also his grandfather, were named Peter Stern, and the latter was probably born in Germany and was one of the early settlers in Bedford County, Pa. From there Jacob B. Stern moved to Taylor Township, Blair County, about fifty years ago and died here in 1908, surviving his wife for about fifteen years. They were members of the Brethren of Christ church. Of their five children the following survive: Isaac H., a minister and farmer, who lives in Taylor Township; Ellen J., who is the wife of William H. Feather, of Taylor Township; Rebecca M., who is the wife of S. B. Stoner, of Brown County, Kas.; Aaron H.; and Mary A., who is deceased.

Aaron H. Stern has practically spent his life in Taylor Township, gaining his education here and since old enough, has been actively engaged in farming. He married Catherine Kensinger, who was born in Blair County and they have six children: Earl K., S. Ruth, Ira K., Jacob K., Minnie E and Samuel K. The Sterns have long been numbered with the reliable, representative and substantial citizens of Taylor Township.

STEPHEN KIRSCH, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm of 53 acres in Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., is also the owner of a meat market in Altoona, Pa., which is being operated for him by C. Black, who was its former owner. He was born October 15, 1864, in Barr Township, Cambria County, Pa. and is a son of Simon and Annie (Bromensperger) Kirsch, who are still residents of Barr Township.

From the time he was two and a half years of age, Mr. Kirsch was reared by an uncle, John Duler, who was a resident of Blair County, and his education was obtained in the common schools of the county. He then engaged in farming for a short time, after which he located in Altoona, where for 15 years he operated a dairy with much success. In 1900 he purchased his present farm of 53 acres in Logan Township, and in the following year located on it. In March, 1910, he purchased a meat market in Altoona, succeeding C. Black, who runs the shop for him, but still continues with his farming interests, to which he devotes his entire time.

Mr. Kirsch was married June 19, 1894, to Margaret McDermott, who is a native of Blair County and a daughter of Charles and Anna (O'Mara) McDermott, the former deceased, and the latter, a resident of Altoona. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirsch: Eleanor Kathleen, Stephen John, Anna Elizabeth, Howard Edward, Mary Grace, and Simon Charles. Mr. Kirsch is politically a Republican, although inclined to be independent, and his religious connection is with the St. John's Catholic Church.

MARY ELIZABETH NOWELL, M. D., physician and surgeon at Altoona, Pa., who,

among other just claims to distinction, has that of being the pioneer of her sex in the profession in this city, has been in active and successful practice here since 1884. She was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., and comes of scholarly parentage. Her father was Rev. William Nowell, a son of Gilbert Nowell, and for fifty years he was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. His long and useful life closed in 1884. The mother of Dr. Nowell was Rachel A. (Sheckell) Nowell, a daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Smith) Sheckell, all old Maryland names of high standing. Dr. Nowell has three sisters: Mrs. J. Wesley Lane, of Dunkirk, Md.; Mrs. J. C. Crawford, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Mrs. (Rev.) George W. Stallings, of Virginia.

Mary E. Nowell enjoyed superior educational advantages. She was graduated in 1867 from Fort Edward Institute, New York, and later attended Claverack College, in the same state, an educational institution of note, on the Hudson River. She then turned her attention to educational work and for about eight years taught school in the city of Wilkesbarre, Pa. In the meanwhile, a brother, J. Fletcher Nowell, became a graduated physician, located in Greencastle in the Cumberland Valley, and there built up a large and successful practice. His faith in her certainty of success was to his sister an inspiration. Dr. Nowell became a student in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, where she was graduated in 1884, having, in the meanwhile taken special courses and attended clinics at different hospitals, in spite of the opposition frequently met with on account of her sex. In her pursuit of professional excellence she had to overcome many obstacles but succeeded through persistency in gaining the specific knowledge she desired, especially concerning diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs and made many scientific experiments in her own laboratory. She soon recognized the existing need of more thorough medical knowledge concerning the peculiar troubles of women and made this branch a special study, also taking a course in the great Maternity Hospital on Staten Island. There, with other ordinary and extraordinary cases, 500 children came under her professional eye and she had an opportunity to study their ailments and store up knowledge for future use.

Thus qualified for practice after this long and exhaustive course of study, Dr. Nowell came to Altoona and during the twenty-six years of her residence and practice here, she has, through ability, won a foremost place in the ranks of her profession, and through her personality, the esteem and affection of her patients. She keeps fully abreast with the times, belonging to the County, State and American Medical Associations, and her enthusiasm has never been quenched nor her interest waned. Surrounded by the comforts won through her own efforts, and in the enjoyment of the respect of all with whom either personal or professional relations bring her into contact, she is able to look back along the path of a quarter of a century with justifiable contentment. Her home as well as her office, is located at No. 1315 Sixth Avenue, Altoona.

EDWARD H. COWEN, a representative agriculturist of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., and one of its most respected citizens, was born in this township, on the farm on which he resides, October 25, 1859. His parents were John and Barbara (Hoover) Cowen.

John Cowen was born in Taylor Township and was a son of Jacob Cowen and a grandson of Edward Cowen, one of the early settlers in this section. John Cowen was a farmer and was a leading member of the Dunkard church. He married Barbara Hoover, of German ancestry, and of their children, the following are still living and useful members of society: Catherine, who is the wife of George Shifler, of Huston Township; Mary, who is the

widow of Samuel Bottomfield, of Williamsburg, Pa.; Henry, who lives in Shelby County, Ia.; Nancy, who is the wife of Henry Smith, of Martinsburg, Pa., and Edward H.

Edward H. Cowen grew to manhood on the home farm and obtained his education in the country schools and took part in the pleasant family and social life of the neighborhood. He was trained by a careful and experienced father to be a farmer and the fields that he ploughed and from which he later gathered the rich harvests are now his own. His farm contains 105 acres of valuable land and they show that they have been carefully cultivated. The name of Sunnyside Farm very aptly describes its favorable location.

On October 16, 1894, Mr. Cowen was married to Miss Dillie Stephens, a daughter of Prof. J. H. Stephens, a prominent citizen of Roaring Spring and a former superintendent of public instruction in Blair County. Mr. and Mrs. Cowen have four children: Oren S., Marie S., Grace S., and Nannie S. Mr. Cowen and family are members of the Lutheran church at Roaring Spring. For nine consecutive years he has been a member of the school board of Taylor Township and for three of these was secretary of this educational body. He also served three years as supervisor of Taylor Township and was both president and secretary of that board. He is a Republican in his political sentiments.

JOSEPH H. RODKEY, owner and proprietor of a general store at Frankstown, Pa., where he has been established since 1906, was born at Millerstown, Bedford County, Pa., May 27, 1861, and is a son of John H. and Ann (Mundorff) Rodkey.

John H. Rodkey was a general merchant at Frankstown for twenty-eight years and for a long period was postmaster. He now lives retired. In politics he is a Republican. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had eleven children born to them and of these the following survive: W. E.; John T.; Mary, who is the wife of J. F. Walls; Joseph H.; Juniata, who is the wife of George M. Smith; Anna, who is deceased; Blair S.; Rosamond, wife of William Clapper; Minnie, who is the wife of Ezra Martin; and George M.

Joseph H. Rodkey was educated in the public schools. His first employer was Andrew Hileman, a merchant of Frankstown, and he worked seven months for him, and later four months for Christ Hileman and nine months for John Hileman. At the end of this time he was made manager of a store for Slippy & Harpster and after that was with Rodkey & Harper for one year. He then went to Hollidaysburg and was employed in a store there for eight months, after which he learned the miller's trade in the flour mill of Wood, Morrell & Co., where he remained for eleven years, during the last five years of this time being head miller. On account of failing health he then changed his occupation, going out on the road and selling bed springs, of which he was the manufacturer. Then he turned his attention to truck farming, purchasing eleven acres of land near Frankstown and continued in that business until he embarked in his present enterprise at Frankstown.

In March, 1880, Mr. Rodkey was married to Miss Mary E. Carls, a daughter of William and Susan (Bickle) Carls, old settlers of this section. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carls were: Mary E.; Jennie, wife of David Cartwright; and Ida, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rodkey have had three children: W. Homer; Ethel Belle, who died at the age of four years; and J. Herbert. Mr. Rodkey and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican and he has served both as township clerk and township auditor. For twenty-seven years he has been an Odd Fellow and belongs to Waneta Lodge, No. 1142, at Hollidaysburg, and Progressive Encampment, No. 105. He is one of the representative men of this section.

A. B. SMITH, D. O.

E. E. NEFF, M. D., a successful medical practitioner and a much respected citizen of Altoona, Pa., is a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., where he was born in 1861. He was reared and educated in that county, attending Ursinus College, and before taking up the study of medicine traveled several years throughout the west. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1897 and that same year located in Altoona, where he has since been successfully engaged in general practice. He is a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital and is a valued member of the County, State and American Societies. In 1902 Dr. Neff was united in marriage with Dora Belle McCarthy, of Altoona. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and of the University Club of Altoona.

A. B. SMITH, D. O., who has been successfully engaged in the practice of osteopathy and neurology at Altoona, Pa., for the past three years, is a native of New York State, where he was reared to maturity. He obtained his elementary schooling at Ithaca, N. Y., and in 1904 was graduated from the McCormack Neurological College at Chicago, being subsequently engaged in neurological practice in New York state for about a year. He then took a course in the Union College of Osteopathy at Wheeling, W. Va., and after his graduation therefrom practiced osteopathy for one year in Wheeling, subsequently or about 1906 —coming to Altoona, Pa., where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of osteopathy and neurology.

The science of osteopathy was founded on the philosophy that disease was caused by the incoordination of the system in some or all of its parts, wherein the muscles, tendons, ligaments or bones were out of alignment, exerting undue pressure upon the nervous system and the fluid-carrying vessels, thus causing inharmony in the body. The treatment by osteopathy consists of a series of physical manipulations designed to restore harmony throughout the body without the use of drugs; and this system of treatment has been found adequate in the cure of disease.

Dr. Smith is also a member of the Association of Independent Doctors of Chicago, and in addition to his practice is interested in sundry flourishing business enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic order, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church. He has proved himself an active and useful member of the community with which he has cast his lot and has won the regard of his fellow citizens with whom he has come into contact.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON MOORE, one of the large land owners of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., who has 160 acres of cultivated land and 150 acres of timbered mountain land, was born on his present farm, July 7, 1825, and is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth Moore.

Jesse Moore and wife both came from Scotland. The grandfather, Daniel Moore, who was born in Scotland, August 30, 1750, was the pioneer of the family in this section of Blair County and secured land here while about the only inhabitants were Indians, and at one time he owned 1,300 acres of land in what is still called Scotch Valley. Jesse Moore was born May 10, 1790. His wife's name was Elizabeth Moore, a cousin, who came from Washington County. They had the following children born to them: Perry, born September 13, 1816; Samuel T., September 1, 1818; Silas, November 20, 1820; Maria, November 6, 1823; William Johnston, July 7, 1825; Pleasant Elizabeth, October 28, 1827; D. F., September 11, 1829; E. R., May 1, 1832; L.J., July 7, 1835; M. M., January 22, 1838, and Theodore and Thaddeus, twins, born March 20, 1840.

Mr. Moore's business has been farming and lumbering. He owns the old deed that his father received from Edward Duffield and wife for this land, bearing the date of 1777, and also the patent secured by Duffield, dated October 20, 1766, with the signatures of Thomas and Richard Penn attached.

Mr. Moore was married January 1, 1856, to Miss Margaret J. McKenzie, a daughter of Hamilton and Angeline (Johnston) McKenzie. They came originally from Scotland but had lived in Beaver County prior to moving to Blair County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie were: Cornelia Ann, widow of Thomas Jackson; Margaret Jane, wife of Mr. Moore; Anna Maria, wife of William Wilson; Alvin; Thomas; Emeline, wife of M. M. Moore; Angeline, wife of W. C. Smith; and James H.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moore two children were born: Jessie H., who is the wife of William H. Ellis, and has two children—Edgar Y. and Margaret Moore; and Roy S., who married Ethlyn Barclay. Mr. Moore and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He casts his vote with the Republican party but the only public office he ever accepted was that of tax collector. He formerly was a member of the Grange. His father served in the War of 1812, being sergeant of his company. Mr. Moore is well known and he and family are among the most respected residents of this section and are prominent among the old settlers.

HARRY E. BOWSER, postmaster of the borough of Blue Knob, Pa., is also engaged in the mercantile business at Butlerville, Pa., in partnership with J. C. Bowser, and for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Greenfield Township. He was born September 22, 1871, in Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Moses and Mary (Ritchey) Bowser, and a grandson of Jacob Bowser, who was one of the early settlers of Greenfield Township. The Bowser family is of German extraction.

Moses Bowser and wife were both natives of Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., and spent the greater part of their lives in this township, where he died in June, 1897, and is survived by the following children: Annie, who is the widow of J. Q. Adams, of Roaring Spring, Pa.; Rebecca E., who is the wife of John Conrad, of Union Township, Bedford County, Pa.; Mollie, who married William George, of Greenfield Township; Ida, who is the wife of George Barkhimer, of Greenfield Township; and Harry E. His business was farming. He was a member of the German Reformed church.

Harry E. Bowser was reared and educated in Greenfield Township, and attended what is known as the Barkhimer school of this township. He subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits in Greenfield Township, until March 1, 1905, when he entered the mercantile business at Butlerville, and has also served continuously during that time as postmaster of Blue Knob, being appointed to that office in 1905.

Mr. Bowser was married March 31, 1898, to Miss Celestia Earnest, who was born in Freedom Township, Blair County, Pa., a daughter of Benjamin Earnest, who was a resident of Juniata Township, and the following children have been born of their union: Elsie Irene, Stanley E., Mabel C., Esther E., and Edwin E. In politics Mr. Bowser is independent, and has served one term as judge of elections in Greenfield Township, and is now serving his second term as road supervisor, being president of the board of supervisors of this township. Mr. Bowser is a member of the German Reformed church, in which he is also a deacon, and is fraternally a member of the P. O. S. of A. and the National Protective Legion, both of Butlerville.

P. M. SWANGER, who has been a resident of Altoona, Pa., since 1886, has been identified with the legal profession of Blair County since 1903, and is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of Altoona. He was born December 27, 1864, in Allegheny County, Pa., and at the age of eleven years moved to Westmoreland County, where he was reared and educated, receiving a common school education. January 30, 1886, Mr. Swanger came to Altoona, where he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad until October 22, 1893, when he was promoted to engineer, and ran an engine on the road until

WILLIAM JOHNSTON MOORE GROUP

January 7, 1898. He then gave up engineering and took up the study of law, which he read in the office of M. M. McNeal & E. H. Flick, of Altoona, being admitted to the bar May 12, 1903. He immediately embarked in the practice of law at Altoona, where he has established a lucrative practice and enjoys to the fullest extent the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Altoona Bar Association.

L. L. BOOK, who has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., since 1875, is one of the foremost citizens of Eldorado, and is extensively engaged in gardening. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., September 19, 1844, and is a son of George and Harriet (Geist) Book, who both spent their entire lives in Lancaster County.

L. L. Book was reared and educated in his native county, and was graduated from Millersville Normal school, receiving a diploma of the first class. He then engaged in teaching and followed that profession many years in Allegheny, Carbon and Lancaster Counties, and after coming to Altoona in 1875 he taught eight years in the high school of that city. He then located at Eldorado with the idea of fruit growing, but did not carry out the plan, engaging instead in gardening at which he has been so successful. He began this business in a small way in the eighties, and as his business grew he erected greenhouses, now having six, and raising vegetables exclusively. Lettuce growing has been his specialty and in former years he shipped to Philadelphia and other cities, but now deals exclusively with the wholesale houses of Altoona, and has two and sometimes three wagons make the haul to the market three times a week.

Mr. Book was married in 1878 to Kate G. Witmer, of Lancaster County, and they have two sons, Harry W. and Ross A. Mr. and Mrs. Book are members of the Broad Avenue Presbyterian Church of Altoona. He is politically a Republican.

R. R. FIDER, general merchant at East Sharpsburg, Pa., and a representative business man of this, his native place, was born February 16, 1853, and is a son of Matthew and Dora (Albus) Fider. Matthew Fider and wife were born in Germany. He was a tailor by trade and during his many years of residence at East Sharpsburg, engaged in this business which he built up into a very satisfactory one. His death occurred November 21, 1880. He gave his political support to the Democratic party.

R. R. Fider was educated in the schools of East Sharpsburg. For a number of years before embarking in the mercantile line he was in a butchering business and dealt quite extensively also in live stock. He conducts the leading general mercantile store of the borough and carries a large and well assorted stock. At different times he has been approached with tenders of responsible public offices and has served Taylor Township as assessor, tax collector, judge of elections and on the school board, in all of these positions exercising the good judgment which has served to make his private enterprises successful. Mr. Fider is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to Woodbury Lodge No. 856, F. & A. M., at Roaring Spring; to Jaffa Temple at Altoona; to Model Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Roaring Spring and also to the Encampment; and to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Martinsburg.

Mr. Fider was married March 10, 1886, to Miss Julia Martin, a native of Blair County, Pa. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is an active citizen in all that pertains to the substantial development of his community and is a liberal contributor to all worthy charities.

J. FOSTER MECK, one of the leading attorneys of Altoona, Pa., who has been a member of the Blair County bar since 1898, was born in this city, a son of J. Frank Meck, now deceased. After completing a course of study in the local schools of Altoona, Mr. Meck studied law in the office of Craig & Bowers of this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He then became associated with Craig & Bow-

ers in the practice of law in this city, continuing with that firm until 1905, since which time he has maintained a business of his own. He practices in all of the courts of the state, is official stenographer of the courts, and a member of the Blair County Bar Association. Aside from his general practice, Mr. Meck is also actively interested in various enterprises of this city. He takes an active interest in local politics, and is a member of the city council, representing the ninth ward. He affiliates with the B. P. O. E., and his religious connection is with the Broad Avenue Presbyterian Church. In 1905 Mr. Meck was joined in marriage with Margaret Hazlett and they have one daughter, Regina Catharine.

FRANCIS HEYER WEAVER. One of the old, prolific and substantial families of Blair County bears the name of Weaver. It is of German origin but generations have passed since it was first established in Pennsylvania, where the industry, thrift and high character of its members have long contributed to its best citizenship. Francis Heyer Weaver, of Freedom Township, is a well known representative of this family. He is the proprietor of 500 acres of fine farming land, known as Weaverlea, is a veteran of the Civil War and has been especially honored in a public way by appointment to responsible positions. He was born at Newry, Pa., May 20, 1844. His parents were George and Lavinia (Fetters) Weaver.

George Weaver was born in Center County, Pa., a son of Jacob Weaver, who was a son of Jacob Weaver, a Revolutionary soldier. George Weaver was reared in what is now Blair County and became a man of family and importance. For thirty-three consecutive years he served as justice of the peace in Juniata and Freedom Townships, was a director of the Blair County Poor Home, was active in all local improvements and was a sound, reliable, sensible man in everything pertaining to life and its duties as he saw them. He voted first for Andrew Jackson for President of the United States, later became a Whig and subsequently a Republican, led largely by his anti-slavery views. He was sympathetic and it is said helpful in relation to the underground railway, that quiet system that, prior to the Civil War, assisted slaves to escape to Canada. His death occurred September 15, 1879, and his funeral drew the largest concourse of people ever seen on a like occasion, in this neighborhood. He married Lavinia Fetters, whose uncles, "The Fetters Boys," were the famous Indian fighters and who slew the last Indians east of the mountains. The remains of Fort Fetters may still be seen on the banks of Fetters Run, one mile northwest of Hollidaysburg. Of this marriage these still survive: Lavinia, who is the wife of John B. Holland, of Newry, Pa.; Francis Heyer; Margaretta D., who lives at Newry; S. Blair, who is a retired citizen of Newry; Juniata, who is the wife of Harry Wike, who is an officer of the Pennsylvania State Reform School at Huntingdon, Pa.

Francis Heyer Weaver attended the district schools and remained on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age. Although only a boy in years he had attained the stature of a man and when he presented himself for enlistment as a private in Co. C., 53d Pa. Vol. Inf., on October 10, 1861, he was accepted and marched away with his command to become a part of the Army of the Potomac. He fought as a soldier at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill and in the campaign of seven days' fighting that followed, at Harrison Landing, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Before he was twenty years old he had been wounded twenty-two times and on account of his injuries, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served out his full period of enlistment. His bravery was recognized by General Grant, who also showed confidence in his judgment, business capacity and diplomacy by sending him to execute the treaty, known as the Felix-Brunot treaty, long neglected, with the Southern Ute Indians, a commission Mr. Weaver successfully carried out, in 1877, under very hazardous conditions. In 1880 he was appointed chaplain of the 10th U. S. Cav.

D. M. ROUDABUSH, M. D.

and served until he was retired in 1897. By Act of Congress, without his knowledge, he was promoted to the rank of major on April 23, 1904.

Mr. Weaver completed his education after his discharge from the volunteer army and sufficiently recovering from his injuries. In 1872 he graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and in the class of 1876 was graduated from the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa. In late years his interests have been largely agricultural, farming and stock raising on an extensive scale occupying the larger part of his time. He has always been deeply interested in the Grange movement, thoroughly believing in its principles and is identified with the organization at Poplar Run.

On November 30, 1876, Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Catherine M. Schneider, a daughter of Louis H. Schneider, a former resident of Washington, D. C. They have three children: Louis S., who is a physician in practice at York, Pa.; George D., who is a resident of Youngstown, O.; and Marguerite, still at home. Mr. Weaver and family are members of the Lutheran church. He belongs to the G. A. R. Post at Duncansville, Pa., and to the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has twice been a beneficiary by special Act of Congress for meritorious services in the Civil War.

D. M. ROUDABUSH, M. D., who has spent almost the entire period of his professional life at Altoona, Pa., where he is in the enjoyment of a very satisfactory practice, was born at St. Clairsville, Bedford County, Pa., June 27, 1880.

Dr. Roudabush was educated at St. Clairsville and the Lockhaven Normal School and afterward taught school for eight terms in Bedford and Blair Counties. In the meanwhile he was completing his preparatory reading and then entered Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1906. He then took up his residence at Bedford Springs, a summer resort and remained there in practice during the three months of the season, after which he came to Altoona. He is a member of the Blair County and the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Societies, occasionally contributes to their literature and keeps closely in touch with all scientific work along medical and surgical lines. He is also owner and proprietor of the Altoona Sanitarium, which treats by the Swaine remedies, the drug and liquor habits. This Sanitarium is located at 1516 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona.

Dr. Roudabush was married in 1906, to Miss Pearl Warsing, of Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., and they have one son, Luther. They are members of the First Reformed Church at Altoona. He is a Mason, and Odd Fellow, belongs also to the order of Forresters and to the patriotic organization, the Sons of Veterans.

WILLIAM STONE, who is now living in retirement at Williamsburg, Pa., was for many years interested in agricultural pursuits in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was engaged in various lines after locating in Blair County. He was born October 7, 1839, in Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of William and Susan (Weaver) Stone, who always resided in Huntingdon County, where he followed farming. The father was politically a Republican. Both parents were members of the Reformed church. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Mary, Catherine, Margaret, Abraham, Jacob, Harriet, William, Annie, Elizabeth, Nancy and David.

William Stone grew to maturity and was educated in his native county and there subsequently followed farming until 1889. He then came to Blair County, Pa., where he has since continued to live, and has been employed in various lines of business. He has been living somewhat retired at Williamsburg for a time, but for the past four years has been serving as janitor of the Williamsburg school during the winter months. Mr. Stone resides in a very fine brick house which was erected by him in 1908. He is a Republican in his

political views and in his religious connection is a Methodist.

Mr. Stone was married September 10, 1874, to Elizabeth Myers, a daughter of Amos and Eliza Myers, who were residents of Huntingdon County, Pa., and the parents of the following children: Isaac, George, David, Reuben, Hannah, Elizabeth, Harriet, Margaret, and William. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone six children were born, namely: Chalmer; Hiram; Ada, who is the wife of Virgil Woods; Amos; Thomas; and Elise.

SAMUEL L. WISLER, secretary of the board of road supervisors in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., where he owns a well cultivated farm of fifty-four acres, was born in this township, November 1, 1864, and is a son of John and Catherine (Longenecker) Wisler.

John Wisler was born in Adams County, Pa., and was a son of Samuel Wisler, who was one of the early settlers of Taylor Township. John Wisler was reared there and married Catherine Longenecker, who was born in Bedford County, Pa. Both John and Catherine Wisler are deceased.

Samuel L. Wisler was only three years old when his father died. He was reared in Taylor Township and attended the Oak Grove public school. The guardian appointed to look after his interests as long as he was a minor, was Mr. D. M. Bare, the well known manufacturer of Roaring Spring and practically its founder. Mr. Wisler has been engaged in farming since youth and he carries on a general agricultural line, including the growing of some stock. He has always been an active citizen, willingly contributing according to his means for public improvements, good roads, schools and churches. He is serving as road supervisor and is also clerk of Taylor Township. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Wisler was married in May, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth M. Frederick, a daughter of John B. Frederick, who resides near Henrietta, Pa., and they have four children: Charles F., John F., Paul F. and Martha F. Mr. and Mrs. Wisler are members of the Progressive Brethren church at Martinsburg, Pa.

DAVID F. HAAGEN, M. D., who is one of the younger members of the medical profession at Altoona, Pa., and bids fair to reflect credit upon it, was born at Tyrone, in Blair County, Pa., in 1885. He is a son of D. H. Haagen, who for thirty years has been engaged in the hotel business, and is proprietor of the Arlington, the leading hostelry of the city.

David F. Haagen continued at school at Tyrone until he was graduated from the Tyrone High School, after which he attended the Mercerburg Academy and then entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1908. During the year following he served as resident physician of the Altoona Hospital and since then has been kept busy attending to a rapidly increasing general practice. He is a member of the Blair County and State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. He keeps more or less in touch with the scientific societies to which he belonged while taking his medical course, and during his senior year he was president of the Nu-Sigma-Mu Society. Dr. Haagen has a well equipped office at No. 914 Seventeenth Street. On April 28, 1910, he was married to Miss Edna Lloyd, a daughter of Samuel Lloyd, an old citizen of Altoona.

JACOB W. HOOVER, general farmer and well known citizen of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., where he owns eighty acres of fine land, was born in this township, September 13, 1875, and is a son of Jacob W. and Susanna (Shadel) Hoover.

Jacob W. Hoover spent the greater part of his life in Allegheny Township, where he died about 1891. He served as a soldier in the Civil War and was honorably discharged. He was a member of the German Baptist church. He was twice married and to his union with Susanna Shadel, a large family was born and of these the following survive: Levi, a well known farmer in Allegheny Township;

Jemima, wife of William G. Diehl, of Juniata County; John W., residing at Blairsville; George W., living at Duncansville; Mary E., wife of S. R. Clapper, of Allegheny Township; Sarah, wife of J. A. Brubaker, of Allegheny Township. The Hoovers were early settlers in Blair County and the late Jacob W. Hoover was a worthy representative of that old family.

Jacob W. Hoover grew to manhood in Allegheny Township, where, with his brothers and sisters, he attended the public schools. He has made farming his business and has informed himself concerning modern methods, making use of these according to his judgment and thus is able to realize large returns from his eighty acres.

In June, 1901, Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Jeannette Holderbaum, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., and formerly was a very popular and successful teacher in Blair County. They have had three children: Lista C., Retta P. and David R. Retta P. is deceased. Mr. Hoover and wife are members of the Carson Valley German Baptist Church, in which he is serving as a deacon. He casts his vote with the Republican party.

ALBERT C. ROBESON, who is operating his mother's farm of 100 acres, situated in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born at Canoe Creek, in Frankstown Township, December 17, 1881, and is a son of John C. and Ida (Riddle) Robeson. The late John C. Robeson was a well known resident of Frankstown Township and was born in Blair County. His main business was lumbering and he operated a saw-mill. His death occurred February 22, 1888. His widow resides at Hollidaysburg. They had three children: Albert C. and Julia and Susan, both daughters residing with their mother. The grandfathers were Samuel Robeson and Joseph Riddle.

Albert C. Robeson was educated at Hollidaysburg and after leaving school he spent one year on his mother's farm and then worked for two years as a blacksmith for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1904 he took charge of the farm and has met with success in its cultivation.

On May 19, 1903, Mr. Robeson was married to Miss Catherine Trindel, a daughter of John and Margaret (Semore) Trindel. The Trindel family came to Blair from Cambria County in 1868, and they reside on their farm. They had the following children: May, who is the wife of John Mathews; Anna, who is the wife of Samuel Shaffer; Catherine, who is the wife of Albert C. Robeson; Millie, who is the wife of Chester Smith; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank McCauley; and Grace, Margaret, Harvey, Alice, Gertrude and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Robeson have one son, John Crawford, who was born April 30, 1906. Mrs. Robeson was reared in the Catholic faith. Mr. Robeson, like his late father and mother, is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican. He is an industrious, capable and enterprising young man and is universally respected in his neighborhood.

WILLIAM L. WOODCOCK, a prominent representative of the Altoona bar, has been engaged in practice in this city for forty-four years and during this long period has gained and maintained an emiment position. He is also largely interested in the coal industry and in financial and other institutions. Mr. Woodcock was born on his father's farm in Wells Valley, Fulton County, Pa., October 20, 1844, and is a son of John and Sarah (Alexander) Woodcock.

The Woodcock family came from England to America as early as 1764. The grandfather settled in Delaware and there the father of William L. Woodcock was born in 1800, but from the age of five years was reared in Bedford County, Pa. From there in middle life he moved to Fulton County and in advanced age retired to Altoona, where he died in 1874. He was a man of sterling character, served in local offices with efficiency, was a justice of the peace for a protracted period and was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was Sarah Alexander, a woman of beauty and amiability, who was called from

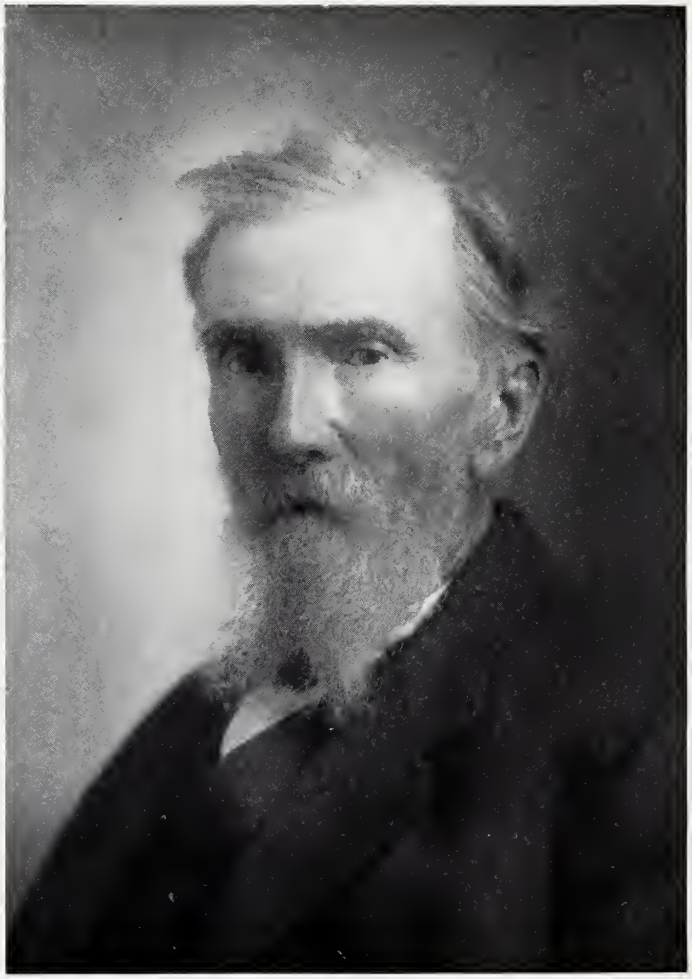
his side by death when aged but thirty-five years.

William L. Woodcock was educated in institutions which, in his youth, ranked with the best in his part of the state—Martinsburg Academy and Allegheny Seminary. His older brother, the late Samuel M. Woodcock, was already a successful practitioner of law at Altoona, and under his supervision William L. Woodcock prepared for the bar and was admitted to practice in Blair County, October 27, 1865. Prior to accepting law business. Mr. Woodcock taught school for a time and during one term was principal of the Phillipsburg High School, in Center County. He had also testified to the genuineness of his courage and patriotism prior to this time, by twenty-three months of service in Co. F, 77th Pa. Vol. Inf., in the Civil War, the latter part of this service being in the Signal Corps, where he ranked as lieutenant. He was discharged on account of disability.

Mr. Woodcock in a legitimate business way, has acquired a large amount of valuable realty both in Altoona and in Hollidaysburg and also has coal interests of more than average importance. Aside from his prominence in his profession, however, and his standing as a capitalist, Mr. Woodcock is widely known, admired and esteemed on account of his philanthropic and uplift work. He is what may be best described as a practical Christian and while his efforts were commenced in connection with his interest in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, they have expanded into other avenues of good will, beneficence and benevolence and his influence cannot be overestimated. Mr. Woodcock has proven himself a model Sunday school superintendent and to this work has given his enthusiasm, his time and his capital for forty years, having served as superintendent most of that time. He organized a mission Sunday school in 1889 and built, of his own private means, Belnore Hall, in which to hold the school. The city knows the result of his concentrated effort in Altoona, but of the individual benefits of this mission work, the public has never learned one half. He remained with this school as superintendent for ten years, during which time it steadily grew until its average attendance was over 300, and the Walnut Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church is the result of his work in this mission school. At the expiration of his decade of work, Mr. Woodcock declined to accept its superintendency any longer, the school having become a strong and vigorous organization.

In 1899, Mr. Woodcock was elected superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of Altoona and has remained in that position until the present time and has succeeded in bringing the school up until it now numbers over 1,400 pupils. He has been superintendent of Sunday schools for forty years, during which period he has spent much of his time and energy in this direction, believing that it is the greatest work that presents itself to laymen in the field of Christian activity. Besides his practical work in the Altoona schools, he contributes to a number of Sunday school papers and magazines, his efforts always being sought after as they are the expressions of an earnest man who, through experience, is well qualified to write along these lines. His liberality has extended the cause of missions, educational institutions and church enterprises. It was stated at the dedication of the First Methodist Church of Altoona, in 1907, that his liberal and timely giving made it possible to construct that magnificent church edifice, "the finest Methodist church in Central Pennsylvania."

At one time, Mr. Woodcock had a large and lucrative practice at the bar, but of recent years he has had so many other matters to engage his time and attention that he is gradually retiring from the active practice of the law. He resides in Hollidaysburg but retains his business offices in the Central Trust Building, Altoona, devoting his time mainly to the management of his large real estate interests, his charities and his church and literary work. Although identified with the Republican party he has never taken an active part in politics, finding other matters more to his liking, and



JOHN PIERCE BELL

moreover, he has been too busy a man to be a politician. He has, however, been honored by being twice elected to the General Conference, which is the law-making body of the Methodist Episcopal church. Its meetings assemble every four years and the sessions continue one full month. Mr. Woodcock is a trustee of the American University at Washington, D. C., to which he has contributed largely of his means, and he is also a trustee of Dickinson College, Pa.

Mr. Woodcock has also been an extensive traveler, having journeyed through every state in the Union, the Islands of the Caribbean Sea and many countries in Europe. He has been abroad twice and during this last visit witnessed the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau. Since his return he has given several lectures on this marvelous production.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILEY, a well known general merchant of Bellwood, Pa., who is also extensively engaged in the coal business, has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., since February, 1878. He was born May 16, 1851, in Chester County, Pa., a son of James and Angeline (Pluck) Wiley, who during their advanced years came to live with our subject and wife, with whom they remained until their respective deaths.

George W. Wiley was about two years old when his parents moved to Mifflin County and located at Lewiston, where he resided until about eighteen years of age. He then went to Huntingdon County, Pa., where he lived some seven or eight years, and in February, 1878, came to Blair County, and located at the old Mary Ann Forge. Here he started the first bread wagon ever run in this town and after running it for four years came to Bellwood, and established a general store at his present location. Four years later he embarked in the coal business at his present location, and since that time Mrs. Wiley has had charge of the store, which is conducted under the name of M. J. Wiley, and they carry a complete stock of general merchandise.

Mr. Wiley was married October 20, 1872, in Huntingdon, to Mary Jane Snack, who was born about six miles from Huntingdon, Pa., a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Parker) Snack. Her father was a native of Maryland and the mother of Huntingdon County, and both spent their later days at the home of our subjest and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are the parents of seven children as follows: William J., who is an engineer on the B. & O. railroad, a resident of Newark, Ohio, married Mamie Hook and has one son and one daughter—George Worth and Ormandella; Mary Elizabeth, who died aged sixteen months; Edwin Miles, who is a resident of Bellwood, married Leah Hay and has two children, Frances Elizabeth and Edwin Foin; George Guyer, a resident of Independence, Wis., who has two daughters—Mary Clair and Anna Steward; Charles Clyde, who died at nineteen years of age; Emma Pearl, who died aged four months; and Harry Ray, who is engaged in business with our subject, married Clara Peters and has two children, Ray and Pauline.

Mr. Wiley is politically a Republican, and is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum. He holds membership with the M. E. Church, of which he has been a trustee for thirty years.

JOHN PIERCE BELL, one of the representative citizens of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., residing on his excellent farm of 187 acres, was born September 6, 1835, in a log house which stood on a farm in Antis Township, which is now owned by Edward Bell. His parents were David and Margaret Pierce (McKnight) Bell. The Bell family was one of the earliest to settle in Blair County.

John Pierce Bell attended school at Elizabeth Furnace and later at Lewisburg, residing at the latter place from 1854 until 1857. From then until 1860 he was connected with a banking house at Huntingdon, Pa., and subsequently spent a year near Denver, Colo., at what was then called California Gulch. After his return to Blair County he was married and he and his wife lived in the brick house on the old home place until 1866, when they came

to his present farm, which is a part of the old McKnight place. The farmhouse and barn now standing were built by John Crissman. Mr. Bell has engaged in general farming and stock raising, threshing and sawing and has made many improvements, these adding to the value of his own property very materially.

Mr. Bell was married May 16, 1861, to Miss Agnes Greenland, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and died September 25, 1887. Her burial was in the Logan Valley Cemetery. She was a daughter of Joshua and Betsey (Wright) Greenland, old settlers in the lower part of Huntingdon County. To the above marriage the following children were born: David Vinton, who was born June 15, 1863, resides at Rock Springs, Colo., being superintendent there of the water department for the Union Pacific Railroad, is married and has seven children—Agnes, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Edna, Orrin, David, Vinton and Carl; James Martin, who was born October 11, 1865, resides on the home farm, married Blanche Burns and they have three daughters—Agnes, Beatrice and Ida; Walter Greenland, who was born February 17, 1868, lives at Jerome, Idaho, married Ella Kanan, of Indiana County, Pa., and has three children—Joseph P., Marion and Agnes; Edward Pierce, who was born May 11, 1870, died May 25, 1870; Lillian, who was born May 21, 1871, is the wife of Dr. E. J. Marfing, a dentist located at Jenkinstown, Montgomery County, and they have three children—Dorothy, Raymond and Austin; Annie, who was born March 13, 1874, is a school teacher in Rawlins, Wyoming; J. Wilson, who was born March 7, 1877, resides at Snake River, Idaho, and by his first marriage had a son, Milton, and by a second marriage, a daughter, Mabel; Allison Dean, who was born December 14, 1879, resides on the homestead, married Mary Shawley, of Spruce Creek and has three children—Arthur Floyd, born May 21, 1903; Murray Weldon, born February 15, 1906, and Lewis Edwin, born December 5, 1908; Simpson Africa, who was born May 15, 1882, resides in Idaho; and Edgar Pierce, who was born August 5, 1884, lives at home.

Mr. Bell cast his first presidential vote for General John C. Fremont and ever since has been identified politically with the Republican party. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, F. & A. M., at Huntingdon, Pa.

ALEXANDER W. WILT, a leading citizen of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., and a successful business man, owns a farm of seventy-four acres in the Carson Valley, which he devotes largely to fruit growing. He was born in this township, August 17, 1861, and is a son of Alexander and Ellen (Yingling) Wilt.

Alexander Wilt was born in Juniata Township, Blair County, and was a son of Philip Wilt, who was an early settler there. Alexander Wilt died February 22, 1896. He was a useful man in his community and was held in respect by his fellow citizens and possessed their confidence to such a degree that they frequently elected him to office. He served as school director, as road supervisor and as constable. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He was twice married, first to Ellen Yingling, and second to Annie Brubaker. The surviving children of the first union are: Alexander W.; William P., who is in business in North Carolina; Joseph M., who lives at Duncansville, Pa.; and Isaac C., who resides at Gallitzin, Pa. Of the second marriage the survivors are: Emanuel G., residing in Juniata Township; Silas D., in Allegheny Township; Peter H., in Juniata Township; Elsie, wife of George Lingenfelter, of Altoona; and Lottie, wife of Harvey Burkhart, living in Allegheny Township.

Alexander W. Wilt obtained his education in the public schools of Allegheny Township and has always been a strong supporter of both schools and churches, rightly believing these are great agencies for good in any neighborhood. His land is particularly adapted to the growing of fruit and he has devoted much study and attention to horticulture and with the result that this branch of industry has been a very profitable one. Mr. Wilt is a Republican in politics but holds no office with the ex-

ception of being a director of the Carson Valley Cemetery Association.

On November 3, 1881, Mr. Wilt was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Davis, a daughter of William R. Davis, now deceased, who was once a well known resident of Juniata Township. Mr. and Mrs. Wilt have had nine children born to them, eight of whom survive, namely: Annie E., who is the wife of Jacob Mock, of Hollidaysburg; Herbert L., who resides at Altoona; Clarissa, who is the wife of Grover Selwitz, of Allegheny Township; and Herman J., Edith P., Sadie M., Gertrude M. and Dollie L. Roy F. is deceased. Mr. Wilt is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church at Altoona, Pa.

M. W. CRAINE, building inspector and one of the representative business men of Altoona, Pa., has been identified with the business interests of this borough for the past thirteen years. He was born in 1863 in Center County, Pa., where he was reared and obtained his educational training, and at the age of twenty-two years, removed to Tyrone, Pa., where he was for seven years employed with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He then came to Altoona and worked at carpentering for some years, and for the past ten years has been associated with the Altoona Construction Company in architectural work for Blair County. About eight years ago, Mr. Craine graduated from the Scranton School of Architecture, and on April 5, 1910, was appointed by the Mayor, and approved by the Select Council, as Building Inspector of Altoona.

Mr. Craine is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the Fraternal Mystical Circle, and the Heptasophs, and the religious connection of the family is with the Broad Avenue Presbyterian Church. In 1899 Mr. Craine was united in marriage with Catherine Cherry, and of their union has been born one son, Ralph B. Craine.

FRED S. SNOBERGER, one of the best known citizens of Blair Township, Blair County, Pa., who has served in the office of tax collector for twenty years, settled on his present farm of forty acres in 1890 and devotes it to general farming. He was born in Taylor Township, Blair County, September 20, 1855, and is a son of John M. and Rebecca (Shiffler) Snoberger.

John M. Snoberger was born in Taylor Township and spent practically all his life in Blair County, where his father, Frederick Snoberger, was a very early settler. John M. Snoberger died March 1, 1905. He was a Republican in politics and was held in general esteem by his fellow citizens, who elected him road supervisor for a number of years. He married Rebecca Shiffler, who was also born in Blair County, and of their family of children, the following survive: Fred S.; Abraham L., who lives near Williamsburg, Pa.; William, who lives at Lakemont, Pa.; Andrew, who lives at Altoona; Davalt; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Thomas Whalen, of Blair Township; Susan, who is the wife of Joseph Green, of McKees, Pa.; Barbara, who is the wife of Charles Baker, of Taylor Township; Rachel, who is the wife of David Eversole, of Taylor Township.

Fred S. Snoberger grew to manhood in Taylor Township and obtained his education there. He was married on February 19, 1880, to Miss Maria L. Weaver, who was born in Blair Township, a daughter of George and Grace (Ingram) Weaver, the former of whom is deceased. The mother of Mrs. Snoberger was born in Chester County, Pa., but has spent the larger part of her life in Blair County. Mr. and Mrs. Snoberger have had three children: Mary G., Olive R. and Angus, the last named being now deceased. They are members of the Presbyterian church at Hollidaysburg. In politics he is a Republican. He served three years as supervisor of Blair Township and frequently as school director beside his long period of continuous service as tax collector.

BLAIR A. BRUA, supervisor of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., is a leading citizen of this section and owns a valuable

farm of seventy acres. He was born in Frankstown Township, about one mile distant from his present home, October 11, 1851, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Elliott) Brua.

Jacob Brua was one of Frankstown Township's most respected retired residents for twenty-five years prior to his death. Both he and his wife were born in Blair County and both were buried at Hollidaysburg. The parents of Jacob Brua were Daniel and Mary Brua and they came from Pennsylvania Dutch stock which belonged to Lancaster County. The parents of Elizabeth (Elliott) Brua were of Scotch-Irish stock. Her father, George Elliott, came to Blair County about one hundred years ago. Jacob Brua and wife were Presbyterians. They had the following children: Elliott H., Blair A., Lynn A., Mary J., wife of Dr. Robert Irvin, of Hollidaysburg; and Blanche E., wife of Irvin Smith.

Blair A. Brua attended the public schools in Frankstown Township and spent one term in the High School at Frankstown, since which time he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. At one time he owned three farms in Frankstown Township, aggregating 280 acres, but he has sold two of these to his sons and now operates but seventy acres. He has always been an active and earnest citizen of his township, ready to do his part in public movements. In politics he is a Republican and has served frequently in public office, being school director for three years, township assessor for three years, and now serving as township supervisor.

In 1873 Mr. Brua was married to Miss Clarissa Hileman, a daughter of Christian Hileman, and they have the following children: Catherine, Baron, Blanche, Hileman, Charles, Nelson, Pearl, Irvin and Ruth. Mr. Brua and family belong to the Lutheran church.

CHARLES W. ECKENLAUB, who deals extensively in real estate, general insurance, surety bonds, loans, mortgages, etc., is one of the rising young business men of Altoona, Pa., and was born here in 1884, a son of M. A. Eckenlaub, a well known business man of this city.

Charles W. Eckenlaub has always lived in Altoona, and after attending the public schools until 14 years of age, entered the Second National Bank of this city as messenger boy. He continued in the services of this concern for 11 years and was acting as teller, when he decided to engage in business for himself and on March 1, 1910, established his present business. Mr. Eckenlaub holds membership with the St. John's Catholic Church of Altoona.

JOSEPH J. MOORE, who is serving in his second term as auditor of Blair Township, Blair County, Pa., and is one of the substantial and representative citizens of this section, owns a valuable farm of 153 acres. He was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, March 31, 1875, and is a son of Elias R. and Margaret J. (Robinson) Moore.

Elias R. Moore was also born in Frankstown Township as was his father, Jesse Moore, whose father, William Moore, the great-grandfather of Joseph J. Moore, was one of the earliest pioneers here. All the Moores have been men of high standing and useful in their day and generation. Elias R. Moore died in 1891. He was a Republican in politics and had served in numerous township offices. For many years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Hollidaysburg. He married Margaret J. Robinson, who was also born in Frankstown Township and was a daughter of Joseph Robinson, who was prominent in Blair County, and both he and Jesse Moore served in the state legislature. To Elias R. and Margaret Moore a family of children was born and the following five survive: Edith E., who is the wife of E. T. Clark, of Williamsburg, Pa.; Ruth R., who resides at Hollidaysburg; Clyde C., who is the wife of John P. Jacobs, of Hollidaysburg; Viola Z., who is the wife of E. L. Brua, of Frankstown Township; and Joseph J.

Joseph J. Moore attended the public schools

V. HERBY HANCUFF

in Frankstown Township, and the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Indiana, Pa., after which he taught school for two years and since then has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came to his present farm in 1893 and devotes it to general farming and dairying.

On October 1, 1891, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Dorothy G. Tussey, a daughter of Samuel C. Tussey, a well known resident of Gaysport, Pa., and they have had five children: Josephine T., Hugh R., John C., Frank R., and Dorothy A. John C. is deceased. Mr. Moore and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Hollidaysburg. In politics he is a Republican. During some years of his residence in Frankstown Township, Mr. Moore served as inspector of elections and, as noted above, is an official of Blair Township. He is also interested in everything concerning the public schools.

ISAAC SLIPPEY, the owner of 116 acres of valuable farm land situated in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in this township, February 19, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Shade) Slippey. The father was a millwright. Both he and wife are now deceased. They were worthy people in every way, good neighbors and good examples and were members of the Lutheran church. Their burial was in the Geeseytown Cemetery. Their children were: William A., Clarence, Isaac, Catherine and Blair. Catherine, who is deceased, was the wife of William Ritz.

Isaac Slippey attended the country schools with his sister and brothers and afterward worked for a time on a farm but subsequently learned the carpenter trade which he continued to follow for some thirty years. For twenty-six years of this time he was employed in the car shops in Altoona. In 1902 he purchased his farm from the other Slippey heirs and has carried on a general farming line ever since and has had no reason to regret his change of occupation and environment.

In 1889, Mr. Slippey was married to Miss Mary Blanche Crawford, a daughter of Henry and Mary Crawford, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Crawford was a carpenter. The parents of Mrs. Slippey had the following children: Jane, who married Michael Geesey; Sarah, who married John Robinson; Mary Blanche, who is Mrs. Slippey; George; Ellen, who is deceased; Addie, who married Harry Harpster; and Lilly. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Slippey—Edward, Walter and Mary, and all remained at home until April, 1910, when Edward joined the U. S. Navy and will probably see many parts of the world before he returns again to the home roof. Mr. Slippey is a Republican in his political views. With his wife he belongs to the Lutheran church.

V. HERBY HANCUFF, president and manager of the Juniata Manufacturing Company, whose plant is located at Williamsburg, is also one of the stock holders and a director of the First National Bank of Williamsburg, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the borough. He was born April 14, 1861, in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Alfred and Mary (Sorrick) Hancuff, and a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Whittaker) Hancuff. His maternal grandparents were Valentine and Ava (Henry) Sorrick.

Alfred Hancuff was engaged in canal carpentering during his early life, but later followed farming in Catherine Township, Blair County. He was politically a Democrat, and affiliated with the Portage Lodge of Masons at Hollidaysburg. He married Mary Sorrick and of their union were born the following children: Anna, Elizabeth, who married David Crane; and V. Herby, the eldest and subject of this record. Mr. and Mrs. Hancuff were both members of the Lutheran Church and were buried at Yellow Springs.

V. Herby Hancuff obtained his education in the schools of the county and at Woodberry Normal, Bedford County, where he spent one term, and then taught seven terms in the schools of Blair County. He subsequently engaged as a traveling salesman for Curry Canan

of Altoona for 15 years, and in 1904, with other citizens of this community, organized the Juniata Manufacturing Company, whose plant is located at Williamsburg. One year after the organization of this company he was elected president and manager of same, and has since served most efficiently in that capacity. In politics Mr. Hancuff is independent, and is fraternally a member of the Masons, being affiliated with the Portage Lodge No. 220, and the Chapter at Hollidaysburg, No. 166. He is also a member of the M. W. of A. of Williamsburg, and the Commercial Travelers.

October 18, 1887, Mr. Hancuff was joined in marriage with Emma Deihl of E. Freedom, and of their union were born: Iris; Karl; and Guido. Mrs. Hancuff is a daughter of Jonas and Mary (Hintz) Deihl, and a grand daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Whitstone) Deihl. Her maternal grandparents were Michael and Elizabeth (Mott) Hintz. Mr. and Mrs. Deihl were parents of the following children: Caroline, who is the wife of William W. Trout, now deceased; Catherine, widow of Joseph Adams; Lucinda, married Benjamin Burnett; Elizabeth, married James Laughlin; Alice; Henrietta, is the wife of Frank Fenton; R. McClelland; William, deceased; and Emma, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Hancuff are members of the Lutheran church.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, deceased, who is well remembered by many citizens of Altoona, where his death occurred a few days after the happy celebration of his Golden Wedding, August 13, 1884, was born June 5, 1805, near Alexandria, in Hart's Log Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa. His father had emigrated from Ireland and served his adopted country in the Revolutionary War. His life was more or less a military one as later he took part in the troubles with the Indians before they were finally driven from the Pennsylvania mountains. He died in 1813.

Robert Alexander (2), son of Robert, was probably one of a large family and perhaps it was through hardship and struggle in his early years, that he developed the sturdy traits which later made him so strong in upholding his convictions of right, and so intolerant of pretense or hypocrisy. In 1827 he went into the mercantile business at Williamsburg, which he continued until 1874, when he retired to Altoona. He is remembered by those who were early agitators in this section concerning temperance legislation, and was a member of that strong organization known as the Sons of Temperance, and was the founder of the temperance society known as the Silver Grays, one that accomplished a large amount of good, being entirely made up of earnest, thoughtful men, like Robert Alexander. In his political views he was a Republican and had he so desired, might frequently have held almost any office in the gift of his party. He was married on August 4, 1829, to Miss Mary Rodkey, and with her was permitted to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of this union. They both were consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE W. STIFFLER, a well known citizen of Allegheny Township, and a representative of one of the solid old families of Blair County, Pa., has been a resident of Canan Station since 1880. He was born in Allegheny Township, December 10, 1869, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Weaver) Stiffler.

James M. Stiffler was born in what was then Bedford but later Blair County, and was a son of Frederick Stiffler, a native of Bedford County and of German ancestry. James M. Stiffler was a leading citizen of Blair County and served in the office of sheriff for three years and held numerous township positions of responsibility. He settled at Canan Station in 1880 and resided here until his death which occurred January 29, 1908, when he was about seventy-five years of age. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith was a Lutheran. He married Elizabeth Weaver, who died in 1887. Of their children the following survive: Frederick, of Allegheny Township; Levinia, wife of Howard W. Good, of Logan Township; Martha, wife of Frederick Maxfield, of Omaha, Neb.; and George W. and Mary F., both of Allegheny Township.

George W. Stiffler grew to manhood in Allegheny Township and was educated in the public schools. In 1904 he was married to Miss Erna Reiswick, who was born in Bedford County and is a daughter of George W. Reiswick, and they have three children: Lewis E., Frances M., and James M. Mr. Stiffler is a Republican in his political views and at times has held public office, serving for several years as auditor of Allegheny Township. He is identified with the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Eldorado, Pa., and is a member of the Royal Order of the Moose at Altoona.

GEORGE A. ICKES, M. D., a physician of prominence, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Altoona, Pa., since 1889, was born October 19, 1855, at Ickesburg, Perry County, Pa. His early education was obtained in the schools of Newport, and at the Juniata Normal School, and after teaching a short time, entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the class of 1886. He first embarked in the practice of medicine at McAllistersville, Juniata County, Pa., then located at Millerstown, Perry County, and in 1889 came to Altoona where he has been continuously and successfully engaged in general practice. Dr. Ickes is a member of the County, State, and American Medical Associations, has served for a time as coroner of Perry County, and was a member of the city councils of Altoona from 1896 until 1907. He affiliates with I. O. O. F., the Foresters, the Heptasophs, and the Royal Order of Moose.

In 1882 Dr. Ickes married Sidna E. Mac Clung, who was born and reared in Philadelphia. They have five children: George L., a resident of Newport, Perry County, Pa.; L. A.; R. Nicholas; Marion E.; and Gertrude, an adopted daughter.

JOHN MILLER, a veteran of the Civil War, and a much esteemed citizen of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., is now living in retirement and was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm of 100 acres. He was born in Wertemberg, Germany, and was the only child of Uhlrick and Fredrica (Sheart) Miller, both of whom always lived in their native country. His father was first married to Elizabeth Hild, and of that union were born the following children: Frederick; Gottlieb; David; Elizabeth, who married Christopher Grass; and Barbara, who married a Mr. Shook.

John Miller was reared in Wertemberg, Germany, where he attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, and in 1856, when about nineteen years old, ran away from home in order to avoid serving in the German army. He came to the United States and first settled in Huntingdon County, Pa., where he resided for sixteen years. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War and became a member of Co. D, 205th Pa. Vol. Inf. He participated in many important skirmishes and battles, among these being the battles of Fort Stephenson and Petersburg, at the latter of which his regiment took a very active part. He was discharged June 1, 1865, and then returned to Huntingdon County, where he worked for eight years for one man. After his marriage he rented land for a time and later followed general farming for many years on a farm of his own, 100 acres in Frankstown Township, but is now living in retirement, having sold the farm to his son, Charles John Miller.

Mr. Miller was married in March, 1866, to Martha Garner, who was reared in Sinking Valley, and died in July, 1885. Of their union were born the following children: Mary, who is the wife of Harry Mattern; and Lillian, Harriet, Elizabeth W., Harry, Charles John, and Joseph C. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican, and has served three years as a school director. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

REV. ISAAC KRIDER, pastor of the Duncansville Lutheran Church, at Duncansville, Pa., to which charge he came on June 1, 1890, was born in Centre County, Pa., April 22,

1846, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Rumbarger) Krider.

John Krider was born at Lebanon, Pa., a member of one of the old Swiss families that came early to Pennsylvania and left an impress that has never been effaced, bringing with them their strong religious faith and their frugal and virtuous habits. The original ancestor of this family was one Michael Krider who came from Switzerland in answer to the earnest solicitation of William Penn who was anxious to secure Swiss colonists. Michael Krider probably reached Pennsylvania in 1709. He was evidently a man of superior judgment or he would not have been entrusted with so momentous a mission as that of securing a future home for his fellow countrymen, in a land so far away. That his report was favorable was shown when a body of colonists came from Switzerland in 1710 and others followed in 1736. William Penn gave them 800 acres in Lancaster County, entrusting the deed for this land to Michael Krider, making him the distributor of this bounty. Since those days the Kriders have scattered to all parts of the Union but many of the direct descendants of this ancestor still remain near the place of original settlement in Pennsylvania.

After their marriage, the parents of Rev. Krider remained in Centre County and both were buried there. The mother was born in Huntingdon County. The father was a carpenter by trade. They reared a family that was creditable to them in every way.

Isaac Krider grew to manhood in the family home at Gatesburg, and attended school there and at Pine Grove Academy and later spent two years as a student in what was then called the Centre County Normal School, located at Rebersburg. He then became a teacher and for seven years continued in educational work, after which he took a complete course at the Susquehannah University, a well known Lutheran institution at Selinsgrove, Pa., and was graduated in theology there, being ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1879. Since the latter part of 1881 he has been engaged continuously in ministerial work and has had the inward satisfaction of knowing that his efforts have been productive of great good in whatever field he has labored. For over nine years he was pastor of Grace Lutheran Church at Bellwood, Pa., and came from there to Duncansville, where, under his care, the church has increased spiritually and financially. To a less industrious man the charge of a large congregation would about fill up his measure of time, but Mr. Krider has found opportunity to do a large amount of surveying, for which he is well qualified. While a resident of Bellwood, he was one of the accredited borough surveyors.

On March 31, 1881, Mr. Krider was married to Miss Anna Geist, a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., and they have six children, namely: Justine, who is the wife of James Gable, train dispatcher for freight, from the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, residing at Juniata; Alleene; George E., who is foreman of the pattern department of the McLanahan-Stone Machine Company, at Hollidaysburg; and Adele, George H., and Julia, who reside at home.

In politics Mr. Krider is nominally a Republican but his sympathies are largely with the Prohibition doctrine. He has accepted few public positions aside from his profession, but in 1906 was made treasurer of the Allegheny Township road fund and for twelve years has been a member of the Board of Education of the borough of Duncansville. For many years he has been an Odd Fellow and is a member of Wanita Lodge, No. 1142, at Hollidaysburg, and of the Progressive Encampment, No. 105, of the same city.

THOMAS G. HERBERT, health officer, and one of the highly esteemed citizens of Altoona, Pa., where he has been a resident since 1886, was born in 1859, in Scotland, where he lived until the age of thirteen years, when he came to America.

After reaching the United States, Mr. Herbert located first at Woodland, Clearfield County, Pa., where he found employment in the fire brick plant. He also spent seven years

JESSE L. HARTMAN

in a similar plant at Clearfield and Sandy Ridge, Pa., after which he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was employed two years in a brick plant. In 1886, upon locating in Altoona, he accepted a position as foreman of the fire brick plant here, and two years later entered the post-office at Altoona as a carrier, which position he filled two years. He was then employed as a mailing clerk for eight years and was appointed secretary of the first Civil Service Board in the Altoona post-office, in 1893. In 1898 he resigned from the service of the government and went to Philadelphia, where he transacted especial business for the New York Life Insurance Company, but still continued his residence in Altoona. In October, 1902, Mr. Herbert returned to Altoona and became assistant health officer, and two years later became health officer of the City of Altoona, and completed a course in Sanitary Science, in May, 1905. Mr. Herbert was formerly actively interested in politics, but now devotes his entire time to his scientific studies, keeping fully abreast with the advance of sanitary science. His religious connection is with the St. John's Catholic Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Institute, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

In 1887, Mr. Herbert was joined in marriage with Anna E. Shaffner of Clearfield County, Pa., and they have five children: Leo, who is employed as a clerk with the Penna. R. R.; and Agnes, Nellie, Raymond, and Gerald.

GEORGE HERSHBERGER, whose valuable farm of 115 acres is situated near Martinsburg, Pa., in a very desirable part of North Woodbury Township, came to this place in 1902 and devotes it to crop raising and dairying. He was born January 3, 1851, in Snake Spring Valley, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Rev. Henry and Eliza (Steel) Hershberger.

Rev. Henry Hershberger was a son of George Hershberger, who was of German extraction. Rev. Henry was a well known and approved minister in the Church of the Brethren and for a quarter of a century led his people in religious matters. He married Eliza Steel, who also was born and is living in Bedford County. Of their children the following survive: George, in North Woodbury Township; Fannie, wife of Samuel C. Keim, of Kansas City, Mo.; John S., of Everett, Pa.; Mary, wife of Albert Stayer, of Bedford County; Lydia, wife of Gilbert L. Working, of New Enterprise, Pa.; James Q., of Everett, Pa.; Daniel F., of Everett; Sophia, wife of Jacob Baker, of Snake Spring Township, Bedford County; and Anson, residing at Saxton, Pa.

George Hershberger has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since his school days ended and owns what is probably one of the best farms in North Woodbury Township. He was married December 25, 1872, to Miss S. Alice Boor, who was also born in Bedford County, a daughter of Joseph W. Boor, and an interesting family of nine children was born to them, the greater number of them now having homes and families of their own. Fannie F. is the wife of Howard Over, of Bedford County. Harvey B. lives in Miami County, O. Blair C., lives in South Dakota. Louisa is the wife of Charles A. Studebaker, of Miami County. Eliza is the wife of J. K. Archey, of Pittsburg, Pa. A. Maud is the wife of Clarence B. Rhodes, of North Woodbury Township and Josephine also lives there. J. Warren is with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being assistant station agent at Martinsburg. Claudius A. remains at home assisting his father. Mr. Hershberger and family are members of the Church of the Brethren. He is identified with the Republican party. He is one of the representative and reliable men of this township and is held in very high esteem.

JESSE L. HARTMAN, president of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and exprothonotary of Blair County, is one of the leading men of this section. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., June 18, 1853. His paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Hartman,

came from Germany in 1775, and settled in Chester County, Pa., where he died.

Benjamin Hartman, the father of Jesse L. Hartman, was born in Perry County, in 1804. In 1852 he removed to Cottage Postoffice, in Huntingdon County, where he acted for several years as postmaster, and was engaged in farming and a general mercantile business. In 1869 he came to Hollidaysburg, but in the following year removed to Royer, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and there died in August, 1880, at the age of seventy-six years. He was energetic and active in whatever he undertook, and by good judgment and careful management, always secured fair returns upon his investments. He married Penina M. Wilson, a native of Stone Valley, Huntingdon County, and of a family of nine children she was the first to die, when the youngest was fifty-five years of age. She passed away on New Year's day, 1888, aged seventy-one years. Her father, Thomas Wilson, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of Huntingdon County, where he died in 1862, when in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was a prosperous farmer, and a descendant of one of the early settled and most substantial families of that county.

Jesse L. Hartman was reared on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, and received his education in the common and in the graded schools of Martinsburg and Bell's Mills. He then came to Blair County, and in the fall of 1872 became a clerk in the store of B. M. Johnston and Co., at their furnace at McKee's Gap. He was successively promoted until he became manager of the store, and in 1878 was appointed general manager of the furnace, and remained with this firm until 1891. For many years Mr. Hartman has been active in Republican politics and at present is serving as chairman of the Blair County Republican Committee. At the solicitation of many of his friends, he permitted the use of his name for the office of prothonotary, to which he was elected by the largest majority given any candidate on the ticket. He served out his term in this office, conducting it according to correct business principles, and rendered satisfaction to the public in this connection.

On November 7, 1878, Mr. Hartman was married to Miss Ella Denniston, daughter of James Denniston, of Hollidaysburg. To them were born two children: a daughter, who died August 5, 1882, and James D., born May 15, 1880. Mr. Hartman resides on the corner of Juniata and Garber Street, Hollidaysburg.

JAMES GAILEY, an enterprising citizen and progressive farmer, residing on a fine farm of 129 acres in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in 1845, in Philadelphia, Pa., a son of William and Martha (Black) Gailey, both now deceased. The father was identified with the Democratic party in politics, and he and wife were both members of the Presbyterian church. They were parents of the following children: Eliza, William, John, James, Martha, and Samuel.

James Gailey obtained a common school education and has always followed farming, having purchased his present farm of 129 acres from the Ake heirs, fifteen years ago. At the time of his purchase, the farm was well improved, having a good house and barn, but Mr. Gailey has just completed a fine new residence. He was married in 1869 to Lydia Jackson, a daughter of John Jackson of Clearfield County. She is one of the following children born to her parents: Andrew, George, Louise, Melissa, Matilda, David, Lydia, Elizabeth, and Sophia. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gailey: Martha, who is the wife of Harry Reese; and Anna, William, Leonard, Melissa, Andrew, Samuel, and Essie, deceased. The religious connection of the family is with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gailey is politically a Democrat and takes an active interest in all affairs which pertain to the welfare of the community in which he lives.

GUY R. LINGAFELT, prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Blair County, Pa., is one of Hollidaysburg's most respected citizens. He was born December 12, 1869, at Hollidays-

burg, and is a son of James M. and Lucretia J. (Rhodes) Lingafelt.

James M. Lingafelt was long one of Blair County's prominent men. The family is of German extraction. He engaged in merchandising at Hollidaysburg for many years and also was postmaster. His death occurred January 14, 1896. He was the father of five children.

Guy R. Lingafelt was educated in the schools of his native city and after leaving the High School accepted a clerkship in a mercantile house. He is an active and loyal Republican and on March 20, 1901, was appointed deputy prothonotary. Through obliging and courteous treatment of all who had business with the prothonotary's office, Mr. Lingafelt made many friends and that these were stanch ones was shown in the records of the recent election, on November 2, 1909, when he ran several thousand votes ahead of the other candidates, this vote standing: Guy R. Lingafelt, Republican, 5,761; W. C. Reem, Democrat, 2,842; William Dodson, Socialist, 787.

Mr. Lingafelt was married in January, 1901, to Miss Bess Geesey, a daughter of Charles Geesey, a well known attorney at Altoona, and they have four children. Mrs. Lingafelt is a member of the Lutheran church. The pleasant and attractive family residence stands at No. 919 Penn Street, Hollidaysburg.

EMANUEL WILT, owner of a farm of 125 acres in Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., has been a life long resident of this county, and was born July 15, 1871, a son of Alfred and Mary (Stiffler) Wilt, and a grandson of David Wilt, who was one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Juniata Township.

Alfred Wilt was a native of Blair County, Pa., and died here in June, 1907. He was one of the progressive and well known citizens of Juniata Township, and served in various township offices. He was politically a Republican, and served as auditor, tax collector and treasurer of the township. He was a member of the Lutheran Church of Newry, Pa. Of his union with Mary Stiffler, who was also a native of Blair County, were born the following children: Amanda E., who is the wife of David Hanley, of Duncansville, Pa.; Emanuel; and Clara B., who married O. J. Leighty, of Poplar Run. Mr. Wilt was a member of the Grange of Poplar Run, Pa., and also the Patrons of Husbandry. The mother of our subject is still living and is a resident of Freedom Township.

Emanuel Wilt has always resided in Blair County, Pa., and was educated in the schools at Poplar Run, Pa. He has from youth up been engaged in agricultural pursuits and is the owner of a fine farm of 125 acres in Juniata Township. Mr. Wilt was married June 4, 1902, to Martha A. Feather, of Blair County, Pa., and their union has resulted in the following issue: Ethel M.; Alpherd L.; Carl E.; and Frieda E. Mr. Wilt is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as a member of the board of auditors, of which he is also secretary. He holds membership with the Lutheran Church of Newry.

DR. CLAIR E. ROBISON, one of the leading medical practitioners of Altoona, Pa., has been a resident of this city for the past six years, and was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., a son of Elmer H. Robison. His father, who died about 1894, was one of the prominent citizens of Hollidaysburg, and although engaged in agricultural pursuits, was also extensively interested in various business enterprises of Blair County.

Doctor Robison received his early education in the common schools of Blair County, and his academic course at Juniata College, after which he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of 1903, and has since been located at Altoona, in the general practice of medicine.

He is a member of the Blair County, the Pennsylvania State, and American Medical Societies, and is a member of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital of Altoona.

Doctor Robison is a valued member of the Altoona Board of Health, being president of that body during the year 1909, and is local medical examiner for the following insurance

companies: the Pennsylvania Mutual Life, of Philadelphia; The Canadian Mutual; Fraternal Mystic Circle; the Workman's Circle of New York; and the Union Central. He holds membership with the University Club of Altoona, is a Knight Templar, Chapter and Master Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle.

Doctor Robison was married in 1905 to Miss Gladys B. McCauley of Salem, Virginia. Their children are Beverly and Jack Robison. In religious faith Doctor Robison is a Lutheran, being an active member of Grace Church, Altoona.

JACOB ACKERS, proprietor of the Hotel Waldorf, a first class and finely appointed house of public entertainment, ranking in comfort, convenience and standing with any in the city of Altoona, was born May 7, 1850, in Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Conrad and Rebecca (Leonard) Ackers.

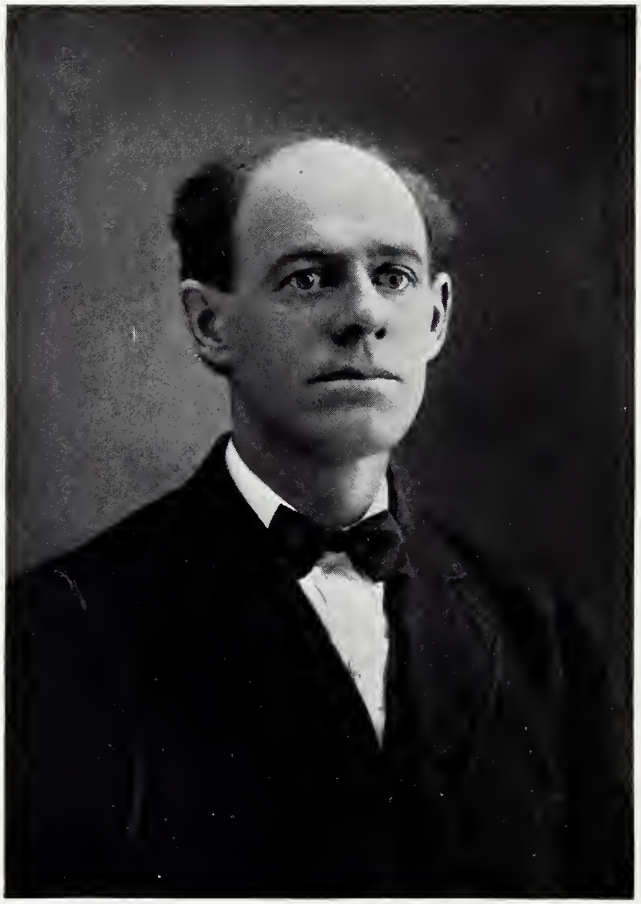
Conrad Ackers was a well known and respected resident of Bedford County for many years, where he was engaged in the tanning and butchering business. He took an interest in public matters and voted with the Democratic party. He married Rebecca Leonard and they had the following children: Samuel, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Catherine, James, Jacob, Emanuel, Rebecca, Mary Jane, Margaret, and Anna. The eldest son, Samuel, is a veteran of the Civil War.

Jacob Ackers obtained his education in the schools of Bedford County, after which he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty-five years. He then became connected with the wholesale department of the Pittsburg Brewing Company and continued there for eight years and then took charge of the Hotel Waldorf, which he has made a very popular hostelry. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary Carroll, a daughter of Edward Carroll, and they have three children: Edward, William and Paul. Mr. Ackers and family belong to St. John's Catholic Church. He is not identified with either great political party at the present time but casts his vote according to his own judgment.

HARRY M. DETRICK, who occupies the responsible position of foreman of the stock department of the D. M. Bare Paper Company, at Roaring Spring, Pa., is a leading citizen of this pleasant borough and is a prominent Republican politician. He was born at Loysburg, Bedford County, Pa., March 17, 1861, and is a son of James and Rachael (Johnson) Detrick.

James Detrick was a foremost citizen for a number of years in the different places where he made his home in order to attend to various business interests. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., and from there moved to Loysburg, in Bedford County, and for a number of years while living there was manager of the mercantile business of Bare & Spanogle, who also operated a large flour mill at this place. Early in the seventies he accepted the position of station agent at Roaring Spring for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and served in that office for some years. He also was foreman for a long time in the finishing department of the well known paper manufacturing firm of Morrison, Bare & Cass, since merged into the D. M. Bare Paper Company. He served as burgess of Roaring Spring and also as a justice of the peace and was well qualified for every office and position that he either sought or to which he was elected. His death occurred in March, 1908. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was so liberal in his contributions to church support that the erection of the first building for this religious body at Roaring Spring was made possible.

Harry M. Detrick was about six years old when his parents came to Roaring Spring and here he attended school until he was seventeen years of age and then entered the employ of the leading firm of the place, the D. M. Bare Paper Company, with which he has remained identified ever since, gradually being advanced in position and responsibility and since 1896 having been foreman of the stock department. With commendable good sense, Mr. Detrick



JAMES R. DETWILER

began at the bottom of the ladder and his training in this house has been thorough.

Mr. Detrick married Miss Alice Imler, of Roaring Spring. From early manhood he has taken an interest in public affairs and soon identified himself with the Republican party, with the principles of whch he has remained in accord until the present. For seven consecutive years he served as a member of the Republican County Committee from Roaring Spring borough and was a delegate to the state convention from Blair County that nominated Governor Pennypacker. For over a quarter of a century he has been an Odd Fellow and is a member of Model Lodge, No. 856, at Roaring Spring. For fifteen years he has served as a member of the borough school board and has been both president and treasurer of this body.

ARTHUR B. CLARK, city treasurer, and one of the leading business men of Altoona, Pa., has been identified with the business interests of the city since February 29, 1892, and was born June 16, 1872, at New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa. Mr. Clark was reared in New Bloomfield, attended the public schools of that borough and the New Bloomfield Academy, and at the age of 20 years became identified with the Morning Tribune of Altoona, with which he was associated for six or seven years. Then owing to ill health he spent three years traveling over various sections of the United States, after which he returned to Altoona, and became advertising manager of the Evening Gazette of this city. In February, 1905, Mr. Clark was elected treasurer. His services in this position were so acceptable to the people of the city that at the expiration of his term, he was re-elected to that office, in February, 1908, and is still serving in that capacity. He is still associated with the Evening Gazette, being treasurer of the company, and also a director. He is also treasurer of the Wray-Moore Company, wholesale grocers of Altoona, and is vice president of the Pennsylvania Pressed Brick Company, of Grazierville, and is connected with other business enterprises in the city.

Mr. Clark is fraternally a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Harrisburg Consistory, of Jaffa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Altoona Lodge No. 102, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, is Past President of Altoona Aerie, No. 286, Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Royal Order of Moose and Lodge No. 149, Order of Owls.

In 1902, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Helen M. Greevy, who is a daughter of Thomas H. Greevy. Mr. Clark is a charter member of the Grace Lutheran Church.

JAMES RALPH DETWILER, dealer in hardware and farming implements, is a leading business citizen of Williamsburg, Pa., and is also a stockholder, secretary and treasurer of the Juniata Manufacturing Company of this city. He was born January 12, 1876, in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of George and Mary A. (Eastep) Detwiler, and a grandson of Anthony Detwiler.

George Detwiler died in April, 1898. His widow survives and makes her home with her children. He was politically a Democrat. George and Mary Detwiler were parents of the following children: Mary J., who is the wife of B. F. Fonner; Franklin P.; Ellen, who is the wife of Henry Showalter; U. G.; Alonzo C.; William C.; Ida; Anna M., who married John Hill; James R.; Cora A., who is the wife of Walter Medaugh; Martha V., who is deceased, was the wife of Cletus Nicodemus; and Bertha, who is the wife of Blaine Palm.

James R. Detwiler attended the common schools of the county and after obtaining his education, engaged in farming until 1901, when he embarked in the implement and vehicle business. He also carries a line of hardware and is known through the country as an authority on cream separators.

In politics Mr. Detwiler is independent. He served as burgess of Williamsburg from 1906 to 1909. Fraternally he is a member of the Portage Lodge, No. 220, F. & A. M.; the Orphans' Home Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 315, of Williamsburg; the M. W. of A., No.

8298, and the P. O. S. of A., both of Williamsburg. His religious connection is with the Lutheran church.

On August 9, 1900, Mr. Detwiler married Miss Mary Thompson, who is a daughter of David and Anna M. Thompson, well known residents of Williamsburg, and they have two sons, David Luther, and Ralph Elwood.

FREDERICK M. KLEPSER, a well known resident of Martinsburg, Pa., and the owner and operator of Klepser's mill, situated in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in Bedford County, March 15, 1852, and is a son of Frederick and Christine (Metzker) Klepser.

Frederick Klepser was born in Germany and was brought to the United States when he was quite young, his parents settling in what is now Blair County, Pa. Later Frederick Klepser settled at Puttstown, Pa., where he operated a tannery and store for many years, at the time when the Broad Top Railway was built in that section. Some years before his death he purchased the property known as Klepser's mill, in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, and this mill has been operated in the family continuously ever since. He was a man of sterling character and was widely known. He lived to be seventy-five years of age. In his religious connection he was a Lutheran and politically he was a Republican after the organization of that party.

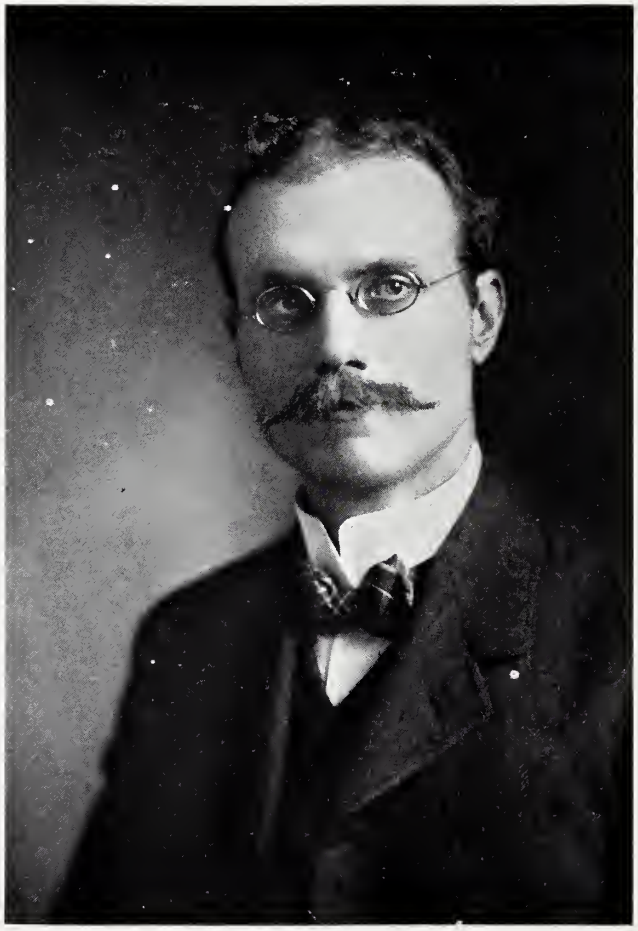
Frederick M. Klepser was reared in North Woodbury Township and attended the public schools as opportunity was afforded him in his youth, and then learned the milling business in which he has continued ever since, engaging also in farming, and owning a well developed farm of 120 acres.

Mr. Klepser married Miss Mary Stoner, who was born near Martinsburg, a daughter of David B. Stoner, and they have four children, namely: Eva, who is the wife of J. E. Dilling, of Martinsburg; Elvin, who is a resident of Altoona; and Sannie and Harvey, who reside at Martinsburg. Mr. Klepser is a member of the Brethren Church at Martinsburg, being a deacon in the same. He is one of upright, honorable men of the borough and a most worthy and useful citizen.

P. L. MORRISON, the originator and proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, the only hostelry in Altoona conducted exclusively on the European plan, and the best equipped and most centrally located hotel in the city, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1871. His parents were George and Catharine (Cassiday) Morrison, both of whom, though born in Scotland, were descendants of Irish stock. To this union were born seven children: P. L., George, William, John, Michael, Mary, and Margaret. P. L. Morrison received his education in the public schools. Five years previous to October 6, 1906, when he came to Altoona, he resided at Aldine. He was married February 5, 1893, to Miss Catharine, a daughter of Michael Murphy, of Beaver Falls, Pa., and to this union are four children: William, Madaline, Paul and Patrick. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are communicants of St. John's Catholic Pro-Cathedral. Fraternally, Mr. Morrison is an active member of the Benevolent Protective Order Elks, and politically is an adherent of the Republican party. The Colonial Hotel is an imposing affair, attractive in construction and erected of steel, concrete, brick and marble. The home-like atmosphere of the hotel, with its owner's genial hospitality, gives it extensive patronage. The Café Colonial, an adjunct of the hotel, is the recognized rendezvous of Altoona's smart set.

JOHN E. HAGEY, postmaster at Henrietta, Blair County, Pa., and general merchant of the place, has been a resident since 1898, and is identified with the leading interests of this section. He was born at Martinsburg, Pa., March 8, 1853, and is a son of David and Margaret (Kissinger) Hagey.

David Hagey was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and his wife at Martinsburg, in Blair County, and both are deceased. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hagey was David Kissinger, whose father had been so prominent



A. S. FISHER

a man at Reading, Pa., that he was honored by having Kissinger Street in that city named for him. David Kissinger is remembered by the older residents of Martinsburg as a business man of that place, where he conducted a tailoring establishment for many years.

When John E. Hagey was five years old his parents moved from Martinsburg to Cove Station, Huntingdon County, and several years later to Fredericksburg, Blair County, where he grew to manhood, obtaining his education in the public schools and at Juniata College, Martinsburg. He began work as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Fredericksburg and after a short experience became a clerk in a business house at Sarah Furnace, in Blair County. He was eighteen years of age when he came first to Henrietta as head clerk for the firm of Wood, Morrell & Co., of this place, and after eight months was transferred by the company to what were then known as the Springfield Mines, in Huston Township, where he remained for ten years as manager. From there he was transferred to Vulcan, Mich., as general manager of three large stores operated by the Penn Iron Mining Company, a branch of the Cambria Iron Company, and he remained there for nine years, for four years being general manager of the stores and for five years general manager of the works and mines. In 1891 he returned to Pennsylvania and for several years was general manager, at Johnstown, for the Penn Traffic Company, and in 1898 returned to Henrietta, in the same year being made postmaster and establishing his mercantile enterprise. He has additional interests. He is agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad system at Henrietta and agent at this point for the Adams Express Company, while looking after his agricultural interests alone would provide employment for any ordinary man, as he owns 1,500 acres of fine land situated in Blair and Bedford Counties. His is a telling example of what may be accomplished by an American youth whose education incites him to industry and who builds upon the foundation stone of business integrity.

Mr. Hagey married Miss Mary N. Brumbaugh, a native of Blair County, and a daughter of Rev. George W. Brumbaugh, formerly a resident of Clover Creek, now of Taylor Township. Of their three children but one survives, Carrie E., who is the wife of W. K. Endsly, a resident of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Hagey are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican and in early manhood served as auditor of Blair County. The name of Hagey is remembered among the pioneers of Huntingdon County.

ANDREW S. FISHER, a well known and able attorney of Altoona, Blair County, Pa., has been a resident there since 1893. He was born April 28, 1865, in Bedford, Bedford County, Pa., which was the scene of his boyhood activities, where he took a preparatory course in the common schools and a State Normal School, and then read law in the office of Hon. John M. Reynolds, the present congressman of this district and lieutenant governor elect. During his boyhood days he manifested considerable ingenuity and mechanical skill and obtained patents upon several useful inventions.

After a very creditable examination he was admitted to the Bar of Bedford County in 1890, and there engaged in practice until 1893, when he removed to Altoona, where he was first associated in practice with J. Banks Kurtz, Esq. After six months this partnership was dissolved and he established an office of his own and has since been actively engaged in practice in the courts of Blair and the adjoining counties and of the state. He is a member of the Blair County Bar Association. In politics Mr. Fisher is a Democrat and has twice been honored by his party with important nominations for office. In 1895 he was the democratic nominee for district attorney but was defeated by William S. Hammond, Esq. In 1898 he received the democratic nomination for assembly and withdrew to make way for the selection of Hon. Harry G. Stahl, a fusion candidate, who was elected. He has always been actively interested in secret and fraternal society work. He helped to organize the high court of Pennsylvania of the Independent Order of Foresters,

of which he was the first state counsellor for two terms; he is a past dictator and trustee of Lodge No. 74, of the Loyal Order of Moose and rendered valuable services in the building of the new Moose Home; and has held positions of trust in other fraternal societies. In 1895 he promoted the Mountain City Trust Company, a prosperous financial institution of this city and served as a director and counsel for two years.

In October, 1892, Mr. Fisher was joined in marriage with Lillie L. Tayman, of Somerset County, Pa., and they have two sons: Frank G., and John Victor Fisher.

DR. JOHN LAMBERT BRUBAKER, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Juniata, Pa., since May, 1891, was born in Juniata County, Pa., in 1854, and is a son of William and Sarah (Kepner) Brubaker. His parents, who were natives of Juniata County, Pa., followed farming and stock raising and were living in Maryland at the time of their respective deaths.

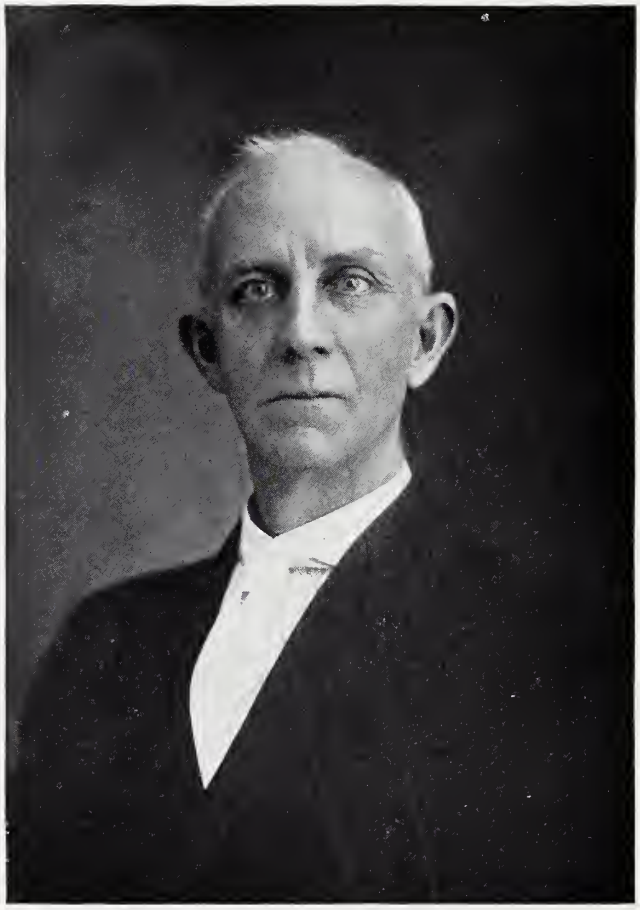
Dr. J. L. Brubaker was a babe when his parents removed to Taneytown, Maryland, and his educational training was obtained at the Eagleton Institute, and the Washington University, from which he graduated with the class of 1874. He then practiced medicine in Perry County, Pa., for ten years with the exception of two years spent in the west. He was subsequently located for a time at Bunkerhill, Kans., where he opened a drug store. In 1884 he went to Isabella County, Mich., where he was located for six years previous to coming to Juniata, Pa. Four months after locating in Juniata, Dr. Brubaker removed to his present location, Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street, and has since been actively engaged in following his profession. Dr. Brubaker built his residence immediately after locating in Juniata, has been treasurer of the borough ever since its incorporation. In politics he is independent, has served several years as school treasurer, and for eighteen years has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Dr. Brubaker has been a member of the Sheridan Troop N. G. Pa., since 1892, and also saw service in Porto Rico, with the Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry during the Spanish-American War. He affiliates with the I. O. R. M., the Knights of Pythias, and the B. P. O. E.

Dr. Brubaker was first married to Ella J. Jones, of Lockhaven, Pa. Mrs. Brubaker died in July, 1903, and of their union was born one son, Dr. Augustus J. Brubaker, who was educated in the schools of Juniata, the Pennsylvania State College, and the Philadelphia Dental College. He was first engaged in practice in Juniata, then located in Lancaster about three years, and returned to Juniata. He has since been engaged in practice in Juniata with the exception of the winter of 1908-1909, when he followed his profession in Porto Rico. In 1905, Dr. Brubaker formed a second union with Edith B. Coblan, of Gettysburg, Pa., and they have one son, Donald Lambert Brubaker.

DANIEL HOOVER, whose fine farm of over 200 acres, lies in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., was not only a successful agriculturist but was known far and wide in his professional capacity, that of surveyor. He was born July 28, 1836, in Huston Township, and died November 23, 1910. He was a son of Jacob C. and Margaret (Garner) Hoover.

Jacob C. Hoover was born in Huston Township, February 26, 1809, and was a son of Samuel Hoover, who was born in Franklin County, Pa. When the latter was a boy he accompanied his father, Adam Hoover, to what is now Blair County, settlement being made on Clover Creek. The Hoovers came originally from Germany and in this widely distributed family may be found some of Pennsylvania's best citizens. Jacob C. Hoover passed his entire life in Huston Township, where he died September 12, 1885. He was identified with the Republican party after its formation. He never accepted any office except that of school director. He married Margaret Garner, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., August 17, 1815, and died March 14, 1885.

Daniel Hoover was reared in Huston Town-



CALVIN R. FLUKE

ship. He attended the district schools and later the Oak Hill Collegiate Institute, then located at Williamsburg, after which he taught school for a number of winter sessions. It was in 1855, while a student at Oak Hill, that he studied surveying and at the time of his death he was probably one of the oldest surveyors in all this section. This profession has led him all over Blair and Huntingdon Counties and almost to his last days he still responded when a difficult or doubtful piece of land was to be surveyed, and where the most perfect accuracy was demanded. During all these years he also attended to the management of his farm, on which he lived since 1843, and on which he carried on farming and stock-raising.

On December 26, 1867, Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Eliza J. Rhodes, who was born April 18, 1851, in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, a daughter of the late Abraham D. Rhodes (born Sept. 28, 1800; died Jan. 7, 1881). There are eight surviving children of this union, namely: Essington R., who resides at Martinsburg; J. Newton, who lives in Huston Township; John E., who lives at Roaring Spring; Homer G., whose home it at Philadelphia; Daniel R., and Paul, both of whom live in Huston Township; Edith, who is the wife of George Mock, of Roaring Spring; and Josephine, who lives at home. Mr. Hoover was a life long member of the Reformed Church at Drab. In politics he was a Republican and in 1878 his party brought him out as a candidate for county surveyor. He was one of Huston Township's representative men and his death was widely regretted.

THOMAS C. HARE, a prominent member of the Altoona bar and city solicitor, belongs to one of the old and leading families of Blair County. He was born at Yellow Springs, Pa., January 14, 1872, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Donnely) Hare.

Samuel Hare was active in business as a merchant for many years and was prominent in politics in Blair County and served for three years as deputy sheriff and held other offices. He married Mary Donnely and six children were born to them. Mr. Hare now lives retired at Altoona.

Thomas C. Hare was educated in the public schools and Susquehannah University, and was graduated from that institution in 1890. He entered upon the study of law with N. P. Mervine, Esq., a well known local attorney, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1890, from which he graduated in 1892. Mr. Hare immediately opened a law office at Altoona and has been a resident of this city ever since, and has taken an active interest in public affairs in addition to building up a large and substantial practice. In April, 1905, he was first elected city solicitor, on the Republican ticket, and without question was re-elected to the same office in 1908. He occupies four rooms in the Central Trust Building.

Mr. Hare was married to Miss Louise Kurtz, a daughter of Louis D. Kurtz, a well known citizen of Mifflinburg, Pa., and they have two children: Eleanor and Robert. The pleasant family home is the residence standing at No. 2012 Broad Avenue, Altoona.

CALVIN R. FLUKE, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, and one of the representative business men of Williamsburg, Pa., was born October 2, 1856, in this borough, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Dean) Fluke. His parents were old settlers of Blair County, Pa. They had the following children: Anna, who is the wife of Frank R. Schumacker; R. S., who is a hardware merchant; Calvin R., our subject; and William D.

Calvin R. Fluke obtained his education in the common schools and the academy at Williamsburg, Pa., and with the exception of nine years spent with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, has always been a resident of this borough. He was for four years secretary and treasurer of the Williamsburg Paper Manufacturing Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and which is now known as the West Virginia Pulp and Paper

Company, and on January 1, 1910, assumed his present duties as cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Williamsburg. Mr. Fluke is also a stock holder in the Williamsburg Department Store. In politics he is independent and has served in most all of the town offices, being now a member of the town council. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, in which he is secretary of the board of deacons. He is a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

In May, 1886, Mr. Fluke was united in marriage with Miss Genevieve Roller, a daughter of John M. and Elizabeth Roller, who were old residents of Blair County, and both of whom are deceased and buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Fluke are the parents of three children: Charles S., Fred and John.

DAVID KUHN, who devotes his valuable tract of 100 acres to farming and gardening, has one of the best cultivated farms in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa.. He was born in Allegheny Township October 28, 1845, and is a son of David and Margaret (Wise) Kuhn and a grandson of John Kuhn, who was an early settler in what was known as Dutch Bottom, Blair County. The parents of Mr. Kuhn died in 1887.

David Kuhn grew to manhood in his native township and obtained a district school education. His business has always been farming and he makes a specialty of gardening. On September 30, 1875, Mr. Kuhn was married to Miss Mary C. Baird, a daughter of the late Simon Baird who resided near Sinking Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have four children, namely: Myrtle L., who is the wife of D. W. Feather, of Altoona; and Alpha N., Milton S., and Velvie M., all of Allegheny Township. Mr. Kuhn and family are members of the Lutheran church at Duncansville. In politics he is a Republican but has never been active in political life. He is widely known and is held in high regard by his fellow citizens.

MILTON B. SHADE, a well known citizen and representative business man of Freedom Township, Blair County, Pa., a member of the firm of Shade Bros., general blacksmiths and repairers, at Leamersville, was born in this village, December 9, 1866, and is a son of John and Mary (Rhodes) Shade.

John Shade and wife were born in Blair County, where the former died in May, 1907. His widow, who is now in her eightieth year, is one of the respected and beloved residents of Freedom Township. For fully a half century, the late John Shade was in the wagon-making business and had a shop at Leamersville, and at one time had a large trade.

Milton B. Shade attended the public schools and when old enough to make a choice of trades, decided to be a blacksmith. He served an apprenticeship at Waterstreet, in Huntingdon County, and afterward carried on a blacksmith business for himself on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Altoona, for a number of years, under the present firm name of Shade Bros. In 1901 he transferred his business to Leamersville, where he has a host of friends and enjoys liberal patronage. He is serving in his second term as a member of the school board of Freedom Township, and takes an active part in public matters affecting his section.

Mr. Shade was married to Miss Sarah Young, of Waterstreet, Pa., who died in 1900, leaving three children: Willmina M., Mabel M., and Irma. Mr. Shade is a member of the Lutheran church. He is very active in the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge at East Freedom, of which he was the first noble grand and which he is now serving as chaplain. He is identified also with the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Claysburg, and is a member of the National Horseshoers' Association, Local No. 494, at Altoona. Mr. Shade has a good business and a comfortable home, all of which he has secured through his own efforts and he stands well in every way with his fellow citizens.

AUSTIN B. DELOZIER, president of the Board of Education at Duncansville, Pa., and a well known builder and contractor, is one of the borough's representative citizens. He was born at Claysburg, Blair County, Pa., September 17, 1866, and is a son of Joseph S. and Catherine (Roudebush) Delozier.

Joseph S. Delozier has been a lifelong resident of Blair County. His father, Daniel Delozier, came to Blair County from Hagerstown, Md., in boyhood. When he reached man's estate and married, he located in Blair Township, where he lived until his death. There Joseph S. Delozier was reared and engaged in farming until within a few years, when he embarked in a mercantile business at Duncansville, which he continues. He married Catherine Roudebush, who was born in Armstrong County, Pa.

Austin B. Delozier is, in the main, a self made man, having learned his trade as soon as released from school and for twenty years has been a large contractor and builder, doing work all over the country. He is a Republican in politics and has been an active citizen both in local and county affairs. Educational interests have particularly interested him and since 1900, he has been a member of the school board, serving either as secretary, treasurer or president. He is also concerned in the Duncansville Building and Loan Association, and for eighteen consecutive years has been one of its directors.

Mr. Delozier was married September 19, 1889, to Miss Etta M. States, who was born in Blair County, a daughter of James and Elizabeth States, who reside at McKee's Gap, Blair County. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Delozier, the eight survivors being: Arthur L., Harry R., Gertrude E., Mary C., Edith, James G., Elmer and Almeda G. Mr. Delozier and family are members of the Brethren church. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, belonging to the Golden Eagles, at Newry, Pa.; the Order of Junior Mechanics, at East Freedom; the Improved Order of Red Men, at Duncansville; and to Allegheny Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, also at Duncansville.

THOMAS WEIR, proprietor of the Hotel Altamount, one of the largest, best equipped and most modern hostelries in Blair County, which attracts the best class of travelers who visit Altoona and provides a comfortable home, with its eighty rooms, for many exclusive city people, was born in Scotland, May 9, 1865, and is a son of Robert and Jane Weir and a grandson of Thomas Weir.

In the management of all his business affairs Mr. Weir has proven himself a careful, far-seeing business man. Prior to taking charge of the Hotel Altamount, in 1880, he served three years as chief of the police department of Altoona and is well and favorably known to the public at large. Mr. Weir was married first in 1885, to Miss Dorothy Cowley, who died in 1899, and second to Miss Frances Stewart. They have three children: Jennie, Robert and James. In his political views he is a Republican and fraternally a Mason.

ADAM H. HAZENSTAB, a well known and popular citizen of Freedom Township, Blair County, Pa., of which township he was elected clerk in the spring of 1910, owns and operates a valuable farm of ninety-six acres. He was born August 19, 1848, near Ore Hill, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of John and Mary (Stanger) Hazenstab.

The parents of Mr. Hazenstab were born in Bavaria, Germany. The father died in America, but the mother still survives and has passed her ninetieth year. She and four daughters reside together in Freedom Township.

Adam H. Hazenstab did not have as many excellent opportunities for securing an education as have the youths of today, but he made use of the advantages afforded him and is numbered with the well informed and intelligent men of his community. His business has always been farming. He is an independent voter, nevertheless on numerous occasions his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, have

shown their confidence in him by electing him to township offices, and he has served as auditor and, as indicated above, is now township clerk.

Mr. Hazenstab married Miss Agnes Yingling, a daughter of the late George Yingling, of Blair County, and they have had nine children, eight of whom still survive, namely: Regis, Lizzie, Bernard, Vincent, Raymond, Arthur, Marie and Irene. Ellen is deceased. Mr. Hazenstab and family are members of the Roman Catholic church at Newry, Pa.

D. A. S. OBURN, M. D., a member of the medical staff of the Altoona Hospital, at Altoona, Pa., and a successful general practitioner, with office and modern medical equipments at No. 701 Seventh Avenue, was born at Ennisville, Huntingdon County, Pa., in August, 1874 and came to Altoona in July, 1896.

D. A. S. Oburn was educated in the common schools and Stone Valley Academy, and spent a short time in the Grove City College and Dickinson Seminary and then entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1896. He immediately located in Altoona and has made this city his permanent home, interesting himself in the varied interests of the place and accepting the responsibilities of good citizenship. He is a member of the Blair County and the State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Oburn was married in 1897, to Miss Olive M. Oaks, of McAlevys Fort, Huntingdon County, Pa. They are members of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason of high standing and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He is identified also with the Elks, and socially, is a member of the University Club.

JOHN E. WALTER, a leading agriculturist of North Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., where he owns a farm of eighty-seven acres, was born in Franklin County, Pa., March 20, 1861, and is a son of Jeremiah C. and Margaret (Wister) Walter, the former of whom was born in Dauphin County and now lives at Harrisburg, aged seventy-eight years. He married Margaret Wister, who was born in Franklin County and is now deceased. Of their children two sons and two daughters survive, namely: John E.; Clara Elizabeth; Cornelia Bell, who is the wife of Charles Ketrow; and William M., who has been in the U. S. Navy for three years and is attached to the U. S. battleship, South Dakota.

John E. Walter was two years old when his parents moved to Cumberland County, Pa., where they lived until he was seven years of age and then removed to Altoona where he attended school until his fifteenth year. Mr. Walter then went to Greencastle, Pa., where he learned the milling trade in some large flour mills and followed milling for five years afterward. Desiring to see something of the great country in which he was born, beyond the confines of his own state, he then went to the West, spending several years in Colorado and a shorter period in California and Arizona, during a part of the time was connected with a surveying corps. In 1889 he returned to Altoona and for several more years worked in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops there, finally, in 1907, settling on his present farm in Taylor Township. Here he carries on a general agricultural line, growing the grains that yield and mature best in this section and also stock and dairy cows for his own use. In all his journeying, Mr. Walter found no land better suited for his purposes than the fertile soil of Taylor Township.

On January 1, 1896, Mr. Walter was married to Miss Annie M. Long, who was born at East Sharpsburg, Pa., and is a daughter of John H. and Margaret (Eisenhut) Long, natives of Germany. The mother of Mrs. Walter died July 10, 1910, but the father survives and resides at Altoona, being now in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. and Mrs. Long had six children born to them, four of whom survive and Mrs. Walter is the third of these in order of birth, the others being: Harry E., and Charles O., both of Altoona; and Laura M.,

LEWIS W. IRWIN

wife of Prof. W. F. Kyle, a teacher in the Huntingdon, Pa., Reformatory. Mrs. Walter is a member of the Lutheran church at Roaring Spring. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter: William C., and Margaret E. Mr. Walter is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 616, F. & A. M., at Altoona; of the Consistory at Williamsport and the Mystic Shrine, at Altoona, and has also reached the 32d degree. He belongs also to Mountain City Lodge, No. 837, I. O. O. F., Altoona, and to Altoona Encampment, No. 129, and in these connections has a wide acquaintance.

Mr. Walter is not specifically identified with either political party but this does not mean that he is unmindful of his privileges of citizenship. On the other hand, voting independently, he feels that he is giving support to candidates of whom his own judgment can approve. He is a practical, well informed man and largely a self made one, never having had any special advantages except those he provided for himself.

LEWIS WILLARD IRWIN, owner and proprietor of the leading department store at Bellwood, Pa., is one of the representative business men of this borough and was born July 7, 1856, on a farm in Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., a son of John E. and Angeline (Grazier) Irwin. Daniel Irwin, grandfather of our subject, was of Scotch-Irish descent, although a native of Blair County, Pa., his father having come here from Chester County, Pa. One of his brothers located at Irwin, Pa., which was named after him.

John E. Irwin, father of Lewis W., was born on the Wentzell farm near Hensheystown in Antis Township and made farming his life occupation. He married Angeline Grazier, who was born at Warrior's Mark, Pa., a daughter of Henry Grazier, who was one of the early settlers of the county, and their marriage resulted in the following issue: Lewis W., subject of this sketch; Frank H., who died aged 18 years of age from the effects of scarlet fever; Emma V., living at Bellwood; Mrs. Alice Rheinhart, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Edith Bauer, of Pittsburg. John E. Irwin died of typhoid fever in 1866 at the age of 42 years, and his wife died in January, 1899, at Bellwood, her death being due to pneumonia.

Lewis W. Irwin has always lived in Blair County, and obtained his education in the schools of the county and at Logan's Academy. He was then employed in various ways until 1876, and during that time learned the carpenter's trade, but owing to the dullness of the times, taught school for five years in Cambria, Clearfield and Blair Counties. In 1881 he entered the employ of Isett & Wray, whose store was located on the other side of the town, and continued with them and their successor, Mr. Wray, until 1889. At that time Mr. Wentzell bought the business from Mr. Wray and Mr. Irwin continued with him until 1892, when in partnership with W. P. Wray, our subject established a general store with about half the stock which he carries in his present store. Irwin & Wray erected a building in which they successfully operated a general store until 1898, when the entire building was destroyed by fire, but they arose from the ashes greater than ever, and built a magnificent brick and stone building. In 1904 Mr. Irwin purchased Mr. Wray's interest in the business for the benefit of his eldest son, who subsequently died. He has since given a working interest in the business to J. C. McFarland, and R. L. McCloskey, both of whom are employed in the store. The firm is known as L. W. Irwin Company, and they carry a general line of groceries, dry goods, flour, feed, hardware, etc. Mr. Irwin resides in a beautiful home, which is built of natural stone from Brush Mountain, and was formerly the home of Mr. Wray, from whom our subject bought the property in 1904, at which time he also bought the former's interest in the business. Mr. Irwin is a stockholder in the Bellwood Bank.

Mr. Irwin is a Democrat in politics, although inclined to independent action locally. He is a director of the Logan Valley Cemetery Association, and has for years been a

member of the school board, of which he has been president about six years. He is president of the business men's association of Bellwood, and is a member of the borough council, and has been clerk for six or seven years. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 16 years of age, and has been an elder in it for 23 years, and superintendent of the Sunday School for the past ten years. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Irwin was first united in marriage with Mattie A. Hommer, of Glasgow, Cambria County, Pa., and ten children were born of their union, as follows: Maud, who is the wife of Clark Smith, and lives in Philadelphia; Edna Catherine residing at home; Harry T., who was engaged in business with his father and died in 1907 at the age of 25 years; Herman P., who died aged six years; Evelyn, who is the wife of LeRoy Keeley, of Washington, D. C.; Anna, who died aged fourteen months; Alice Marguerite, who attends the High School at Altoona, Pa.; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Robert E., who lives in Texas; and John Howard, now sixteen years of age, who is in the store with his father. Mrs. Irwin died December 7, 1897, and our subject subsequently married Ida A. Henshey, a daughter of Samuel Henshey, a resident of Hensheystown, which was named after the grandfather of Mrs. Irwin. Four children have been born of the second union: Dorothy, Lewis Willard, Jr., Mary, and Laura.

LOUIS G. LAMADE, who is recognized as one of Altoona's prominent and representative citizens, active along many lines and exceedingly public spirited, is the manager of The Deutscher Volksfuehrer Publishing Company of this city. It issues a journal of wide circulation and of great interest and value to the German people all through the Juniata Valley, being the only newspaper devoted entirely to their interests in their own language. He has been a resident of the United States since 1867. His birth took place near Bretten, Germany, August 22, 1854, and his parents were Dietrich and Caroline (Zuepfle) Lamade. When they came to America they located at Williamsport, Pa., where the father died two years later. His widow was left with a large family, there being fourteen children.

Prior to coming to America, Louis G. Lamade had attended school in his native land and soon after reaching Williamsport became an apprentice in a printing office, learned the business and has been identified with newspapers ever since. During several years he was foreman of two Williamsport publications, and afterward, according to the way of printers, journeyed from city to city, comparatively care free, always being sure that work in his line was awaiting a competent typesetter or capable foreman. In his travels he finally reached New York and worked there at his trade until 1880, when he accepted a position as foreman on the Altoona Call.

Mr. Lamade came then to Altoona and continued with the Call until 1881, when he purchased his present paper from Harry Slep, then of the Altoona Mirror, who had founded it, and put out the first issue on March 28, 1878. After coming into possession, Mr. Lamade by his energy and enterprise, injected new life into the paper, adding many interesting features, and has ably edited it ever since. He is a Democrat in his personal political sentiments but the Volksfuehrer is conducted as an independent paper and thus appeals to all parties among its army of German readers. In 1899 a stock company was formed and Mr. Lamade has been manager of the publishing business ever since and also of the job office. He has been an active citizen of Altoona and has done much to add to the city's material prosperity, serving for many years as treasurer of the Germania Building Association, encouraging the investment of capital through his newspaper and giving support to civic movements promising to be of substantial benefit. He served one term as alderman of the Fourth Ward, being appointed by Governor Patterson, also one term as jury commissioner of Blair County.

Mr. Lamade was married in 1881, to Miss

Frances Soller, a daughter of Leonard Soller, an old German resident of Altoona, and they have four children: Carl, who is General Inspector of the Westinghouse Electrical Works of East Pittsburg; Elizabeth (Mrs. John Maurer); Katharine (Mrs. Robert Hanna); and Louis. Their pleasant home is situated at No. 212 East Fifth Avenue. For many years Mr. Lamade has been identified with the Artisans' order of M. P., the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Moose, and the Owls, and is prominent also in a number of German benevolent and social organizations. He is past president of the Altoona Branch of the German-American Alliance, comprising all the German organizations of Blair County.

OLIVER W. SHAW, a leading citizen and successful agriculturist of Blair Township, Blair County, Pa., resides on his well improved farm of seventy acres, to which he came in 1892. He is a native of Blair County, born in Freedom Township, March 31, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Anna (Wilt) Shaw.

Samuel Shaw was born also in Freedom Township and passed his whole life there, dying in 1891. His father, Thomas Shaw, was a native of the north of Ireland and was one of the very early settlers of Freedom Township, Blair County. In politics, the late Samuel Shaw was a Democrat, and in religious faith and observance, a Lutheran. He married Anna Wilt, whose father, Capt. Peter Wilt, was a pioneer in Freedom Township, and six of their family of children still survive, namely: Peter A., who is in business at Altoona; Samuel T., who lives in Blair Township; Oliver W.; Jennie M., who is the wife of Albert Growden, of Reed City, Mich.; Ellen E., who is the widow of Michael Stultz, formerly of Frankstown Township but now of Los Angeles, Calif.; and Martha M., who is the wife of Scott Wilson and resides near Los Angeles, Calif.

Oliver W. Shaw remained in Freedom Township through his school period and until 1892, when he came to Blair Township and started a dairy business on his present farm and for a number of years was engaged in the wholesale milk business. Later, when he somewhat curtailed his business activities, he disposed of a part of his farm, and the village of Shawsville, named in his honor, was laid out according to his ideas and plans.

Mr. Shaw married Miss Margaret J. Hanna, who was born in Cambria County, Pa., where her father, Thomas Hanna, still resides, being now in his eighty-first year. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw five children have been born, namely: Byron E., Thomas T., Verus P., Martha I, and LaRue. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of Zion Lutheran Church at Hollidaysburg. In politics he is a Republican and he has frequently been his party's choice for township offices. He has served several terms on the school board of Blair Township, of which he is treasurer, and is serving in his first term as township auditor. He is identified fraternally with Waneta Lodge, No. 1142, Odd Fellows, at Hollidaysburg, and formerly was connected with the Junior Order of American Mechanics, at the same place. He belongs also to Scotch Valley Grange, No. 510, and served one year as secretary of this organization. Like other far seeing and sensible men, Mr. Shaw recognizes the practical benefits that accrue to the farmer through some of the latter-day scientific inventions, and thus he became one of the promoters and is now the president of the Loop Telephone Company, which has proved a profitable investment.

SAMUEL E. LONG, a leading farmer of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., who owns 200 acres of fine land here, 100 of which is under cultivation, was born in Hare's Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., October 1, 1868, and is a son of Eli and Anna (Wagner) Long.

The late Eli Long was born in Huntingdon County, a son of George Long. His entire life was spent there and his business was farming. In his political sentiments he was a Republican but did not aspire to public office. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church. His widow, Anna (Wagner) Long, survives and still resides in Huntingdon County, where her father, Samuel Wagner,

was an early settler. To Eli Long and wife the following children were born: Burdine, Samuel E., John, Robert M., Madge, Clara, Elizabeth and Amanda. Burdine and John are both deceased. Madge is the wife of Neal Walker; Clara, of Frank Dath; and Amanda, of Robert F. Gurd.

Samuel E. Long obtained his education in the public schools. He then spent nine years working in coal mines and lumbering and thus acquired the capital that he invested, in the spring of 1903, in the purchase of his present farm which formerly was the property of William Mattern. Since locating here he has been very busy clearing and improving. The half of his land which is under cultivation, in its productiveness, justifies him in believing that the other half will be equally valuable as farm land and to its rapid clearing he is closely devoting himself.

On September 15, 1898, Mr. Long was married to Miss Lena Cutshall. Her parents are John and Jane (Ramsey) Cutshall and her grandfathers were John Cutshall, who was killed in the Revolutionary War, and Alexander Ramsey, an early settler in Huntingdon County, Pa. Her father is a farmer there and was a mail carrier for two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cutshall the following children were born: Cinda, wife of William Grisinger; Rosella, wife of Christ Hobble; Eliza, wife of Samuel Taylor; Etta, wife of John Brown; Susan, wife of Alfred Jamison; Exey, widow of Burdine Long; John; Alexander; Nahem and Lena. Mr. and Mrs. Long have nine children: Lloyd, Sylvester, Ira, Nora, Jessie, Ruth, Mary, Olive and Ethel. Mr. Long and family belong to the United Brethren church. He is a member of the Grange. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Long is one of Frankstown Township's most reliable men.

DR. H. LEWIS DAVENPORT, one of the leading and successful practitioners of Altoona, Pa., has been located here in the practice of his profession since February, 1901, and was the first osteopathic physician to locate in this city. He was born in Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pa., in 1875 and was reared there and obtained his early education in the public schools. After graduating from the high school, he spent two years in his father's store at Plymouth, then took up the study of osteopathy at the College of Osteopathy at Wilkesbarre, Pa., graduating in February, 1901. That same month he came to Altoona, and has since been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of osteopathy, and has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. Besides his practice Dr. Davenport is also actively identified with the Building & Loan Association of Altoona. Dr. Davenport was married in October 1903 to Inez Gardner of Altoona, and they have three children: William, John, and Mary. He is fraternally a Mason, and his religious connection is with the 1st. M. E. Church.

JACOB D. SMITH, one of Huston Township's well known citizens and substantial and practical farmers, owns 125 acres of valuable land which he devotes to general agriculture. He was born in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., February 11, 1842, and is a son of Jacob B. and Susan (Dilling) Smith.

Jacob B. Smith and wife were both born in Huston Township, the Smith and Dilling families being old and honorable ones here for several generations. Jacob B. Smith was a son of John and Christena (Brumbaugh) Smith, also of Huston Township. His business was farming and stockraising and with industry and prudence he became the owner of six ordinary farms. He was much respected by his fellow citizens and they elected him to township offices on many occasions.

Jacob D. Smith was reared in Huston Township and attended the country schools. He has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits for many years but in early manhood he worked for a time in a rolling-mill at Pittsburg. In politics, like his late father, he is a Democrat, but he is not a politician nor a seeker for office. During his life since boyhood he has seen marked changes take place in Huston Township and some of the old fam-

ilies have entirely disappeared and their farms are owned by later settlers. Mr. Smith is hospitable and a visit to his well cultivated farm and a view of his fine stock are enjoyable experiences.

HON. MARTIN BELL, deceased, formerly president judge of the Blair County Courts, was long one of Hollidaysburg's representative citizens. He was born in Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., September 30, 1849, and was the only surviving son of Rev. Adie K. and Mary E. (Allen) Bell.

The founder of the old pioneer Bell family of central Pennsylvania was John Bell, the great-grandfather of the late Judge Bell, who settled in Sinking valley prior to the Revolutionary War, during which he was often compelled to flee with his family to Lowery's Fort to escape massacre by the Indians.

Edward Bell, son of John Bell, was born in Sinking valley, March 17, 1769, and died April 14, 1852, aged eighty-three years. He was a millwright by trade, and in 1800 he came to the site of Bellwood, Pa., where he built a grist mill, distillery and saw mill, which improvements gave the place the name of Bell's Mills, and later, in honor of Mr. Bell, was named Bellwood. Edward Bell was a remarkably energetic and successful man, and in 1830 had come into the ownership of 3,674 acres of land. Two years later he built Elizabeth Furnace and Mary Ann Forge, and in 1836 his son, Martin Bell, at Elizabeth Furnace, was the first man in the world to use escaping gas from the tunnel head of a furnace for the production of steam, and also, it may be said, the first man to rest his furnace over Sunday.

Rev. Adie K. Bell, father of Judge Bell, was born also in Blair County, in 1814, and died in 1888. He was an able Baptist minister and for a number of years was pastor of one of the leading Baptist churches in Allegheny City. The mother of Judge Bell was a native of Dauphin County, a member of the old Allen family of that section. Rev. Adie Bell was one of the early financial secretaries of Lewisburg University, now Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa.

Martin Bell was educated at Lewisburg, and was graduated from the university there in the class of 1873, being later admitted to the bar. Subsequently he was elected district attorney of Blair County and filled that office for three consecutive terms. Judge Bell was elected in the fall of 1893 to succeed Judge Augustus S. Landis, the Democratic appointee of Gov. Robert E. Pattison, who succeeded the late Justice John Dean on the Blair County Bench. Judge Bell was also elected for his second full term on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1903.

Judge Bell was prominent in Masonic circles, being a 32d degree Mason, past master and a Knight Templar. He also took an active part in the military affairs of the State and was for many years the captain of Company C, N. G. P., stationed in this city. He was one of the most able, eminent and widely quoted judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the State. When it became necessary to pass upon the recent act of Assembly increasing the salaries of the judiciary of the State, Judge Bell was selected to sit with Judge Robert Von Moschzisker, of Philadelphia, specially upon the Dauphin County Bench, to decide that question, and they sustained the constitutionality of that act.

Judge Bell's decisions were well written and carefully considered, and it was a rare occasion when he was reversed by an Appellate Court. He left to survive him a widow, three sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM H. FEATHER, general farmer, residing in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., has spent thirty-four years of his life here and is well and favorably known all through this section. Mr. Feather was born in Bloomfield Township, Bedford County, Pa., January 21, 1849, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Barley) Feather. His parents were both natives of Bedford County, where their parents had settled at a very early date.

William H. Feather grew up on his father's farm and attended school in the neighborhood,

not, however, enjoying the privileges that children of the present day have given them. He may be said to have been a lifelong farmer, his business always having been along agricultural lines. In 1876 he moved from Bedford to Blair County, settling in Taylor Township, where he has lived until the present. Mr. Feather has identified himself with neither political party but casts his vote according to his judgment.

On November 26, 1878, Mr. Feather was married to Miss Ellen Stern, who was born in Taylor Township, a daughter of Jacob Stern, now deceased. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Feather, namely: Cora R., who is the wife of John Kanode, of Taylor Township; Mary, Roy Irvin and Jacob H., all three of whom live in Taylor Township; and Daniel and Emma, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Feather has witnessed many changes in the country since he first came to Taylor Township and many of them undoubtedly are improvements. Perhaps one of the greatest conveniences is the speedy and regular delivery of mail, the letters and papers for himself and family being delivered from Roaring Spring.

IRVIN DILLING METZGER, M. E., M. D., O. et A. Chirurg., a prominent physician and surgeon in active practice at Tyrone, Pa., and a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital, at Altoona, was born in Bedford County, Pa., near New Enterprise, April 12, 1873, and is a son of Jacob B. and Catherine (Dilling) Metzger.

The parents of Dr. Metzger were born in Blair County but for many years have been residents of Bedford County. Dr. Metzger is the third in a family of eight children, the others being: Harry, who is principal of the Saxon public school; George, who is deceased; Mary, who is the wife of Ira Kagarise, of Maria, Bedford County; John, who is a farmer in the same neighborhood; Anna, who is the wife of Elry Furry, a farmer in Bedford County; Jacob L., who is a member of the class of 1911, in the Pennsylvania State College; and Carrie, who is the wife of Archie Furry, a machinist residing at Johnstown, Pa.

Dr. Metzger received his early education in the public schools and graduated in the class of 1894 from Juniata College. Prior to entering college he taught school for two terms and since taught six more terms, at Hollidaysburg, where he was principal of the public schools. He then entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1904. Later he took a special course at the Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia. Late in 1904 he settled at Tyrone and for five years engaged in a general practice. In 1909 he entered the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, where he graduated in May, 1910, receiving the degree of Oculis et auris chirurgus, and since that time he has confined his practice to diseases of the eye, ear and nose. He is a member of the Tyrone Medical Club, the Blair County Homeopathic Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the National Society of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology. As stated above, he is also a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital at Altoona, and did not his large practice so absorb his time, he would probably be identified with numerous other professional organizations. In religious belief he is a Baptist. He is a Republican in politics and is president of the Tyrone School Board and a director in the Y. M. C. A. In 1905 Dr. Metzger was married to Miss Sara Rollins, a daughter of Jones and Susan Rollins, of Hollidaysburg.

J. P. REILLY, proprietor of Hotel Walton, which is located at No. 1608-10 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa., has been a resident here since 1904, but has always been identified with the hotel business since entering upon his business career. He was born February 21, 1875 at Hollidaysburg, Pa., a son of John and Bridget (Duffey) Reilly, who were both natives of Ireland. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Anna, who is the wife of W. A. Feank; George; Philip;

IRVIN D. METZGER, M. E., M. D.

Margaret, widow of George Zeigler; Cecelia, the wife of John Bailey; Bridget, who married Edward Knepper; Catherine, wife of C. A. Malone; Agnes, who married T. J. Lynch; and J. P., subject of this record.

J. P. Reilly spent his boyhood in Hollidaysburg and was there identified with the hotel business previous coming to Altoona. He was married in 1898 to Stella McCabe, a daughter of Edward and Lucinda McCabe of Hollidaysburg, and to them have been born children, Gladys, Maida, and John P. Mr. Reilly is politically a Republican, and is fraternally a member of the F. O. E. and the L. O. O. M. The religious connection of the family is with the Catholic Church.

JOHN C. DIEHL, who conducts a general blacksmith shop at Blue Knob, Blair County, Pa., was born August 28, 1864, in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Aaron and Catherine (Imler) Diehl, and a grandson of Daniel Diehl, who was one of the early settlers of Greenfield Township.

Aaron Diehl and his wife were both natives of Greenfield Township and he died here in February, 1910. In early life he learned carpentering and cabinet making, and later followed same in connection with general repairing and farming. In politics he was a Democrat, and served as assessor and as a member of the school board of Juniata Township. Of the children born of his union with Catherine Imler, the following are still living: Maria, who is the wife of William Mosel of Greenfield Township; John C., who is a resident of Juniata Township; G. Calvin, who resides in Greenfield Township; Della, who married J. C. Bowser of Greenfield Township; and Alfred N., and Howard, both of whom live in Greenfield Township. Aaron Diehl and wife were members of the German Reformed church.

John C. Diehl grew to manhood in Greenfield Township and after attending the district schools, taught one term in this township. He was for twenty years engaged in the lumber industry, and operated saw mills, but has for some time been conducting a general blacksmith shop near Blue Knob. Mr. Diehl is an expert mechanic, with a natural talent for mechanical pursuits, and is well known in this locality for his skill in that line. Personally he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Diehl was married May 28, 1889, to Leona Walter, who was born in Greenfield Township, a daughter of Henry Walter, and they have the following children: Elmer, Harvey, and Alice, all residents of Juniata Township. Mr. Diehl is politically identified with the Democratic party and has served eight consecutive years as Justice of the Peace, and also served six years as a member and secretary of the school board of this township. He is fraternally a member of the P. O. S. of A. of Blue Knob, and is a member and elder of the Reformed church.

WEEST BROTHERS, proprietors of the Hotel Grand, one of the most comfortable, convenient and well appointed hostelries of Altoona, are numbered with the enterprising and popular business men of this city. The firm is made up of Harry W. and William Weest, both of whom were born at Altoona, sons of W. G. and Anna Mary (Heoffler) Weest.

W. G. Weest was born in Germany but spent the larger portion of his life in America. For fifteen years he conducted a butcher business at Altoona, but in 1892 entered into the hotel business and continued to conduct it until his death, which occurred in January, 1900. His widow survives and also their five children: John, Harry W., Anna, William and Mary. The Hotel Grand, which is a commodious structure standing on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Third Street, has thirty-eight rooms and is fitted up in modern style with every comfort and convenience demanded by the traveling public. The patronage is generous. Both proprietors are men of family. Harry W. Weest married Miss Fannie Rutter and they have four children: Mary, Viola, Harry and Helen. William Weest married Miss Emma Lafferty, a daughter of Isaac Lafferty of Altoona, and they have two children:

Thelma and Irene. The late W. G. Weest was a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he was a Republican and fraternally he was an Odd Fellow.

DR. FRANK KEAGY, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Altoona, Pa., for the past 6 years, or thereabouts, was born in Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., but reared at Altoona, where he attended the public schools. His knowledge of the medical profession was obtained at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. Then after serving thirteen months as interne at the Altoona Hospital, he embarked in the practice of his profession at Altoona. His skill has gained him the confidence of the public, and he has a large and absorbing practice. He is a member of the medical staff of the Mercy Hospital of Altoona, and belongs to the Blair County, Pennsylvania State, and American Medical Societies.

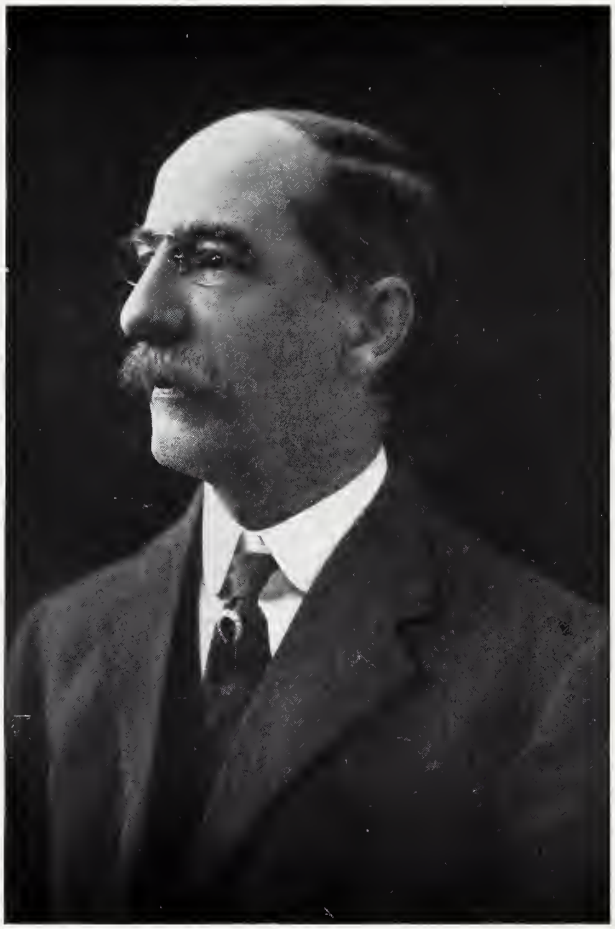
Dr. Keagy was united in marriage with Martha Bennett, a daughter of George Bennett, and they have two children: Robert Marvel; and Helen Elizabeth. Dr. Keagy is a member of the M. E. Church of this city, and affiliates with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

PROF. E. S. KAGARISE, principal of the Martinsburg High School which he organized in 1894, is a man of marked ability as an educator, in which relation he has been connected with this borough for some seventeen consecutive years. He was born December 12, 1870, at Salemville, in Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Rev. George B. Kagarise and a grandson of Jacob Kagarise, who was an early settler at Everett, Pa. For many years the father of Professor Kagarise was pastor of the English Seventh Day Baptist church at Salemville.

E. S. Kagarise was educated in the public schools of Salemville and the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Lock Haven, where he was graduated in 1892. He taught his first term of school at Baden, in Bedford County, and in September, 1893, came to Martinsburg and assumed charge of the borough schools. He entered into the work with the enthusiasm that has characterized his later efforts, the notable beginning being the organizing of the High School, in 1894, of which he has been principal ever since. In addition to his duties during the regular school term, for seventeen summers he has carried on Normal Institute work at Martinsburg and over 500 men and women teachers have taken advantage of these opportunities for higher study and thus have been better prepared for their work. So satisfactory have been these school sessions that the name and fame of Professor Kagarise have been carried to the uttermost ends of the county and he is probably the most popular candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools of Blair County, now before the public. In the meanwhile he has quietly pursued higher branches of study himself and in 1904 took a summer course at the University of Pennsylvania, perfecting himself in the classics.

On June 26, 1895, Professor Kagarise was united in marriage with a lady well qualified to be his companion, Miss Bertha M. Kerr, a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Lock Haven, who, for eleven years was a successful teacher in the grammar schools at Martinsburg. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Martinsburg, of which he is a trustee and superintendent of the Sunday-school. They maintain a hospitable home and take part in the pleasant social life of the borough. In politics Professor Kagarise is a Democrat. He is identified fraternally with Woodbury Lodge, No. 539 F. & A. M., at Roaring Spring, Pa.

H. C. MEANS, the genial proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel, a leading hostelry of Altoona, Pa., favorably situated for business and easy transportation, has had over a dozen years of hotel experience and is favorably known to a large contingent of the traveling public. He was born November 3, 1870, in Jefferson County, Pa., and is a son of John and Eliza-



ALLEN S. GARMAN

beth (Filler) Means, the former of whom was born in Center County and the latter in Blair County.

H. C. Means was educated in the public schools and almost the entire period of his business life has been connected with hotels. For eleven years he was clerk of the Brant House, at Altoona, and then became proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel, in 1909. It is a commodious building situated on Chestnut Avenue, has thirty-two rooms and is equipped with steam, gas and electricity. Its many comforts and fine cuisine attract many patrons and Mr. Means is doing a very satisfactory business.

In October, 1899, Mr. Means was married to Mrs. Ollie Wilson, who was born in Franklin County, Pa. They attend the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Means is a Republican and fraternally he is identified with White Cross Lodge, Knights of Pythias and the Eagles, both at Altoona.

WILLIAM VAN ALLMAN, a leading citizen of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., where he owns a valuable farm of eighty acres, has been a resident of this township since 1877. He was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, September 13, 1846, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Mogle) Van Allman.

Adam Van Allman was born in Blair County, Pa., and died here in 1847. His father, Conrad Van Allman, was a native of Holland who came to Pennsylvania and was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Frankstown Township, Blair County. Adam Van Allman married Catherine Mogle, who was a daughter of Adam and Jane (Bisbeer) Mogle. She was an excellent woman and after the death of her husband took charge of affairs and reared her children carefully and uprightly.

William Van Allman was eleven months old when his father died. He remained with his mother until he reached manhood, in the meanwhile attending the district schools as opportunity was presented. He is one of the three survivors of his parents' family, the others being a sister and brother. Elizabeth is the widow of Samuel Baird who was a resident of Taylor Township. She lives in Frankstown Township. Joseph is in business at Hollidaysburg. William Van Allman has practically devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits although for a short time in his youth, he taught school. The recreations that he enjoyed in those days were hunting and fishing and he developed the skill of a real sportsman. For many years he has been one of his township's most active public men and has been particularly interested in everything pertaining to educational matters. He served for ten years as a member of the Taylor Township School Board and during a portion of this time was secretary of the board. For two years he served also as township auditor and for nine consecutive years was assessor of Taylor Township. In all these offices he acquitted himself with credit and his fellow citizens approved of his course. He is a Republican—works for his party because he believes in the principles it stands for.

On November 10, 1876, Mr. Van Allman was married to Miss Susanna M. Walls, a daughter of Enoch and Dorothea (Isenberg) Walls, natives of Huntingdon County, and three children were born to them: Lola D., who resides at home; Emma B., who is the wife of Dr. Fred Rice, of Sunbury, Pa.; and Irene C., who is the wife of Walter Neugard, also of Sunbury. Mrs. Van Allman is a member of the Reformed church at East Sharpsburg.

When Mr. Van Allman was a young man he served almost three years as a member of Co. C, 5th Pa. Nat. Guards. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, attending lodge at Hollidaysburg and Encampment at Roaring Springs, and belongs also to the Knights of the Golden Eagle and to the Grange, at Martinsburg, Pa.

ALLEN S. GARMAN, proprietor of the Garman House, a representative and substantial citizen of Tyrone, Pa., having also many financial interests at other points, has been a resident of this borough since 1898. He was born at Bellefonte, Center County, Pa.,

March 3, 1860, and is a son of Daniel and Louisa (Shreyer) Garman.

Daniel Garman was born in 1820, in Dauphin County, Pa., where his father had settled after moving from Lancaster County. In 1859 Daniel Garman moved to Bellefonte, Center County, where, for many years he was engaged in the hotel and livery business, for a time being proprietor of the Garman House, at Bellefonte. His death occurred in that city, in 1908, in his eighty-eighth year. He married Louisa Shreyer, who was of German descent and was born in Milton, Northumberland County, Pa. Her death occurred in Center County, in 1892. Seven sons and two daughters were born to them, namely: Edwin F., who is a merchant at Bellefonte; Allen S.; Ira D., who is in the jewelry business at Philadelphia; Corney M., who is proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, at Williamsport, Pa.; Mrs. Isaac Maitland, who is a resident of Williamsport; William H., who is in the mercantile business at Bellefonte; Mrs. Charles Cruse, who is a resident of Bellefonte; C. Brose, who was in the hotel business, died at Bellefonte, in 1907; and Robert T., who is in the jewelry business, at Tyrone.

Allen S. Garman was reared and educated at Bellefonte and subsequently became one of the leading business men of that city. He conducted the Garman House for a time and in 1888 built the Garman Opera House, at Bellefonte, and managed this property until he moved to Tyrone in 1898. Here he conducted the Garman House, formerly known as the Empire, selling out in 1905. In 1911 he again took over the hotel, which he is at present successfully conducting. Mr. Garman has made many improvements in the building—remodeling it throughout and has one of the best equipped hostelries in the city. He is an able, progressive and enterprising business man and is widely known throughout both Blair and Center Counties. He is a stockholder in the Blair County National Bank, the Bellefonte Trust Company, the Empire Title and Trust Company, of Philadelphia; and also of the National Deposit Bank of that city. He is identified with the Democratic party and has been a leading factor in the same both at Bellefonte and Tyrone, serving acceptably in public office and lending his influence at all times to bring about satisfactory party conditions.

Mr. Garman was married at Bellefonte, to Miss Sarah Ellen Condrick, who died in January, 1909. She was a daughter of Morris and Mary Condrick. They had one son, who grew to the age of sixteen years and was a bright student and attractive youth, but his life closed at that time, his death being a heavy affliction. Mr. Garman was reared in the Episcopal church. Mr. Garman formed a second union January 14, 1911, with Miss Ruby Piper, a daughter of Emory and Sarah Piper, of Tyrone.

WILLIAM SHARBAUGH, M. D., a prominent physician and representative citizen of Altoona, Pa., has been identified with the medical profession of this locality for the past 18 years, and has won the esteem and confidence of his patrons and fellow citizens.

Dr. Sharbaugh was born in 1849 at Summitt, Cambria County, Pa., and was there reared and received his educational training. He was engaged in the drug business in Clearfield County, Pa., from 1872 until 1887, and then attended the Baltimore College of Physician and Surgeons, graduating from the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville with the class of 1891. He soon afterward embarked in the practice of medicine at Altoona, Pa., where he has established an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Association of Central Pennsylvania and of the C. M. B. A. of Altoona. Dr. Sharbaugh was joined in the bonds of wedlock, in 1882, with Catherine Bottorf of Clearfield County, Pa., and of their union have been born seven children. The religious connection of the family is with the Sacred Heart Catholic Church .

HENRY D. BRUMBAUGH. North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., has its full quota of successful and intelligent busi-

ness men and among these none are more enterprising than Henry D. Brumbaugh, who is established at Clover Creek. He deals in farm implements and manufactures pure cider vinegar, chop, corn meal and buckwheat flour. Mr. Brumbaugh was born September 2, 1868, in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, and is a son of John B. and Catherine (Dilling) Brumbaugh.

John B. Brumbaugh was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of David Brumbaugh, who was a resident of many years standing there. When Henry D. Brumbaugh was six years old his father died and six years later the death of his mother left him an orphan and he was thus early thrown entirely upon his own resources. For two years he worked for farmers in Huntingdon County and later for several years was in the employ of Aaron Mock. In 1900 he established his business at his present location at Clover Creek. The mill that he operates was built by George and John Brumbaugh away back in pioneer days, and ever since has been in the possession of some member of this family. His cider press is of more modern construction and is operated with improved machinery, but the old flour mill is run by the water of Clover Creek, with an old over-shot wheel, and it is one of the old landmark structures of this section. Mr. Brumbaugh had few educational advantages in early days but has long since supplied any deficiency by reading and contact with the world, but this makes him particularly interested in the public schools, and anxious that his children should have good opportunities.

Mr. Brumbaugh was married to Miss Sallie Shoenfelt, a daughter of John Shoenfelt, who lives on Piney Creek, Huston Township. Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh have had seven children born to them, namely: Blanche, Leo, Florence, Irene, and three who are deceased. Mr. Brumbaugh and family are members of the Church of the Brethren. He casts his vote with the Republican party and for two terms he served acceptably as road supervisor in North Woodbury Township.

MARTIN L. STULTZ, residing on the old homestead farm of 162 acres, belonging to his father and situated in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., has been operating here since 1901. He was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, in October, 1869, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Morgan) Stultz, and a grandson of Jacob Stultz.

Martin L. Stultz attended the country schools with his brothers and sisters and then worked for his father on the home farm until manhood, after which he rented land from Anna P. Gardner, a resident of Hollidaysburg. He remained on that farm for eight years and then lived one year on the Clapper farm, after which he came to the old home farm which is one of the best pieces of property in this section. Mr. Stultz has the local reputation of being one of the best and most thorough going farmers of the township. He is also one of the leading citizens, having been president of the township school board for two years and a member of this body for three years.

Mr. Stultz was married in 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Clabaugh, a daughter of Martin and Martha (Rodkey) Clabaugh, farming people of Woodbury Township. Mr. and Mrs. Clabaugh had three children: Elizabeth; Carrie, wife of Harry Suter; and Roland. Mr. and Mrs. Stultz are parents of five children: Orville C., Ivan D., Ernest H., Marie and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Stultz are active church people and belong to the Lutheran faith. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES O. ACKER, whose valuable farm of 151 acres lies in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., is a member of one of the old township families and was born February 4, 1875, in Huston Township, a son of John S. and Mary M. (Sorrick) Acker.

John S. Acker was born also in Huston Township and was a son of Christian Acker and a grandson of John Acker. John S. Acker was a leading citizen of this township for many years. His death occurred in 1895. Of his nine children, the following survive: Elizabeth A., who is the wife of A. K. Bechtel,

lives in Woodbury Township; Loretta J., who is the wife of John B. McGraw, lives in North Woodbury Township; Martin L., who is a prominent farmer in Huston Township; Mary A., who is the wife of Elmer Lecrone, and lives at Gaysport, Pa.; Catherine F., who is the wife of Frank Ross, and resides in Huston Township; Reuben M., who is a resident of Martinsburg; Ida F., who is the wife of Albert Posten, of Huston Township; and Charles O. Amelia is deceased.

Charles O. Acker has been a lifelong resident of Huston Township, growing up on his father's farm, attending the Acker school, in Huston Township, marrying one of the township's most estimable young women and settling down to an agricultural life among those who have known him from boyhood. He is one of the practical and successful farmers and stock-raisers of the township and is also one of its most respected and valued citizens.

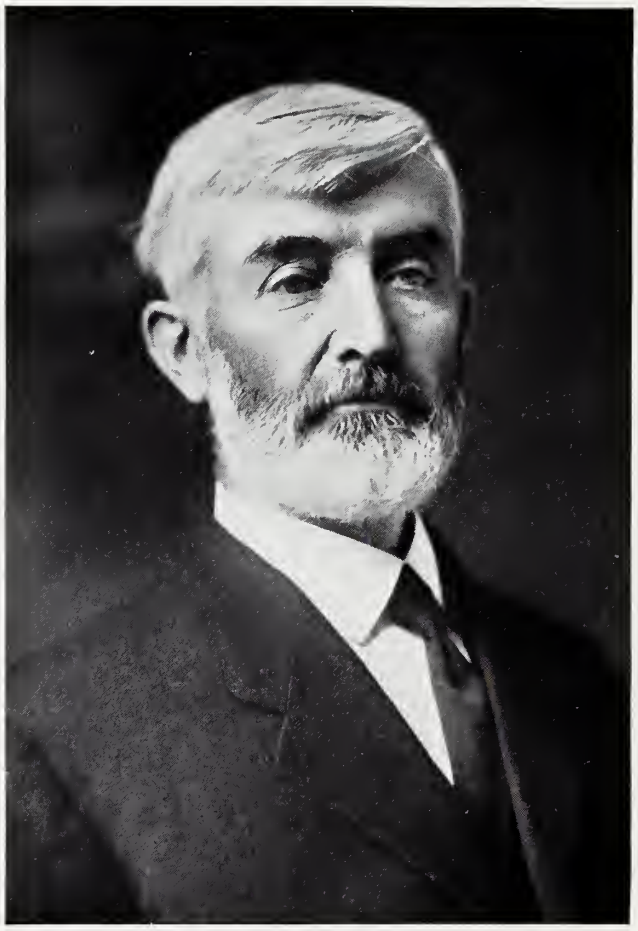
Mr. Acker was married December 14, 1902, to Miss Dora J. Lecrone, a daughter of the late Jacob Lecrone, formerly a prominent farmer of Huston Township. Mr. and Mrs. Acker have had three children: Annie M., Emma M. and Verna A. Annie M. is deceased. Mr. Acker belongs to a family that has long been identified politically with the Democratic party and religiously with the Lutheran faith and he is a member of the church at Martinsburg, Pa.

GEORGE F. TATE, M. D., who is engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery at Altoona, Pa., was born in this city in 1867 and here received his early educational training in the local schools. In 1889 he graduated from Mt. St. Mary's College of Emmettsburg, Md., receiving from that institution the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in medicine and surgery with the class of 1893, and has since been continuously and successfully engaged in general practice at Altoona. Aside from his practice Dr. Tate is interested in lumber, in which he deals extensively in the east. He is at present police surgeon of the city of Altoona, is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies, and is also a member of the consulting staff of the Altoona Hospital. Dr. Tate served eight years on the select council of Altoona, being President for two years. He is fraternally a member of the B. P. O. E., and the Heptasophs, and his religious connection is with the St. John's Catholic Church. In 1897 Dr. Tate married Loretta C. Cole of Arndtsville, Pa., and they have one daughter, Kathleen.

S. BLAIR HOOVER, a representative of one of the old and leading families of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., owns fifty-nine acres of land, thirty-nine acres of which is brush and timber and twenty of which he devotes to general farming and fruit growing. He was born in Allegheny Township, May 20, 1871, and is a son of Jacob W. and Susanna (Shadel) Hoover, both of whom were born in Blair County.

Jacob W. Hoover was a soldier in the Civil War. The larger part of his life was spent in Allegheny Township where he was a well known and respected citizen. He was a member of the German Baptist church. He never accepted any political office but assisted in supporting good government by casting his vote according to the dictates of conscience. He was twice married, his second union being with Susanna Shadel, a daughter of John Shadel, and of this marriage the following children survive: Levi, residing in Allegheny Township; Jemima, wife of William G. Diehl, of Juniata County; John W., residing at Blairsville; George W., living at Duncansville; Mary E., wife of S. R. Clapper, of Allegheny Township; Sarah A., wife of John A. Brubaker of Allegheny Township; S. Blair; Jacob W., living in Allegheny Township; and Nancy, wife of Edward Wyandt, of near Duncansville.

S. Blair Hoover was reared and educated in Allegheny Township. Farming has been his main business interest and he has combined fruit growing with it, very profitably. He was married October 22, 1895, to Miss Ella



FRANKLIN K. FICKES, M. D.

M. Hoover, who was born at Topeka, Kans., and is a daughter of John H. Hoover, now of Allegheny Township, Blair County. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have six children: Della M., Mary E., Lizzie, Catherine, Orville and James. Like his late father and his brothers, Mr. Hoover is a Republican in his political views. With his family he belongs to the Carson Valley German Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon, and in August, 1910, he was ordained a minister in the German Baptist church.

JOHN M. SORRICK, who carries on general farming on a tract of 187 acres in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., has been a life-long resident of this county. He was born August 24, 1848, at Yellow Springs, Pa., and is a son of Valentine and Eva (Henry) Sorrick.

Valentine Sorrick was a native of Blair County, and his wife was born in York County, Pa. They were members of the Lutheran church, and he was politically identified with the Democratic party. The following children were born to Valentine and Eva Sorrick: Catherine, now deceased; Samuel, deceased; Susan, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased wife of William Lower; Jacob H.; Mary, deceased wife of Alfred Hancuff; Eva, deceased wife of William Piper; Rebecca, wife of George Aurandt; David, deceased; and John M.

John M. Sorrick was reared and educated in Blair County and has always followed farming, having purchased his present farm, which is part of the old Sorrick homestead, in 1883, from his father's heirs. He has erected a fine modern home on the farm, and is recognized as one of the leading and enterprising citizens of the township. He is politically a Democrat, and has served as supervisor and school director of this township. He affiliates with the Farmers' Grange, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran church.

On December 31, 1874, Mr. Sorrick was joined in marriage with Alice Shaffer, a daughter of Frederick and Angeline (Anderson) Shaffer, who were well known farmers of Blair County. Of their union have been born the following children: Mary, who is the wife of William Aurandt; Clara, the wife of Isaiah Garner; Elmer; Ella, deceased wife of Howard Wertz; Samuel, Harvey, John, Lloyd, and Frank.

FRANKLIN K. FICKES, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon at Tyrone, Pa., whose medical experience covers twenty-nine years, nineteen of these having been passed in this city, was born November 4, 1854, in Bedford County, Pa., a son of John and Rebecca (Weisel) Fickes.

John Fickes was born in what was then Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., in 1806. It was one of the larger townships and was later divided into three, the part in which he was born and lived now bearing the name of Queen Township. His father was of German extraction, but was born in America, but his mother was of Spanish blood. They lived and died in Bedford County. John Fickes located on a farm following his marriage and continued there until his death, which occurred in his eighty-sixth year. He was a supporter of the Republican party from its organization. He married Rebecca Weisel, who was born in 1812, in Bedford County, a daughter of John Weisel, a native of Germany. She lived to be eighty-eight years of age and was the mother of fifteen children, all of whom survive except three. The eldest, John, is deceased. Richard is a retired carpenter, living at Sandusky, O. Daniel, who died in Montana in 1907, was a carpenter by trade. Rachel is the wife of Henry Beegle and they live on a farm in Bedford County. William is a retired farmer and lives on the old homestead. Henry follows the carpenter trade at Altoona. Jacob was drowned when a child of three years. Emma is the wife of John Dibert of Claysburg, Blair County. Anna is the wife of Joseph Sill, a farmer of Bedford County. Sarah is the wife of Levi Hettzel, a carpenter, and they reside at Nelson, Nebr. Thomas is also in business in Nebraska. Maria is the wife of Michael Stuft, a resident of Kalispen, Mont. Abram is a

carpenter, following his trade in the city of Chicago. Franklin K. was the fourteenth born in the above family. Lucinda, the youngest, is the wife of Franklin Mock, and they live at Kalispen, Mont. The parents of the above family were members of the German Reformed church.

Franklin K. Fickes was educated in the public schools and at Martinsburg Academy, after which he taught school for five years, in the meanwhile having directed his studies along the lines of medicine and was thus well prepared for entrance at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Baltimore, Md. He was creditably graduated in the class of 1881, and in the following years located at Warrior's Mark, in Bedford County, where he remained until 1891, coming then to Tyrone. He is a member of the Tyrone Medical Club, and enjoys a large and substantial practice which has been built up on professional ability.

Dr. Fickes was married in 1884 to Miss Ella May Kieffer, a daughter of Joseph Kieffer, of Warrior's Mark, and they have had five children, namely: Ralph and Forest, both of whom are deceased; Virginia Ray, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Philadelphia, and is a graduate of the Women's Medical College of that city, after which she practiced one year at Tyrone; Victor, who resides at home; and Charles, who is in the employ of the Motor Transportation Company of Clearfield. Dr. Fickes is an Independent Republican in his views on public questions.

EDWARD HEAGHLY LYTLE, JR., one of Blair County's representative citizens, who, for a number of years has been interested in lumbering, farming and stock-raising, is owner and proprietor of Oak Lawn, the well known country seat or homestead of the Lytle family in Blair County, which is beautifully situated in the eastern-central part of the Morrison Cove Valley at the foot of Tussey Mountain. This place, with the farms attached to it, contains about 300 acres of well improved and finely cultivated land, which has been used as stock-farms for the breeding of Kentucky horses and Jersey cattle.

Mr. Lytle was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1859, and is a son of the late Edward H. and Elizabeth (Shoenberger) Lytle of that city.

Edward H. Lytle, Sr., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of William Lytle, (Jr.), who served eight years as surveyor-general of the Western Reserve, during President Jackson's administration. General Lytle was a son of William Lytle, Sr., and he was a son of John Lytle, a son of Christopher Lytle of Carlisle, Pa., whose parents came from England.

William Lytle, Sr., was commissioned a captain of an Independent Company of Foot in and near Fort Hamilton in Tuscarora Valley, Cumberland County, by Robert Hunter Morris, lieutenant governor and commander-in-chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent and Suffex on Delaware, April 9, 1750.

The Lytles settled at Carlisle, Pa., but the family was large and of dominant character and as they located in other sections, became leaders in many lines of activity. Robert Todd Lytle, an uncle of Edward H. Lytle, Jr., served three terms in the U. S. Congress, from Cincinnati, O.; another uncle, John Stahl Lytle, major in the U. S. A., participated in the Seminole Indian War, in Florida, under General Jackson.

In the Military Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn, stands an appropriate monument commemorating the services of General William Haines Lytle, a son of the Hon. Robert T. Lytle, who served as a colonel of volunteers in the Mexican War and later as brigadier-general in the Civil War and lost his life at the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863. His body was sent home with a guard-of-honor by General Lee, and was interred at Cincinnati, October 20, 1863.

For many years the Lytles have enjoyed public honors and social prestige both in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Edward H. Lytle, Sr., was a civil engineer by profession and followed it during his earlier years, under his father in the

Western Reserve. After his marriage to Elizabeth Shoenberger he resided for a short time at Pittsburg, Pa., and then came to Blair County, (then Huntingdon and Bedford), and thereafter was mainly identified with the iron industry. His father-in-law, Dr. Peter Shoenberger, at that time was probably the greatest iron manufacturer in the United States and was a promoter and held a large financial interest in the Cambria Iron Company, in the old Portage Railroad and the Pennsylvania Canal, both of which were marvelous enterprises in their day. Mr. Lytle was interested in a number of well known furnaces and forges of that time, among which were Allegheny Forge and Rebecca and Martha Furnaces, in Blair County. He was a man of business capacity, well qualified in his profession, and his acquaintance among men of education and culture was wide. He was universally respected for his kindly disposition and very polished, courteous manners towards all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred at Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1865. His marriage with Elizabeth Shoenberger was one of great domestic happiness. Of their nine children, the following survive: Sarah L., who is the widow of Dr. Charles Wordsworth Whitcomb, of Barre, Mass., now residing at Pittsburg, Pa.; Eliza A., who is the wife of Hon. Joseph Hemphill, president judge of Chester County, Pa.; Frances L., who is the widow of John H. Page of Pittsburg, Pa., now residing at Martinsburg, Pa.; Florence L., who is the widow of O. H. Ormsby, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., and now residing in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa.; Caroline L., who is the wife of Joseph G. Ormsby, resides at Martinsburg, Pa.; and Edward H., Jr., the only son residing at the old Lytle homestead at Oak Lawn, near Martinsburg, Pa. Elizabeth S. Lytle, the mother of the above family died in 1903, at Oak Lawn, aged eighty-six years. Edward H. Lytle, Jr., was born, and during boyhood and early youth was mainly reared in the city of Philadelphia. For several years he attended the Fares Latin College in that city, his earlier training having been in the public schools and by private instruction by tutors. Mr. Lytle was only twenty years of age when he assumed the responsibilities of manager of the then extensive Lytle estates, situated in Blair, Huntingdon, Bedford and Cambria Counties, consisting of mining, lumber, and agricultural interests, which position he continued to fill satisfactorily until the death of his mother in 1903, a period of twenty-three years. He still has numerous interests in this estate. He has served also in offices of a public character in Blair County and is personally known to very many of his fellow citizens. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Martinsburg, of which he is a director.

HOMER C. MILLER, M. D., one of Altoona's leading physicians and surgeons, who maintains his office at No. 1202 Sixteenth Street and takes care of a practice that absorbs his entire time, was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1874. His father was the late Dr. C. C. Miller.

Homer C. Miller went from the Altoona High School to the Ohio Northern University at Ada, O., where he was graduated in the class of 1895, after which he entered Starling Medical College at Columbus and was a member of the graduating class of 1898, completing his course with credit. After three years of initial practice at Ashville, in Cambria County, he settled permanently at Altoona. He is a member of the Blair County and the Pennsylvania State Medical Societies.

Dr. Miller was married in 1902 to Miss Nancy Florence Eckhardt, of Claysburg, Pa., and they have two children, Sarah Elizabeth and John C. Dr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Reformed church. He is a 32d degree Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Shrine at Altoona, and to the Consistory at Harrisburg.

WILLIAM B. COLTABAUGH, one of Allegheny Township's well known citizens and successful general farmers, owns a fine tract of eighty acres. He was born on this farm in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., April 24,

1864, and is a son of Charles and Maria (Selwitz) Coltabaugh.

Charles Coltabaugh was born in Germany and was a son of Jacob Coltabaugh, and accompanied the latter to America and to Blair County. Charles Coltabaugh was only a boy at that time but he grew to manhood and died on the farm now owned by his son, William B. Coltabaugh, in the rich Carson Valley. Charles Coltabaugh was one of the founders of the Lutheran church in his neighborhood. He married Maria Selwitz, who was also a native of Germany.

William B. Coltabaugh grew to manhood in the Carson Valley and, with the exception of eight years, during which period he worked in the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, he has given his attention to farming. In the management of his land he makes use of improved machinery and follows many modern methods and is numbered with the agriculturists of this section who are men of ample fortune, the same having been acquired through personal effort.

In November, 1888, Mr. Coltabaugh was married to Miss Emma Yingling, a daughter of the venerable Jonathan Yingling, who is now in his eighty-ninth year and is the oldest resident of this part of Blair County. Mr. and Mrs. Coltabaugh have six children: Harry M., Dora, Stella, Myrtle, Ruth and Charles. Mr. Coltabaugh is a member of the Lutheran Church at Duncansville. He is a Republican in politics and does his full duty as a citizen but is not a seeker for public office.

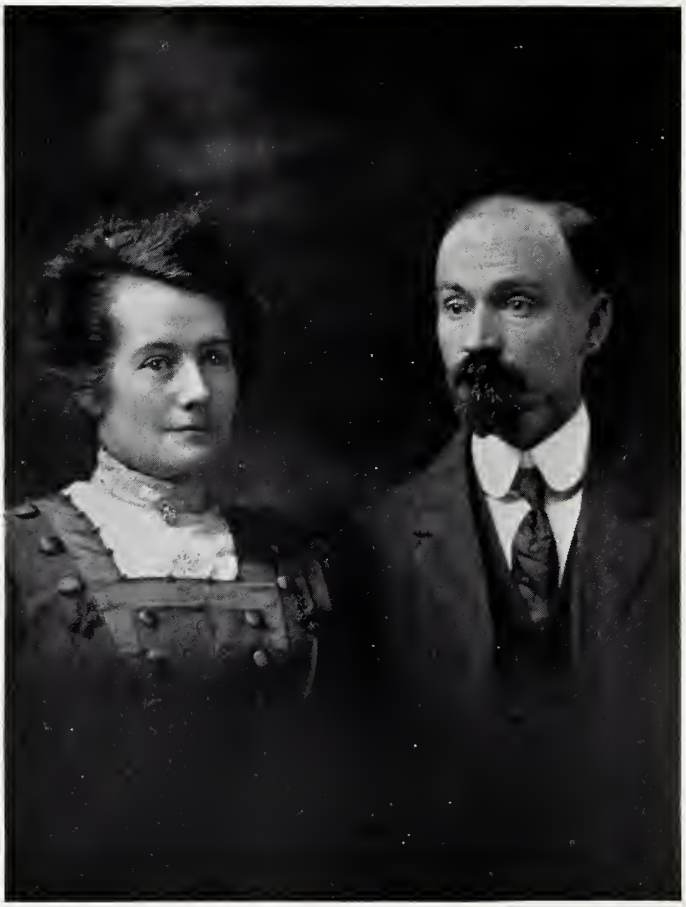
PROF. HENRY HOUSTON BAISH, superintendent of the public schools of Altoona, Pa., and an educator of experience, was born near Bendersville, Adams County, Pa., February 11, 1874, and is a son of Garrett J. and Julia (Pensyl) Baish. The father of Prof. Baish was born at Franklintown, York County, Pa. He was for many years engaged in the painting and wall paper business in Adams County. His death occurred September 6, 1906. The mother survives and resides with her son, Henry H. Baish.

Henry H. Baish completed the common school course and in 1895 was graduated from the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa. Prior to and after his attendance at normal school he taught school in Altoona for four years and in 1901 he was graduated in the classical course at Lebanon Valley College, in Lebanon County, Pa. He then returned to Altoona and taught in the city schools for seven years and on August 17, 1908, was appointed superintendent of the whole school system for the city. This responsible office, with its numerous other duties, includes the supervision of 17 school buildings and 218 teachers. In every way he is well equipped for this work, his whole life having been devoted to educational work.

Professor Baish is a Republican in his political views. With his mother he attends the United Brethren church. Two years after graduation from college, his Alma Mater, Lebanon Valley College, honored him by electing him a trustee of the college to represent the Alumni Association, which position he has held continuously ever since.

FRANKLIN D. RITCHEY, a well known resident of Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., who owns valuable real estate at Hollidaysburg, has been engaged in farming almost all his mature life. He was born May 25, 1872, and is a son of John C. and Melissa A. Ritchey.

The father of Mr. Ritchey was a carpenter by trade and was well known all through Bedford County, Pa. His death occurred in December, 1909. His surviving children are: Amanda, who married William Stoudnour, of Fulton County, Pa.; Stella, who married William Pepple, of Bedford County; James, who lives in Bedford County; Carrie, who married Jacob Wallace, of Altoona; Rhyne, who married George Zimmers, of Hollidaysburg; and Franklin D. John C. Ritchey was identified with the Republican party and was a member of the order of Odd Fellows at Lloydsburg, Pa. Both he and wife were members of the Reformed church from youth.



DR. AND MRS. JAMES W. IRWIN

Franklin D. Ritchey married Miss Rebecca Zimmers, a daughter of George W. and Anna Zimmers, of Bedford County, and they have two children: Jacob Clyde and Edith Melissa. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey are members of the Reformed Church at Hollidaysburg. He casts his vote with the Republican party and he is fraternally identified with the Odd Fellows at Hollidaysburg.

JOHN F. CORNELIUS,* residing on his valuable farm of about 125 acres, situated in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., is engaged in general farming and dairying, the latter industry being a leading feature. He was born at Saltillo, Huntingdon County, Pa., January 11, 1866, and is a son of Walter and Amanda (Kough) Cornelius, and a grandson of Peter Cornelius, an early settler in that neighborhood. Both father and mother are living, the former being in his seventy-second year and the latter in her sixty-ninth year. They are highly respected people of their community.

John F. Cornelius has had few advantages in life except those he has secured for himself through his energy and industry. After he completed his school attendance at Saltillo, he worked as a farmer and dairyman and since the spring of 1908, when he purchased his present farm, he has done a large amount of business. He has very practical ideas and when he started into the dairy business invested in the best dairy stock and the results have shown that he has excellent business judgment. Usually he keeps from fifteen to twenty head of Jersey and Holstein cows, each of these breeds having particular dairy qualities of their own. He operates a milk route through Roaring Spring and is known favorably to almost every resident.

Mr. Cornelius was married to Miss Bertha Park, a daughter of Samuel Park, of Saltillo, Huntingdon County, and they have three children, Owen W., Nettie L., and Lillian. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Roaring Spring. In politics he is a Republican.

PATRICK JOSEPH KELLY, the popular proprietor of the City Hotel, at Tyrone, Pa., has been a resident of this borough since 1905 and has had eight years of hotel experience. He was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, November 7, 1875, and is a son of James and Bridget Kelly, who still live in Ireland. They had four children: Catherine, residing in Philadelphia; Patrick Joseph; Hugh, still living in Ireland; and James, a resident of Atlantic City, N. J.

Patrick Joseph Kelly was educated in his native land and came to America in 1895, and lived in Philadelphia until 1897, when he moved to Cresson, in Cambria County, and in 1902 went into the hotel business at Ehrenfeld, where he continued until 1905, when he took charge of the Capitol Hotel at Hollidaysburg and later in the same year came to Tyrone and purchased the City Hotel. This hostelry is centrally located on the corner of Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and to equip it in first class style, Mr. Kelly expended fully seven thousand dollars. Mr. Kelly enjoys a large amount of most desirable patronage and is doing a prosperous business.

In 1903 Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Ida Leep, a daughter of John Leep, of Cambria County, and they have three children: Marion, John and Ida. Mr. Kelly and family are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is independent but fraternally is a member of the Tyrone lodge of Elks.

JAMES WALTER IRWIN, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Tyrone, Pa., who has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for the past eighteen years, was born in Ontario, Dominion of Canada, December 29, 1868. His parents are Jared and Eliza (Armitage) Irwin, who still reside in Ontario, near the city of Toronto.

Dr. Irwin is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side and of English, with a strain of Pennsylvania Dutch, on the maternal. Dr. Irwin can trace an ancestral line over many hundred years to a time when a coat of arms

decorated the Irwin possessions, bearing the following inscription: Laud Ullis Labentia Ventis. Robert Irwin, the great-grandfather of Dr. Irwin, was born in the north of Ireland and in 1796, with a brother and four cousins, came to America and carried on business in the city of Philadelphia as linen drapers until 1810, when they moved to Canada. Thomas Irwin, the grandfather, was born in Canada and his wife was a member of the old Pierson family of Philadelphia.

Jared Irwin, father of Dr. Irwin, was born in Canada in 1840. He married Eliza Armitage, who was also born in Ontario, in 1842. They had four children, namely: Herbert Edward, King's counsel and clerk of the peace, who is a barrister in York County, Ontario; Franklin, who is a physician and surgeon, with the degrees of M. B., M. D. C. M., F. R. C. P., and S. O., resides in Westen, Ontario; Lenore, who is the widow of William M. Doxsee, is a directress of one of the Kindergarten schools of Toronto, Ontario; and James Walter, of Tyrone. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Irwin were James and Elmira (White) Armitage. The great-great-grandfather of the mother of Dr. Irwin, was Amos Armitage, a grandson of Samuel Armitage, who settled in Bucks County, Pa., in 1739, a son of Samuel and Sarah Ann Armitage, natives of Yorkshire, England. Amos Armitage moved from Bucks County to County York, Canada, in 1808, and there Seth Armitage and James Armitage were born, the great-grandfather and grandfather of Dr. Irwin. The maternal grandmother, Elmira White, was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, who was born in 1620, on the Mayflower, just before the landing of the Pilgrims.

James Walter Irwin was educated at New Market, Ontario, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and was graduated in the class of 1892. He entered into practice in Michigan and remained in that state until 1897, then spent a year in Canada and then practiced at Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon County, Pa., for three years and at Spruce Creek eight years, coming to Tyrone July, 1910. He is a member of the Tyrone Medical Club and is identified also with the Modern Woodmen, I. O. O. F., and the Order of the Moose. He takes no very active part in politics but may always be found casting his influence in support of law, order and good citizenship.

Dr. Irwin was married in 1891 to Miss Ethel Pegg, who died in 1895. She was a daughter of Samuel Pegg, of New Market. Two children were born, both of whom are deceased. Dr. Irwin was married second to Miss Edith Wertz, in 1897, a daughter of the late John Wertz, of Clearfield County, Pa. She died in 1904, survived by three children: John W., Gwendolyn and Ila Lenore. In 1905, Dr. Irwin was married to Mrs. Ella Keatley, a daughter of Castleton McIlvaine, of Huntingdon County, Pa. The family residence is situated at No. 1208 Pennsylvania Avenue, and Dr. Irwin maintains his office at 1210 Penn Avenue. He attends the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES F. KENOTE SR., proprietor of one of the leading grocery houses of Bellwood, Pa., has been identified with the business interests of this borough since September, 1891, when he broke ground for his present building and established himself in the grocery business. He was born May 3, 1849, in Germany, a son of Peter and Catherine (Hicks) Kenote, and was past six years of age when his parents came to this country and located first at Lackawack, Ulster County, N. Y. From there they removed to Mountaindale, Sullivan County, N. Y., and in 1871 our subject left home and went to Ridgway, Elk County, Pa., where he was for two years identified with the lumber industry. From there he went to Cameron, Cameron County, Pa., where he also was engaged in the lumber business, and two years later returned to Elk County, Pa., where, in 1875, he embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued with much success four years. He subsequently operated the Koch Hotel at Centerville, Elk County, Pa., for one year, after which he re-

turned to St. Mary's and resumed the grocery business. Seven years later Mr. Kenote disposed of his residence and business and removed to Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pa., and was there engaged in the grocery business until 1891, at which time he sold his business interests, which consisted of a three-room store building on Findlay Street, in which his store was located. He has since lived continuously at Bellwood, where he established himself in the grocery business, in which he has been eminently successful.

Mr. Kenote was married October 11, 1877, at Richmond, Va., to Nancy Bacher, who was formerly a resident of that city, and of their children seven were born at St. Mary's, and one in Punxsutawney. Only two still survive, namely: Charles F., Jr., engaged in the insurance business at Altoona, who married Irene Croak, of Lockhaven; and Ora Evaline, who is the wife of J. Van Taylor, of Tyrone, Pa.

Mr. Kenote is politically identified with the Republican party but has always refused to accept office. He is fraternally a member of the Royal Arcanum, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, of which he is also an elder. Mr. Kenote formed a second union on October 7, 1890, with Amanda Hartmeir, of Clayville, Jefferson County.

GEORGE W. SMITH, M. D.,* deceased, for many years occupied a prominent position in the medical fraternity at Hollidaysburg, and stood high in the affections of the people who had benefited through his care and skill and whose hours of pain and sickness had been cheered and alleviated by his helpful and genial presence.

Dr. Smith was graduated in 1862 from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and in the same year located at Hollidaysburg, which place continued to be his home through the succeeding years of his busy and useful life. He identified himself with the leading medical organizations, including the Blair County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Academy of Medicine and Surgery at Altoona. His ability, learning, and professional enthusiasm brought him frequent and public recognition, and his name was closely associated with the progress of medical science, particularly in western Pennsylvania. He was a prominent Free Mason, having been identified with the fraternity from early manhood. During the Civil War he served as assistant surgeon of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry for one year, being then appointed a member of the U. S. Board of Examining Surgeons at Altoona, Pa. He attended to the duties of this office without changing his place of residence.

Dr. Smith was married first to Miss Elizabeth T. McCune, who died in 1871, survived by four children: Ida, Mac, George, and Lillian. In 1874, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Eliza B. Calvin, who survives him. She is a daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Calvin. To this marriage three children were born, namely: Rebecca, whose death occurred May 19, 1909, and who was the wife of Albert C. Steck, a prominent attorney of Ottumwa, Iowa; Mary, the wife of Frank McFarland, who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Hollidaysburg; and Samuel Calvin, who is a very prominent physician of Hollidaysburg, with a residence and office on Allegheny Street.

Dr. Samuel C. Smith is a graduate of Bucknell University and of Jefferson Medical College, taking honors at the latter institution. He married Miss Louise Warriner, the daughter of Rev. E. A. Warriner, for forty years rector of the Episcopal church at Montrose, Pa. Mrs. George W. Smith resides in a beautiful home at No. 208 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. She is a lady who has many friends among the best society of the place.

CHARLES A. BAKER,* well known as farmer and gardener, all over Blair Township, Blair County, Pa., owns thirty-five acres of richly cultivated land. He was born at Newry, Blair County, Pa., August 16, 1843, and is a son of Andrew and Jane (Fraker) Baker.

Andrew Baker was born in Bedford County, Pa., a son of Peter Baker, who was an early

settler in North Woodbury Township, Bedford County. Andrew Baker was a gunsmith by trade and during a number of years conducted a shop at Newry, where, with care, skill and patience he fashioned a certain kind of muzzle-loading gun, greatly favored by hunters, and other fire arms made use of at that time and the completeness of which established his reputation all over this section. He was a man of pronounced temperance views and a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

Charles A. Baker attended the public schools and also a private school at Newry. When the Civil War was precipitated there was not only an immediate necessity for the soldier with the gun but also an equally pressing one for the men with the strength and skill to enter the construction corps and, to the latter Mr. Baker turned when he felt it his duty to enter into military life. At first he was a member of the Army of the Potomac but later was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and served under Generals Halleck and Thomas. He became a member of the construction corps in the fall of 1862 and was honorably discharged in October, 1865. Twice he fell into the not too tender hands of the enemy, first near Murphreesboro, Tenn., and later at Vaughn's Gap, but secured a release on both occasions and lived to return safely to his home. A brother, the late Thomas J. Baker, of Blair Township, was also in the service. Mr. Baker has devoted his farm to truck gardening and for many years has sold his choice products to the residents of Altoona. He is also the business agent for the Judge Gardner estate in Blair Township.

In 1875, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Lovina Wilt, a native of Blair Township, and a daughter of the late David Wilt, and they have had three children, Ida May, Mary Blanche and Jane Alice, of whom Blanche is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Baker attend the Lutheran church at Newry, Pa. Mr. Baker's farm was entered from the Government by Abraham Sell, over 100 years ago, but the larger part of the improving has been done by its present owner.

HARRY F. BOUSLOUGH, residing on a farm of 135 acres in Frankstown Township, has been a life long resident of this township. He was born on the home farm February 16, 1859, a son of William and Anna (Fleck) Bouslough. His parents were both natives of Blair County, as also were his grandparents on both sides. The father was of German descent and a life long resident here. He was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics, and religiously a member of the Lutheran church. He was first married to a Miss Eliza Young, by whom he had five children, four of whom died in infancy, the other, Blair Y., a resident of Altoona. His marriage with Anna Fleck resulted in the following issue: Mary C., now deceased, who was the wife of Lorenzo D. Stewart; Harry F.; Sadie E., now Mrs. Robert Hileman; Anna Margaret, who is the wife of Fletcher Hand; William W.; and Eliza Jane, who died wnen young.

Harry F. Bouslough attended the local schools of Frankstown Township until eighteen years of age, his father's farm being the scene of his boyhood activities. After leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits and for the past twenty-seven years has farmed his present place, which he inherited in 1904 from his father. All the improvements were on the farm, which is sufficiently equipped and stocked for general farming, but the house was remodeled by Mr. Bouslough after he came into possession of the property.

On March 12, 1885, Mr. Bouslough was married to Catherine Wertz, a daughter of John and Jane (Vanallman) Wertz, both now deceased. Her parents were among the early settlers of the county, as also were her grandparents on both sides. The children of John and Jane Wertz were as follows, born in the order named: David, Samuel V., Jane E., Malinda L., (all deceased), John C., Francis M., Meartin L., Sevell W., Andrew C., and Catherine, wife of the subject of this sketch. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bous-

lough, namely: William M., who married Martha E. Culp; Olive M., Frank C., Harry C., Mabel C., and Jesse M.

In politics Mr. Bouslough is an adherent of the Republican party, and has served one year as supervisor; he is township auditor, and was school director about fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Bouslough are both members of the Lutheran church.

JOHN DICKSON, farmer and fruit grower, resides on his forty-five acres of valuable land which is situated near Sinking Valley, in Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa. He was born May 27, 1846, and is a son of David and Maria (Erman) Dickson. He is one of a family of eight children, the others being: Sarah, who is deceased, was the wife of John Mutersbaugh; Samuel and George, both of whom are deceased; Margaret, who is the widow of James Templeton, of Tyrone Township; David, who resides in Essex County, N. Y.; Mathew, who lives at Des Moines, Ia.; and Adam L. who is employed in the Tyrone Paper Mills.

John Dickson married Miss Anna Parks, of Hares Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., and seven children have been born to them, namely: Ada, who is the wife of John Calderwood, of Sinking Valley; Susie, who is the wife of Sidney Bridenbaugh, of Tyrone, Pa.; and David W., John, Samuel Foster and Victor, all of whom are at home, and William Guy, who died aged 15 months. Mr. Dickson and family are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. REPLOGLE,* who has been a resident of Roaring Springs, Pa., since the spring of 1907, was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., and was born there August 10, 1848, a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Brumbaugh) Replogle.

Daniel Replogle, grandfather of subject, was one of the early settlers of Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., which was the birth place of John B. Replogle, father of subject. John B. Replogle was a farmer by occupation, and a life long resident of Bedford County, Pa. His wife, who was Elizabeth Brumbaugh in maiden life, was a native of Huntingdon County, Pa.

George W. Replogle was reared to maturity in Bedford County, and was educated in the district schools of his native township. He was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Middle Woodbury Township, but in the spring of 1907 came to Roaring Springs, Blair County, where he is held in high esteem and enjoys the confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Replogle was first united in marriage with Mary Cramer, and of this union were born five children, but four of whom are still living: Lizzie, the wife of Ira Bechtel, of Taylor Township; James, a resident of Pittsburg, Pa.; Hulda, who married Charles Guyer and resides in southern Idaho; and Hiram, a resident of Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa. Mr. Replogle formed a second union with Sarah Brown, by whom he became the father of four children, namely: Clara, a teacher in the schools of Roaring Springs; Howard, who resides in Bedford County, Pa.; Abraham, who lives in Roaring Springs; and George, who is a resident of Bedford County. Mr. Replogle is identified with the Democratic party in politics and his religious connection is with the Brethren church of which he has been a deacon for many years.

ADIE ALLEN STEVENS, vice president of the First National Bank of Tyrone and also vice president of the American Lime and Stone Company as well as its general manager, for years has been identified with Tyrone's leading business interests and is one of the city's largest property owners and tax payers. He was born August 20, 1845, in Blair County, Pa., and is a son of James and Catherine A. Stevens.

James Stevens was born also in Blair County and during a comparatively short life, continued to reside in Antis Township, where his death occurred in 1846. He married Cath-

erine Agnew, also a native of Blair County and now a venerable resident of Tyrone, having reached her eighty-seventh year. Two children were born to this marriage, Finley and Adie Allen. The former was killed at the battle of Fort Wagner, during the Civil War, having been a member of Co. F, 76th Pa. Vol. Inf.

Adie Allen Stevens was a babe of one year when his father died. He was carefully reared by his capable and judicious mother and was educated at Tipton, Charlottesville and Altoona, where he resided at the time Altoona was first laid out as a town. He was a volunteer of the Civil War, enlisting in the First Pa. Vol. Inf., and reenlisting in the 15th Pa. Vol. Cav., and continued in the service until the end of the war, his record being that of a brave and efficient soldier. He then learned photography and from 1865 until 1870 devoted himself more or less to perfecting his skill in the art, but in the latter year he settled down to the serious study of law, entering the office of the law firm of Neff & Riley, at Altoona. In March, 1872, after being admitted to the bar of Blair County, he located at Tyrone and ever since then has been recognized as an able exponent of the law, practicing in the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and in the United States District and Circuit Courts. He has been successfully connected with a large part of the important litigation engaging the attention of the courts of Blair County, and for twenty years served as president of the Blair County Bar Association.

His professional interests, however, although important from the first, by no means measure Mr. Stevens' capacity or aggregate what he has accomplished. As early as 1873 his fellow citizens welcomed his spirit of enterprise when he became one of the promoters of the Tyrone Gas and Water Company, utilities of which the borough was in great need of having reorganized, and it was mainly through his efforts that the present complete and satisfactory systems were put in, and he is now and has been its president and general manager. He was also early interested in the Home Electric Light Company and was one of the first agitators and suggestors of practical methods for improving and paving the public streets of Tyrone. To appreciate the full value of such efforts, it requires the looking back of but a few years to a time when the city's well laid out avenues were still unpaved, when the highways into the city, with few exceptions, were only drawbacks to trade and when Tyrone's famous and beautiful driveway, the Parkway, had not been thought of perhaps, in any but the fertile brain of Mr. Stevens. He owns the beautiful park adjoining Tyrone and maintains it for the free use of the public. In cooperation with other capitalists, but usually as the prime mover, Mr. Stevens has been the promoter, founder and fosterer of very many of the important business enterprises of this section, and various industries, banks, business houses, schools and churches have profited by his liberality and broad-minded policies. He was one of the organizers and builders of the Tyrone Opera House; was one of the founders of the First National Bank; is a member of the present school board and chairman of its finance committee and also had charge of the erection of the beautiful building belonging to the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Seemingly a man with so many interests would have little time for family or social life, but this is not the case. He is the center of an admiring and devoted family, is an active member of the Tyrone Club and the Tyrone Country Club, having been one of the founders of both organizations, and is otherwise interested.

Mr. Stevens was first married, May 31, 1868, to Miss Emma Howe, who died January 9, 1899. She was a daughter of Maxwell Howe, of Altoona. To this marriage four children were born, namely: George B., Emma May, Irene, and James Howe. The eldest son, the late George B. Stevens, was born December 15, 1876, and died September 29, 1907. He was one of the foremost business men of Tyrone and his loss was felt in every circle. For some years he was general sales agent for the American Lime and Stone

Company of Tyrone, which is the largest concern of its kind in the United States. Personally he had many friends. He married Edith B. Hoffman and two children survive him: Helen and George. Emma May Stevens married B. Frank Brantley, who is a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia house. Irene died at the age of three years. James Howe Stevens is associated with the Tyrone Gas and Water Company. He married Mabel Crawford, a daughter of Dr. L. F. Crawford, of Tyrone, and they have one son, Adie Allen Stevens, Jr.

Mr. Stevens was married second to Miss Sarah C. Cochran, June 12, 1899, who died January 27, 1904. She was a daughter of William and Eliza Cochran, of Tyrone. Mr. Stevens was married to the estimable lady who now graces his home, Mrs. Mary Hazzard, on April 29, 1909. She is a daughter of Azro Goff, of Washington City, D. C., and was the widow of Chilton Hazzard, formerly a prominent journalist of Monongahela City, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens attend the First Methodist Episcopal Church and he for years has been a liberal contributor to its many benevolent enterprises. In politics he is a Prohibitionist and is widely known in this connection, his attitude giving encouragement to all workers in the cause of temperance. He retains his interest in his old comrades in battle and is a member of D. M. Jones Post, G. A. R., at Tyrone.

DR. CHARLES F. McBURNEY, one of the leading medical practitioners and highly esteemed citizens of Altoona, Pa., has been a resident of this city since March, 1888, and was born August 29, 1874, in Huntingdon County, Pa. His early education was obtained in the local schools of his native locality and Mercersburg College, after which he took a course in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of 1897. He has since been located at Altoona, where he has established a large and growing practice, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons. He is a member of the Blair County Medical Society, of which he is secretary, and also of the Pennsylvania State and American Medical Associations. He is a member of the medical staff of the Altoona Hospital, and is examining physician for a number of Insurance Companies, namely, the Canadian Life, the Pacific Mutual, the Travelers Life Insurance Company, and the Grand Fraternity and Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. McBurney is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, an Elk, and a member of the Grand Fraternity. He affiliates with the Second Lutheran Church. September 26, 1899, Dr. McBurney was married to Lizzie M. Rhine, a daughter of George Rhine, of Altoona, Pa. Dr. McBurney has always taken an active interest in local politics.

JOHN FUOSS, proprietor of the Bellwood Mills, at Bellwood, Pa., and a dealer in flour and feed of all kinds, has been in the milling and flour business here since January 15, 1901. He was born September 13, 1874, in Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of Jacob Fuoss.

John Fuoss was about four months old when the family moved to Birmingham and three years later to the place called Fuoss Mills, in Antis Township, Blair County. He attended the township schools and had ten months of business training at the Altoona Commercial College. He learned the milling business in early manhood and has been engaged in milling and farming for many years and has confined himself exclusively to milling since coming to Bellwood. He is a careful business man, possessing both good judgment and a thorough knowledge of the industry in which he is engaged and is numbered with the substantial citizens of Antis Township.

On June 3, 1903, Mr. Fuoss was married to Miss Blanche Bailey, who was born in Snyder Township, Blair County, but at the time of her marriage was residing at Harrisburg. She is a daughter of William T. and Mary (McFarland) Bailey, the latter of whom survives, being now in her eightieth year, and residing in Antis Township. Mr. and Mrs. Fuoss have two children: Mildred Lois and Kenneth Alton. In politics, Mr. Fuoss is identified with

the Democratic party. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bellwood.

S. BLAIR TREESE,* who owns a farm of 166 acres in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., and has other business interests in this section, is one of the representative citizens and a member of one of the old county families. He was born in Woodbury Township, and is a son of Alfred and Mary (Fleagle) Treese.

Alfred Treese was born also in Blair County, but his wife was a native of Somerset County. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In business, Mr. Treese was a farmer. His family consisted of the following children: Eliza, who is deceased, was the wife of Thomas Gorsuch; Alfred; S. Blair; and Zelia, who is the wife of John Hoover.

S. Blair Treese obtained his education in the schools of Woodbury Township. His occupation has been farming ever since he became old enough to assume responsibilities. In 1898 he settled on his present place and also rents an adjoining farm. He is a man of enterprise and carries on large operations, giving employment to a number of men. He keeps about twenty-eight head of cattle and ten horses and makes the growing of good stock a feature of his work.

In 1896, Mr. Treese was married to Miss Mollie C. Rhodes, a daughter of a neighboring farmer, Jacob Rhodes. Mrs. Treese has one sister, Emma, who is the wife of Charles Stultz. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Treese: Frank, Ethel and Robert. Mr. Treese was reared a Methodist and his wife a Lutheran. In politics he is a Republican but he takes no special interest in public affairs, contenting himself with casting his vote and permitting others, with fewer business interests or those with greater political ambition, to perform the duties of office. He is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Williamsburg. The Treese family was established in Blair County by his grandparents, John and Barbara (Nepper) Treese.

J. P. SEEDENBERG, M. D.,* who has been a resident of Altoona for over two decades and who stands among the foremost men of the medical profession here, was born in Blair County, Pa., and is a son of the late E. B. Seedenberg, who died in February, 1908. For many years he was a prominent citizen of Altoona, was a member of the city council and served as chief of police under Mayor Giles.

J. P. Seedenberg was a student in the Altoona schools until he entered upon the study of medicine. When prepared he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was there graduated in the class of 1907. After serving as an interne, he came to Altoona to begin practice and for one year was resident physician at the Altoona Hospital, since which time his practice has been general and remarkably successful. He is a member of the Blair County and the Pennsylvania State Medical Societies.

In October, 1908, Dr. Seedenberg was married to Miss Marcella Dalton, of Altoona. They are members of the Second Lutheran church. He is identified with the Order of Heptasophs.

ABRAM L. FLECK, who is living in retirement in Tyrone Township, is the owner of a fine farm of 120 acres, which is operated by his son, and has always made farming his life occupation. He was born February 21, 1836, in Sinking Valley, Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Jacob and Susana (Hostler) Fleck.

Jacob Fleck was born in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., and died at the advanced age of 87 years. The mother was born in Half Moon Valley, Center County, Pa., and died at the age of 56 years. They were both members of the Lutheran church and were buried in the Lutheran Cemetery in Sinking Valley. Jacob Fleck always followed farming. He was politically a Republican, and served a number of years as supervisor, and also as

election officer judge a number of times. He was a father of the following children: Abram L., subject of this record; John Francis, deceased; Mary Jane, widow of John A. Fleck of Sinking Valley; Eunice Catherine, the wife of Jabez Beyer, of Iowa.

Abram L. Fleck was reared and educated in Tyrone Township, and has always engaged in agricultural pursuits, but is now living in retirement, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after years of unceasing activity. He is politically a Republican, and has served as supervisor of the township and as a school director for a number of years. He is a member of the Grange of the Sinking Valley Lodge, and holds membership with the Lutheran church.

Mr. Fleck was married January 3, 1861, to Martha Cryder, who is a daughter of Jacob and Margaretta Cryder, of Tyrone Township, and they have reared the following children: Margaretta, who was born October 24, 1861, is the wife of A. C. Sorrick, of Juniata, Pa.; Anna Belle, was born April 20, 1863, and married Hudson Irvin, of Bellwood, Pa.; Susana Frances, was born August 21, 1866, and married Rev. L. H. Waring, of Washington, D. C.; Mary Ada, was born May 15, 1870; Wilbur Henry, who is an instructor in the schools of Philadelphia, Pa., was born February 4, 1873; Forrest Roy, superintendent of the Eastern Pennsylvania Light, Heat and Power Company of Tamaqua, Pa.; and A. Ross, who operates his father's farm of 120 acres in Tyrone Township, was born February 21, 1883.

DANIEL P. DICK,* a general farmer and highly respected citizen of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., is also a survivor of the great Civil War, in which he bore an active part for many months. He was born in Taylor Township, May 24, 1837, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Pote) Dick.

Daniel Dick, father of Daniel P., was a son of Harman Dick, who was born in Germany and when he emigrated to America, came directly to Blair County, Pa., settling in Taylor Township. Daniel Dick followed farming all his life, his death occurring many years ago. He married Catherine Pote, whose father, Michael Pote, was born in Germany and came to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he took part, serving under General Washington. Of the children born to Daniel and Catherine Dick, three survive, namely: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Levi Neterer, who resides in Elkhart County, Ind.; Catherine, who is the wife of Martin S. Wareham, of Taylor Township; and Daniel P.

Daniel P. Dick attended school and worked on the farm during boyhood, passing his time happily and usefully and then became his father's main helper and continued to cultivate the home acres until 1864, when he decided to enter the army and do his part in suppressing the rebellion that threatened to disrupt the Union. He enlisted on August 27, 1864, in Co. C, 205th Pa. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the 9th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and before he secured his honorable discharge in June, 1865, had participated in many fiercely contested battles. He took part in the struggle at Fort Steadman and went all through the siege of Petersburg and was an individual part of General Grant's victorious army that received the surrender of General Lee on that memorable day at Appomattox. It was a wonderful experience to safely pass through, although it is doubtful whether he or any of his brave comrades would care to repeat it.

Mr. Dick returned then to Taylor Township and on February 2, 1866, was married to Miss Susan Garber, a daughter of the late John B. Garber, of Taylor Township, and nine children were born to them, as follows: Ulysses Grant, who resides at McKee, Pa.; Melchia, who is now deceased; Irene, who resides in Taylor Township; Hattie, who is the wife of Rev. David Adams, a minister of the Dunkard faith now living at Johnstown, Pa.; Ezra, who lives at McKee, Pa.; Ella D., who is the wife of A. Ellis, of Taylor Township; Franklin, who lives in Bedford County; Edna, who is the wife of Clinton Croft, who lives at Roar-

ing Spring; and James, who is a resident of Taylor Township. Mr. Dick and family reside on his farm of ten acres, situated in Taylor Township. He is a Republican in his political opinions.

HON. SAMUEL CALVIN,* deceased, was once a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, his native state, in which, for many years he was a political leader, and he was an eminent lawyer of Blair County, where his name is inscribed with those who have reflected honor on her bar. He was born in Columbia County, July 30, 1811, and was a son of Matthew and Mary Calvin, the former of whom was born in Chester County, Pa.

Samuel Calvin profited by the educational advantages afforded him and when he completed his course at the Milton Academy he was tendered and accepted the principalship of Huntingdon Academy, and two years later he became a student of law under Attorney James M. Bell, of that place. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1836, and in the following July became a resident of Hollidaysburg, which remained his chosen home until the close of his long and useful life, his death taking place in 1890. For forty years he was one of the ablest and most successful law practitioners of Blair County, possessing a keen, vigorous, alert mind. He was deeply interested in the public school question and for forty-five years was a member of the school board of Hollidaysburg. He was equally at home in considering public questions, being a close and sound student and having a broad and masterful mental grasp of every problem which he set himself to solve. These qualities were apparent in the attention he gave to local affairs and still more so when he became a member of Congress, elected in 1848, on the Whig ticket.

This was a memorable congress—the slave question being then of great public importance —while then, as now, the tariff question was also a paramount one. In this, the Thirty-first Congress, Mr. Calvin represented Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Center Counties, and his speeches and writings during this remarkable session in favor of the protection of American industries, might, with profit, have been carefully considered by the august body which closed its labors on the tariff, at Washington, D. C., a half century later. He also foresaw the importance of carefully drawn currency laws—now also a burning question— and with remarkable clearness of view, proposed remedies not different from the advanced opinions of the leading present day financiers. When the Civil War was precipitated he took his place in the ranks and helped protect his country from the invasion by the enemy.

Mr. Calvin was married December 26, 1843, to Miss Rebecca S. Blodgett, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., and they had three children, one of whom is deceased. The survivors are Matthew and Eliza, the latter of whom is the widow of Dr. G. W. Smith.

Matthew Calvin, the surviving son of the late Samuel Calvin, was born at Hollidaysburg and was educated in the Hollidaysburg Academy and the Lewisburg University. He prepared for the bar under his father's supervision, was subsequently admitted and has been in active practice at Hollidaysburg ever since, and maintains his office at No. 417 Montgomery Street. Mr. Calvin is additionally interested in business enterprises. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has frequently been honored by his party by appointment to positions of prominence and responsibility. His residence is at No. 612 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg.

EDWARD BELL, a progressive farmer and enterprising citizen of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., is the owner of a fine farm of 189 acres and was born December 12, 1830, in what is now Bellwood, a son of David and Margaret (McKnight) Bell.

David Bell, father of our subject, was born June 23, 1805, at Bells Mills, and was a son of Edward Bell, who was known throughout Blair County as a financier, and iron manufacturer, and who was the largest land owner of the county in its entire history. David Bell

DR. D. KAUFMAN

was reared and spent his entire life in Antis Township, coming to the farm owned by our subject at an early period. Here he made a clearing, and in 1834, erected a large barn, which is still standing, cutting the pine with which it was built from off the place. He also built a fine brick residence that same year, and both buildings are still in excellent condition. On February 4, 1830, David Bell married Margaret P. McKnight, who was born December 19, 1807, and died July 8, 1889. David died March 28, 1841, and both were buried in the Logan Valley Cemetery. The following children were born to David and Margaret Bell: Edward, subject of this record; Mary Jane, who died aged four years; John P., who lives in Antis Township on a farm adjoining the old home place; Henrietta, who died aged four years; and Richard M., who was killed May 4, 1864, at Drury's Bluff during the Civil War. He enlisted in 1861 and was a member of Company F., 76th Reg. Pa. Inf.

Edward Bell was reared in Antis Township, and was less than three years of age when his parents moved to his present farm. He has lived here continuously, except for a period of nine years, returning in 1850, and has always followed general farming. Mr. Bell was married September 26, 1865, to Anna Graham, the Rev. D. D. Clark officiating. Mrs. Bell was born in Waterloo, Juniata County, Pa., and is a daughter of James and Mary (Montgomery) Graham, the former of whom died when she was less than two years of age. Her mother, who came of one of the oldest families of Juniata County, subsequently moved with her family to Newton Hamilton, where Mrs Bell was reared. Eight children were born to Mr and Mrs. Bell, as follows: Margaret married W. H. Bently of Bellwood, and they have three children—C. Kenneth, Annabel and Edward Bell Bently. James Graham died October 19, 1888, aged twenty years. Eliza, is the wife of Rev. J. R. Wood, pastor of the Baptist church of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and they have two children, Elizabeth R., and Richard Graham. Mary lives at home; Edward, Jr., is a resident of Johnstown, Pa., and married Elizabeth Eckfeldt. Richard M., who lives on the home place, attended Bucknell University (as did also the others sons except Graham, who at his death was a junior at the Troy Polytechnic College of Troy, N. Y.), and was for some years a professional ball player, having played ball in all parts of the country. Adie K. met his death in the yards of the Green River, Wyoming & Union Pacific R. R. on December 15, 1907; he married Mary Freeburn of Bellwood. Allan C. died in November, 1906, aged 19 years. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Pi Beta Phi order, and Richard M., and Edward Bell are members of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Mr. Bell is politically a Republican and served as school director, supervisor, and poor director, and was post master at Sabbath Rest 24 years. He is a member of the Logan Valley Baptist Church, and is the oldest member of that church, having been identified with the same since boyhood.

DR. D. KAUFMAN, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Altoona, Pa., for the past nine months, is one of the leading physicians of the younger generation. He was born in Athens, Bradford County, Pa., and after an elementary education in the local schools of that county, graduated from the Philadelphia High school, and then spent one year at a preparatory school. He obtained his knowledge of the medical profession at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of 1908, then spent 14 months in St. Joseph's Hospital at Philadelphia. He has since been located at Altoona, Pa., in the practice of medicine and has established a profitable and steadily growing practice.

HON. RICHARD BEASTON, formerly burgess of Tyrone, Pa., and a leading business man of this borough, has been identified with the paper manufacturing industry for the past twenty-six years. He was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., and is a son of Richard and Mary (Somers) Beaston.

Richard Beaston was small when his parents moved to Camden, N. J., where he attended both the public schools and private institutions until he entered the office of the American Dredging Company, of Philadelphia, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. He had one year of office training and then came to this section of Pennsylvania and engaged with a large lumber firm which operated in Center and Clearfield Counties. He was connected with this concern from 1872 until 1884, and had charge of the purchasing and sales department and acquired a thorough knowledge of every detail. In 1884, he accepted a responsible position with the firm of Morrison, Bare & Cass, paper manufacturers and has been with this house continuously for twenty-six years, during which time the firm style has changed several times. It has been Morrison & Cass, later the Morrison & Cass Paper Company and more recently the title of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, has been adopted. Its offices are at Tyrone and it operates mills in both Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mr. Beaston is in charge of the timber and wood department for several of the various plants. He is a thorough-going business man and has been active in all matters tending to the development of Tyrone. He is a member of the Merchants' Association and has served several terms as a member of the town council and has been president of that body. In 1886, he was elected assistant burgess and filled out an unexpired part of that term and later was elected burgess and served two terms in this highest municipal office. He has also been president of the Tyrone Board of Trade. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Beaston married Miss Flora May Walson, who was born at St. Albans, Vt. They are members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Tyrone, of which he is treasurer and also a member of the vestry. He is one of Tyrone's high minded, representative and responsible citizens.

AMBROSE E. CORL, who resides on a farm of 103 acres in Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., is one of the enterprising citizens of the township and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits here for more than a quarter of a century. He was born December 27, 1848, in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Ritchey) Corl.

Josiah Corl was born in Bedford County, Pa., and at an early age was left an orphan, being reared by an elder brother, Samuel Corl of Bedford County Pa. He learned wagon making with his brother, but only followed the trade for a short time, when he removed to Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., and several years later to Greenfield Township, where he followed farming until the time of his death at the age of 38 years. His early death was due to consumption. The mother of our subject was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and early in life came with her parents to Blair County, Pa. Our subject has one surviving sister, Lavina, who is the wife of Daniel Diehl of Cambria County, Pa.

Ambrose E. Corl was reared in Greenfield Township and his education, which was obtained in the district schools of his home locality, was supplemented by practical experience in later life. He was but 12 years of age at the time of his father's death, and resided with his widowed mother until her death, which occurred some few years ago. For a number of years he was identified with the saw-mill industry of Clearfield County, Pa., but for more than a quarter of a century has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm of 103 acres in Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa.

Mr. Corl married Rebecca Bowser, who is a daughter of Conrad Bowser, who was a resident of Juniata Township, and of their union have been born the following children: Martha, the wife of B. F. Long of Juniata Township, George W., who resides in East Altoona, Pa.; Reuben B., also a resident of East Altoona; Roy B., of Juniata Township; Ruth; and two who are deceased. Mr. Corl is politically a Republican and has served as committeeman from Juniata Township at the

county convention a number of years, and was also judge and inspector of election. He was also road supervisor and a member of the school board of this township for a number of years. He is a member of the Mt. Moriah United Brethren Church, of which he has served as a trustee, and affiliates with the Poplar Run Grange and the Patrons of Husbandry.

A. LEE FLECK, who is numbered with the substantial and representative farmers and citizens of Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., owns two very valuable adjoining farms, one of 125 acres and the other of 151 acres, both in Tyrone Township. He was born on the former farm, September 16, 1853, and is a son of O. P. and Katherine (Ramey) Fleck.

O. P. Fleck was a farmer in Tyrone Township for many years. He was a man of sterling character and a leading member of the Lutheran church. In politics he was a Republican and he was identified with the Patrons of Husbandry, belonging to Sinking Valley Grange, No. 484. He married Katherine Ramey, who died May 20, 1902, and they had eight children born to them, namely: Adaline; Caroline; G. C., who died in October, 1907; Josiah D., who died at the age of eleven years; Ada R., who died in May, 1906; A. Lee, who lives on the old homestead; Thomas R., of Laramie City, Wyo.; and Lottie A., who lives with her brother in the old home. The father died October 5, 1892.

A. Lee Fleck was reared in Tyrone Township and obtained his education here. He has made farming his main business in life and has taken much interest in everything pertaining to agricultural development. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, belonging to Grange No. 494, at Tyrone. In politics Mr. Fleck is a Republican and he has frequently been elected to responsible offices. For twelve years he served as a director of the poor and has also been auditor. Both he and sister are members of the Lutheran church. The family is an old and respected one in this section.

WILLIAM M. ELDON, M. D.,* a leading physician and surgeon of Roaring Spring, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession here since 1894, was born in Adams County, Pa., November 23, 1859. His father, John W. Eldon, is now deceased, but the venerable mother still survives and resides at Carlisle, Pa.

William M. Eldon had only public school advantages. In early manhood he prepared for the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he later was graduated, and subsequently became a student at Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in 1888. He began practice at Philadelphia, but in a few years came to Blair County and selected Roaring Spring as his home and has continued here ever since. He gives the larger part of his attention to his practice, which is very large, but he has made some investments and is a director in the Roaring Spring Bank.

Dr. Eldon married Miss Anna Bare, the youngest daughter of Hon. D. M. Bare, of Roaring Spring, and they have one daughter, Sarah. Dr. and Mrs. Eldon attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Blair County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In large measure, Dr. Eldon is a self made man but he never has regretted the discipline of earlier years when, through his unassisted efforts, he provided for his professional education. He is held in the highest esteem both as a physician and as a citizen.

DR. FRANK A. FORD,* who makes a speciality of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, has been located at Altoona, Pa., since the fall of 1900, and was born in Cresson, Cambria County, Pa., in 1873. He came to Blair County, Pa., when five years old, with his parents, who settled in Bellwood, and was there reared and received his early education. After graduating from the Altoona High School, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department in 1897, and then was resident physician of the Altoona Hospital and the St. Chris-

topher Hospital of Philadelphia for some time. He then took up special work at the Wills Eye Hospital of Philadelphia, and since the fall of 1900 has been located at Altoona, where he makes a specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. Dr. Ford is a member of the staff of the Mercy Hospital of this city, and is a member of the Blair County, and the State and American Medical Societies.

Dr. Ford is fraternally a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Logan Lodge F. & A. M., and the Jappa Shrine of Altoona, the Harrisburg Consistory, the B. P. O. E., and the University Club of Altoona. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Dr. Ford was married in June, 1906, to Rachael B. Dunn of Philadelphia, and has one son, Boyd Albert.

GEORGE F. GILL, dealing in electric supplies, automobiles and sporting goods, and proprietor of the Gill Garage, at No. 208 E. Tenth Street, Tyrone, is one of the prosperous and enterprising business men of this borough. He was born July 14, 1869, in Center County, Pa., two miles from Pleasant Gap, and is a son of Isaac and Mary A. Gill.

Isaac Gill and wife were born in Center County. He was a carpenter, contractor and stair builder and owned two threshing outfits. As a stair builder he constructed the stairs when the state college, at State College was built and was considered a very skillful workman. He died when his son, George F. Gill was nine years old and was survived but two years by his widow. They were the parents of twelve children, George F. being the only one of the family residing at Tyrone.

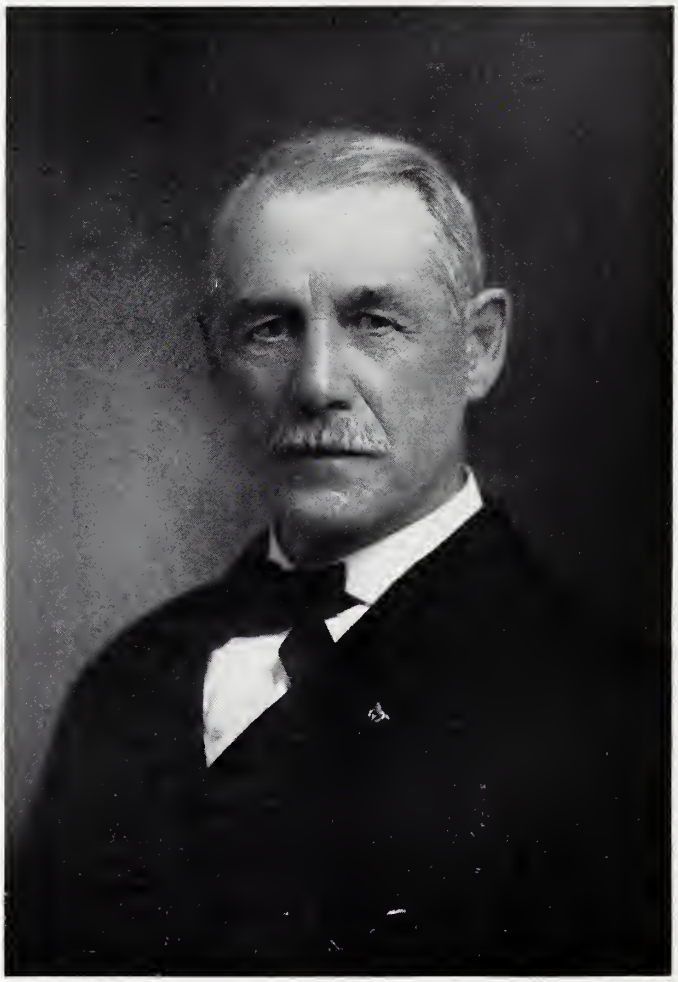
George F. Gill was educated in the public schools of Center County, in Bellefonte Academy and the State Normal School at Lock Haven. Possessing natural mechanical skill he directed his studies in the line of electrical engineering, taking an interest in experimenting long before electricity became the acknowledged agent in every line of activity and in all the industries that it now is. He invented many pieces of machinery on which he subsequently obtained patents. His trolley wheel invention patent he sold to the Westinghouse people as well as a patent brake for Pullman cars, and was employed by the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburg for a time, leaving them in the spring of 1906, with a fine record, and then came to Tyrone. Here he first opened up a general electrical business and later his garage. He carries goods of every kind for electrical purposes in the way of appliances and handles a number of first class motors.

Mr. Gill was married in 1893, to Miss Linnie Lyle, a daughter of Robert Lyle, of Bellwood. To the encouragement afforded him by this estimable lady, Mr. Gill generously attributes much of his prosperity.

DAVID L. SHOWALTER,* who is one of Taylor Township's most substantial citizens, renting the farm of 175 acres which belongs to Mr. Snowberger, and owning a farm of 134 acres, which is located near the borough of Roaring Spring, has made a specialty of the dairy industry since 1892, when he came to the first named property. He was born in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., in October, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Lynn) Showalter.

Joseph Showalter was born in Huston Township, Blair County where his father and mother had founded the family home after their marriage. His mother was a native of Germany. He passed his life in Huston Township and was a farmer all his days. His death occurred many years ago. He married Mary Lynn, who was also born in Blair County, and of their children the following survive: Susan, who is the wife of Samuel Frederick, of Bedford County; Jacob, who resides in North Woodbury Township; Felix, who lives in Huston Township; David L., who is a resident of Taylor Township; Mary, who is the wife of John Smith, of Taylor Township; and Adam, who lives in Blair Township.

David L. Showalter was reared in Huston Township and attended the neighborhood schools through boyhood and then turned his attention to practical farming. In 1892 he removed from Huston Township to Taylor



THOMAS L. COLEMAN

Township and here has built up a large dairy business and has fitted out his farm with commodious buildings especially adapted to this enterprise. He keeps about twenty-eight milk cows of the Durham, Jersey, Swiss and Holstein breeds and carries on his operations according to modern methods. He operates a milk route through Roaring Spring.

Mr. Showalter married Miss Mary C. Sorick, who was born in Blair County, a daughter of the late Adam Sorick, of Huston Township, and they have had seven children, namely: Ida M., who is the wife of Walter Eastep; Elmer; Ezra; Harry; Adam; Roy, who is deceased; and Andrew. Mr. Showalter and family are members of the Reformed church at Roaring Spring. He is a politician just to the extent of good citizenship and casts his vote with the Republican party.

THOMAS L. COLEMAN, one of Tyrone's valued and useful citizens, a public official of Blair County and a veteran of the Civil War, is a worthy representative of one of the old Scotch-Irish families of Central Pennsylvania. He was born at Coleman's Mill, in Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., May 9, 1843, and is a son of James and Margaret (Louden) Coleman.

James Coleman was born in Pennsylvania, probably on the Juniata River. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Shaw) Coleman, and his grandfather was Thomas Coleman, who came to Pennsylvania from Scotland and later took a prominent part in the troubles with the Indians. To John Coleman and his wife the following children were born: James; John, who died when aged about eighty years; Jane, who married Mathias Smith; Nancy, who married Mathias Kestler; Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Hagerty, died near Bellwood, when eighty years of age; Sarah, who died many years ago, was the wife of David McCartney; Rachel and Martha, both of whom died unmarried.

James Coleman was a carpenter by trade and his death was accidental, caused by a fall from a barn he was building, in 1869, when he was aged fifty-five years. He married Margaret Louden, who was born at Allegheny Furnace, near Altoona, a daughter of William and Sarah (Matthews) Louden. William Louden owned a farm near this furnace and near the location of the culvert on Broad Street, Altoona, and the Pennsylvania Railroad constructed lines through his orchard. The Matthews family owned a farm up Dry Gap. The children of James and Margaret Coleman were: Sarah Jane, now deceased, was the wife of David Smith; Thomas L.; Ann Elizabeth, died at the age of nineteen years; Rachel, the wife of Samuel Black, who is a farmer and tanner and president of the Loveland Township School Board; Elmina, now deceased, was the wife of John Noble, also deceased, who were survived by six children, one of the sons later serving as a soldier in the Philippine Islands, where he was killed; Mary, died at Altoona, unmarried; Blair, a resident of Juniata, employed in the railroad shops; and Luther and Martin, the former of whom died at the age of forty years and the latter when twenty-five years old.

Thomas L. Coleman attended the Logan Township schools in his boyhood and after he returned from the army completed his education in the academy at Bellwood. As a drummer boy in Co. B, 3d Pa. Vol. Inf., Mr. Coleman served three months and then enlisted as a private in Co. F, 2d Pa. Reserves, in which his service covered three years and seven months, the entire period being four years and one day. He was subjected to many hardships and faced innumerable dangers. While teaming up the Weldon Railroad, he was captured at one time and was incarcerated in Libby Prison, the old tobacco warehouse at Richmond, Va., and then spent two months on Belle Island and five months in the terrible prison pen at Salisbury, N. C., from which he was paroled in the spring of 1865. He was one of the 4,953 suffering prisoners that left that prison alive, out of the 10,000 who had been herded there. In 1910, Mr. Coleman revisited the prison site and among the refuse still left there after forty-five years of peace,

discovered one of the old kettles in which the prisoners in 1865 cooked their scanty allowance of beans. Mr. Coleman not only suffered imprisonment but also had to endure the pain of a neglected wound in the leg, which he had received the day he was captured. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, the seven days of fighting in front of Richmond, Gaines Mill, Mine Run, three different battles near Fredericksburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor and practically all of the important engagements of the Army of the Potomac up to the time of his capture, August 19, 1864. He had won promotion and at the time of capture was sergeant of his company. His honorable discharge was given him in May, 1865.

After he returned from the army he attended the Bellwood Academy, as mentioned above, and was variously employed until 1870, when he settled on his farm on which he continued to reside until 1903, engaged there in general farming and stock raising. He still retains this property which consists of 142 acres of valuable land in Sinking Valley, which was known as the old Alexander Disart homestead. For the past seven years Mr. Coleman has resided in the borough of Tyrone, which has placed him in the township of the same name. Wherever he has lived he has always recognized his responsibilities as a citizen and has done his full share in bringing about better conditions of all kinds and has lent his influence to make his community prosperous and law abiding. For a period of thirty years he served on the township school board and for three sessions was president of the School Directors' Association of Blair County, a very useful and effective educational organization. In the fall of 1909, Mr. Coleman was elected a director of the poor for Blair County, and assumed the duties of office on January 1, 1910, in the performance of them proving his excellent judgment and practical business ideas.

At Harrisburg, Pa., in September, 1869, Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Elizabeth Ake, who died in 1903, passing away mourned by a devoted family and a wide circle of friends. She was a daughter of Monroe Ake. Seven children were born to this marriage, namely: Roxie B., who is the wife of Charles Hossler, of Sinking Valley, and they have two children—Charles Thomas and Ella Grace; James, unmarried, who is a resident of Altoona and is a conductor in the employ of the Altoona Street Railway Company; Carrie M., who is the wife of Lloyd Fleck, who is in charge of the turn table at the Tyrone Round House of the railroad, and they have two children—Florine and Frank; Anna Viola, who is the wife of Harry Kephart, who is the farmer on Mr. Coleman's homestead in Sinking Valley, and they have two children—Henry and Myra; Elmina, who is the wife of Daniel Dickson, a resident of Sinking Valley, where he follows the trade of stone mason, and they have three children—Earle, Elizabeth and Anna; Roy Martin, who resides on a farm, married Elizabeth Atlee; and William Decker, who died in 1895, aged one year. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Lutheran church.

In politics Mr. Coleman is identified with the Republican party and has been a conscientious supporter of its cardinal principles. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since early manhood and in this connection is known in all parts of the state, his membership being with Tyrone Lodge, No. 484, F. &. A. M.; Chapter and Consistory of Harrisburg, and the Mystic Shrine, at Reading. He belongs also to the Patrons of Husbandry and is connected with the local, the state and the national Grange. Mr. Coleman is an active member of Col. D. M. Jones Post, G. A. R., No. 172, of Tyrone; and of the Veteran Legion, No. 37, of Altoona, Pa.

ROLAND D. GINGERICH, an experienced farmer and representative citizen of Tyrone Township, who has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, is the oldest son of John and Susan Gingerich, the former of whom was born in Center County and the latter in Snyder County. Both are deceased.

Roland D. Gingerich is one of a family of eleven children, seven of whom died at an early age. The survivors are: Dora, who is the wife of J. C. Whitmer, of Huntingdon County, Pa.; Edward, who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in their Juniata shops; John, who resides at Sunbury, Pa.; and Roland D.

Roland D. Gingerich obtained a public school education. Since 1905 he has resided on his present farm in Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., which he purchased at that time and which contains 115 acres. Having been acquainted with farm details since youth, he manages his property in a practical way and according to methods which bring him very satisfactory returns.

Mr. Gingerich was married December 14, 1882, to Miss Anna C. Gieswhite, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Gieswhite, of Center Hall, Center County, Pa., and they have five children: Robert Emery, William R., Emma May, Anna Mabel and Carl Lewis. They have been given educational advantages and are representative young Americans of the best type. They have been reared by their parents in the Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Gingerich is a Democrat.

ALBERT THOMAS McFARLAND, proprietor of an undertaking establishment at Bellwood, Pa., has also served continuously as justice of the peace since February, 1905, and is one of the leading business men of the borough. He was born September 13, 1846 in Allegheny township, Blair county, Pa., a son of Alexander and Jennie K. (McFarland) McFarland, and a grandson of John McFarland, who was a native of Ireland.

Alexander McFarland, father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation. He was born in 1806 and died at the age of 79 years on a farm on which he located in 1848 in Huntingdon County, but now known as Antis township, Blair County, Pa. Mrs. McFarland, a native of York County, Pa., when young came to Blair County, Pa., with her father, Alexander K. McFarland, who was a native of Scotland and died on the old homestead in her ninetieth year. Of the children born to the parents of our subject, the following survive: Agnes, widow of August Commesseer of Bellwood; Albert T.; Mary, residing on the old homestead in Gospel Hollow; Anna, also living on the home place; and Maggie (Mrs. Cherry) whose husband operates the old home place.

Albert T. McFarland was about two years old when his parents moved to Antis township and located in Logan Valley or Gospel Hollow, in 1848, where he was reared and lived continuously until 1888. In November of that year he came to Bellwood and engaged in the coal business in connection with teaming and draying until 1890. In 1889 he established his present undertaking establishment, and since February, 1905, has served as justice of the peace, having been re-elected to that office in February, 1910, his present term expiring in December, 1915. He has been a life-long Republican in state and national politics, and served as chief burgess of Bellwood from 1890 until 1893. Mr. MrFarland has been a member and deacon of the Presbyterian Church for the past forty years.

On February 3, 1870 Mr. McFarland married Adelaide Ebaugh of Antis township, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Yingling) Ebaugh, and to them have been born three sons and four daughters, namely: Lillie B., deceased, was the wife of J. W. Price, and the mother of two children, Elizabeth and John; Frank, died aged 21 years; Joseph A., a resident of Bellwood, married Edith Smith of Juniata County, and has three sons, Robert, Arthur and Albert; Mary Alice, married J. W. Laird and they have two children, Helen A. and Walter R.; Jacob Charles, is a partner in the L. W. Irwin Company of Bellwood, and married Clara Sprangle; Jennie, is the wife of J. E. Hershberger of Altoona, and the mother of two children, James E., and Charles Howard; Mae is the wife of A. J. Darrah, manager of the Electric Railway and Light Company of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and they have two sons, Carlin and John Richard.

HOWARD WEBB POWNALL, M. D., physician and surgeon at Tyrone, Pa., medical examiner for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at this point, has been a resident of this city for the past five years, during which time he has become thoroughly identified with its people and interests. He was born at Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa., March 30, 1857, and is a son of Simeon B. and Esther M. (Webb) Pownall.

Simeon B. Pownall, father of Dr. Pownall, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., where he died in March, 1904, at the age of seventy-seven years. The Pownall family originated in England and its first representative to cross the Atlantic Ocean to America was George Pownall, a disciple of George Fox, the religious reformer. George Pownall accompanied William Penn, on the ship Friends' Adventure, in 1682, and established himself in Pennsylvania. Other members of the family and of the Quaker faith, soon followed and at a later date one of them is found serving the great State of Massachusetts, in the executive chair. The immediate ancestors of Dr. Pownall appear to have spent their lives in Pennsylvania, his great-grandfather, Levi Pownall, and his grandfather, Joseph Pownall, both having been born in Bucks County. Simeon B. Pownall followed an agricultural life. He married Esther M. Webb, who was born in Chester County, Pa., and died October 23, 1909, aged seventy-nine years. Her parents were Henry and Eliza (Griffith) Webb, natives of Chester County, who moved to Lancaster County after the birth of Mrs. Pownall. They were members of the Friends' church. Two sons and two daughters were born to Simeon B. Pownall and wife, namely: Howard Webb; Joseph Henry, who is connected with the Adams Express Company, at Harrisburg; Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of M. Kelley Leard, of New Kensington, formerly a member of the Pa. House of Representatives; and Phebe Dickinson, who has been connected for some years with the firm of Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, of Harrisburg.

Howard W. Pownall received his early educational training in the public schools of Christiana and the Friends' School at Unionville, Chester County, graduating in the class of 1875. In 1879 he graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and entered into practice at Atglen, Chester County, where he continued for seven years. In July, 1886, the great Pennsylvania system appointed him medical examiner for its road and has retained his efficient services until the present. On June 1, 1893, Dr. Pownall located at Altoona, coming from there to Tyrone on May 1, 1905. He confines himself closely to his profession. A Republican in politics, he performs every duty of good citizenship without any marked political activity.

On November 4, 1880, Dr. Pownall was married to Miss Hannah Louisa Walter, of Christiana, Pa., a daughter of George H. and Hannah B. Walter, and they have three children: Walter, Charles Alan and Catherine. Walter is a civil engineer with the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. He was educated in the Altoona High School, Mercersburg Academy and the Pennsylvania State College. Charles Alan is a passed midshipman in the U. S. Navy. He was educated at the Altoona High School at Mt. Herman, Mass.; and at the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. Both sons are the finest types of young American citizenship, reflecting credit on their ancestry and their country.

CHARLES J. WHITE, owner and proprietor of a general store at Frankstown, Pa., where he is also postmaster, was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., August 4, 1871, and is a son of Charles and Amanda (Markey) White.

Charles White was formerly a well known farmer in Frankstown Township, he also operated a saw mill at Snow Shoe, Centre County. During the last ten years of his life he lived retired and his death occurred March 28, 1909, at Hollidaysburg. He married Amanda Markey, who resides at Hollidaysburg. She is a member of the Baptist church there, as was also her husband. They had five children born to

them: Samuel D., Charles J., Christian O., William M. and H. K.

Charles J. White obtained his education in the public schools and in 1892 became a clerk in a store at Hollidaysburg, where he remained for eleven years. He then went to clerk for the P. R. R. at Altoona and two years later purchased his store at Frankstown. On December 19, 1905, he was appointed postmaster. He is a Republican in his political views although his father was a Democrat. Mr. White owns the homestead residence property at Hollidaysburg and also an interest in the homestead farm in Frankstown Township.

On April 23, 1902, Mr. White was married to Miss Charlotte M. Green, who for seven years had been prominently engaged as an instructor in the Public Schools of Medina, N. Y., and later was commissioned instructor in the Indian Schools at St. Thomas Asylum on the Iroquois reservation. She died September 13, 1903. Her parents were Warren S. and Mary (O'Dell) Green, former residents of Medina, New York. Mrs. White had two sisters and one brother: Sylvia May, Sadie L. and Edward C. Mr. White is a member of the Baptist church at Hollidaysburg. He is identified with the order of Maccabees at Hollidaysburg and is the oldest member of this organization.

JOHN COLE, general farmer in Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., residing on a farm of 140 acres, was born at Bowlesburg, Center County, Pa., July 22, 1855, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Cole. The mother died in 1889 and the father in 1898 and their burial was in Centerline Cemetery, in Center County. They were quiet, respectable, good people. The father was a wagon maker by trade. Of their seven children, John was the eldest and five survive.

John Cole is the only surviving son of the above family, his sisters being: Barbara, who married William Templeton, who conducts a dairy at Altoona; Alice, who married Daniel Irwin, lives at Baileyville, Pa.; Lora, who lives at Sinking Valley; and Lizzie, who is the wife of Harry McCormack, of Tyrone, Blair County. Since his school days, Mr. Cole has been engaged in farming, renting land for a number of years prior to coming to Blair County in 1906. He leased his present farm for five years from Mrs. D. C. Puterbaugh and has shown good judgment in its management and operation.

On February 14, 1894, Mr. Cole was married to Miss Maggie Taylor, a daughter of William and Eliza Taylor, of Centerline, Pa., and they have five children: Edith, William, Mary, Elva and Hannah, who have been reared carefully and sensibly and reflect credit on their parents. Mr. Cole and family attend the Presbyterian church. He has always been identified with the Republican party since he reached his majority.

ISAAC S. MOCK, one of Roaring Spring's leading business men, engaged in plumbing and heater work and dealing in all kinds of roofing, spouting and sheet metal, handling the Ideal steam and hot water heater and making a specialty of lightning rods, has been established here since 1904. He was born in Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., November 7, 1856, and is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Mock.

Reuben Mock was born in Maryland and was young when he was brought to Bedford County by his parents being reared at Pleasantville where they lived for many years. After his marriage he removed to Woodbury Township, in Bedford County, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1884. In his earlier years he was something of a horseman and it was told how he successfully drove a six-horse team all the way from Morrison's Grove to Baltimore, carrying grain and produce. This was before railroad days and, considering the difficulties, was considered something of a feat. He used the famous Conestoga wagon which was especially constructed for long distances and heavy loads. It has been celebrated in story and poem. Reuben Mock was well known and was a welcome visitor at many a fireside and public gathering.

He was of the pioneer type, brave, resourceful and efficient. He was a member of the Brethren church and was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He married Elizabeth Hoffman, a daughter of Rev. Christian Hoffman who was a pioneer preacher of the River Brethren faith in Bedford County.

Isaac S. Mock was reared in Woodbury Township and obtained his early instruction in the public schools and later attended Juniata College, under the government of the Brethren church at Huntingdon, Pa., having had previous instruction of excellent character at Woodbury and at New Enterprise, under Profs. Clouse, Cotton, Saylor, Vaughn and others. After leaving school he taught for eight terms and then accepted a position as clerk in the freight office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. Still later he became station agent at Ore Hill for the same road but resigned after three years of service in order to perfect his business education and took a course in the Spencerian Commercial College at Cleveland, O. He was graduated there as a stenographer and then accepted a position in the auditing department of the C. C. C. & I. Railroad Company, at Cleveland and acceptably performed the duties of that position until he felt like returning to Bedford County about one year later.

On September 12, 1888, Mr. Mock was married to Miss Imelda Hair, who is a sister of Edward W., Scott, Horace G. and Clarence Hair, well known citizens of Roaring Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Mock have three children: Frances W., Margaret E. and Palmer.

From 1888 until 1904, Mr. Mock was general manager of the landed estate of Peter S. Duncan, of Hollidaysburg, owner of the Ore Hill mines. He has been a very active and useful citizen since he came to Roaring Spring in 1904, not only serving as a councilman but exercising his rights as a citizen and using his influence for public improvements and increased morality. He is a Prohibitionist in his views on public matters and is president of the Anti-Saloon League of Roaring Spring. He is identified with Lodge No. 539, F. & A. M., Roaring Spring and for ten years has served as its secretary.. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of its trustees.

In 1904 and 1906 he was the choice of the Democratic and Prohibition parties for the state legislature, but in 1904 withdrew because of not having been a resident of the district the required time. In 1906, notwithstanding that the parties for which he was a candidate were far in the minority he ran far ahead of their party vote with the liquor men and saloon interests solidly against him.

JOHN LEONARD TROUTWINE, proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, at Tyrone, Pa., one of the oldest hostelries in this city, was born at Tyrone, October 28, 1861, and is a son of George and Catherine Troutwine.

The parents of Mr. Troutwine, natives of Germany, came to America in 1853, and both are now deceased. By trade the father was a baker but was an iron worker for some years in America. Four sons and two daughters were born to George and Catherine Troutwine, as follows: Maggie, who is the wife of Charles M. Maple, proprietor of the Ward House; John E., who resides on Fifteenth Street, Tyrone, engaged in the meat business; William F., who resides on Blair Avenue, Tyrone; George, who died in 1890; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Harry Gardner, of the firm of Cryder & Gardner, clothiers; and John Leonard.

John Leonard Troutwine attended the public schools and then learned the baker's trade and has worked at it since he was eighteen years of age. In 1895 he purchased the Pennsylvania House, from McGowan Brothers, which he conducted for fifteen years under the firm name of Troutwine Bros., but since coming into possession of the property and the retirement of his brother, William F. Troutwine, he has operated the hotel under his own name. The Pennsylvania House is situated at No. 1207 Pennsylvania Avenue, an excellent location for business. In the fifty-two years that it has been a public house, its license has never been withdrawn except during a very short period

RESIDENCE OF JOHN BRUA

when a local option law was in force. Mr. Troutwine is numbered with the successful business men of Tyrone and this success has come entirely through his own efforts.

In 1888 Mr. Troutwine was married to Miss Frances M. Grove, a daughter of William A. Grove, of Everett, Bedford County, where Mrs. Troutwine was reared. They have one son, Franklin K., a promising young man nineteen years of age, who is a student in college, at Lancaster, Pa. In politics, Mr. Troutwine is a Republican and while he is an active party worker, he has no political ambitions for himself. He belongs to Logan Lodge, No. 79, Knights of Pythias, Altoona, and to Lodge No. 42, Junior Order American Mechanics.

JOHN BRUA, who carries on general farming on a tract of 112 acres in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born September 2, 1870, on his present farm and is a son of John and Amanda (Young) Brua, both of whom were natives of Blair County. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Daniel Brua, who came from Lancaster County, Pa., and the maternal grandfather was Curtis Young. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics, and was religiously a member of the Lutheran church. Nine children were born to John and Amanda Brua: Elmer, who is living in retirement at Canoe Creek; Clara, the wife of Robert Elliott; Mary; Archibald; Nannie, wife of John Clare; John; Robert; Lillian, wife of James Young; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Russell Kendal.

John Brua attended the local schools of Frankstown township and has always lived on the home farm, which he purchased from his father's heirs in 1898. Here he carries on general farming, and keeps just enough stock for his own use. He is one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of the township and is identified with the Republican party in politics. He affiliates with the Farmers' Grange, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

In October, 1905, Mr. Brua was married to Mary A. Lingenfelter, who is a daughter of David and Louisa (Clauss) Lingenfelter. Her parents are both natives of Blair County, and were formerly engaged in farming, but the father has been working in the car shops at Altoona for the last few years. They are the parents of the following children: Ella, the wife of Alonzo Detwiler; George; Minnie, wife of Stewart Potter; Elise, wife of Irwin Eicher; Blair, Frank, Lloyd, Carrie, Myrtle, Chester, and Dorothy. Mr. and Mrs. Lingenfelter are members of the Lutheran church. Two daughters have been born to our subject and wife: Naomi Isabel, and Blanch Marie.

PROF. JAMES B. BOWLES, principal of the Madison School in the Eighth Ward, Altoona, Pa., is one of the veteran educators of Blair County and has been largely instrumental in bringing the schools of this section to their present state of efficiency. He has been a teacher for fifty-two years and has taught in Altoona for forty-seven of these. He was born at Concord, Franklin County, Pa., October 13, 1837, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Ross) Bowles.

Robert Bowles was born in Franklin County in 1796 and died in 1856. He came of Scotch ancestry and his father was one of the early settlers of Franklin County. For the greater part of his life, Robert Bowles followed the saddler's trade and then became a farmer. In 1817 he married Jane Ross, who was born in Maryland and accompanied her father, who was a native of Ireland, to Franklin County. She survived until 1871, being then aged seventy-one years; for a half century she had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James B. Bowles has been engaged in educational work since he was sixteen years of age, devoting himself almost continuously to teaching, and during the larger part of his useful life, has been a valued resident of Altoona. Although not in accord with the administration in his political views, during the Civil War, he was a loyal and law-abiding citizen, and in the

fall of 1862 he testified to true patriotism by enlisting for service as a private in Co. A, 125th Pa. Inf., from which he was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, nine months later. He was twice drafted, obtaining exemption on the first call, as he was his mother's only dependence, and in answer to the second, he paid a substitute the sum of $300 in money, although he was still his mother's support.

Professor Bowles has been a continuous resident of Altoona since 1858 and a teacher here since 1863, beginning when the city had only sixteen public schools. Many educators have outside interests but Professor Bowles' fidelity to his chosen profession has been the labor of his life. Perhaps his whole ambition has not been satisfied in the way of educational progress, but he must feel partially compensated when he remembers what wonderful strides forward have been taken in his times and when, on every hand, he sees his old pupils filling important and respected stations in life, which they have unmistakably gained in large part through the instruction he so faithfully imparted to them. Recognition of his efforts on their behalf has often come to sweeten his life.

Professor Bowles was married December 28, 1875, to Miss Mary L. Beeler, a daughter of Peter Beeler, of Sharpsburg, Md., and they have had four sons and one daughter born to them. Mr. Bowles and family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been identified with the Odd Fellows for many years and he is a valued comrade of Fred C. Ward Post No. 468, G. A. R. He has also been interested in building and loan associations in Altoona for 30 years, and is at present president of the Eighth ward B. & L. Association, of Altoona, Pa.

ALFRED J. HENDERSON, who resides on his well cultivated farm of fifty-two acres, situated in Antis township, Blair county, Pa., was born in Woodward Township, Clearfield County, Pa., February 7, 1857, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Goss) Henderson.

Samuel Henderson was born in Ireland and was six months old when his parents brought him to America. His father, Hugh Henderson, was one of the early settlers in Clearfield County and for many years thereafter pioneer conditions prevailed in the section in which the family lived. Samuel Henderson grew up there, engaged in farming and lumbering and worked very hard, as was necessary at that time. The Bald Eagle and other present transportation lines had not been built and Mr. Henderson frequently told his children of the days when he was obliged to drive to Lyons for provisions, making a haul of thirty-eight miles. On many occasions he also walked the whole distance to Lock Haven and even to Marietta and back. Samuel Henderson passed his active years in Clearfield County and then retired and moved to Center County but his death occurred at Bellwood, Blair County, in September, 1903, his age being seventy-seven years and six months. He married Sarah Goss, who survives and is a resident of Bellwood, being now in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Clearfield County, a daughter of Isaac Goss, one of the well known early settlers of that county. There were nine children born to Samuel and Sarah Henderson, namely: William J. and Albert J., both of whom are farmers and reside in Antis Township, on adjoining tracts; Oliver, who died in infancy; Mary A., who married Clyde Laird, and resides on the old homestead at Bellwood; Harriet, who died in infancy; Delilah, who is the widow of Andrew Van Zandt, and formerly of Alexander Gregory, and lives at Bellwood; Ai, who died in infancy; Effie, who is the wife of Andrew Barrett, of Altoona; and Alice, who is the wife of Edward Doughman.

Alfred J. Henderson was reared in Clearfield County and mainly followed lumbering as an occupation until his father moved to Center County, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He was about twenty-one years of age at that time and lived with his parents in Center County for four years and then moved to Bellwood, Blair County and in the following year, 1882, settled on his present farm. He follows general agriculture and his

industry and good judgment have brought him a large measure of success.

Mr. Henderson was married December 22, 1881, to Miss Nora Bathurst, who was born in Boggs Township, Center County. Her parents were Lawrence and Eliza (Hinds) Bathurst, the latter of whom has been deceased for many years. The father of Mrs. Henderson, although almost eighty-one years of age, is hale and hearty, owns a comfortable home within 400 yards of which he was born and occupies it during the summers but spends his winters with Mrs. Henderson. He was twice married and the children born to the first union were: Martha Jane, who died in infancy; Jacob who lives at Braddock; Nora, who is the wife of Alfred J. Henderson; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Tierney, who lives in Marion Township, Center County; Mrs. Amanda Wheatley, who lives in Chicago; John H., who lives at Pinecroft; Margaret, who died at the age of twelve years; Mrs. Corinne Vaughn, who resides at Phillipsburg; Jasper L., who died at Braddock, Pa. The second marriage of Lawrence Bathurst was to Ella Rothrock, who died in 1900. They had nine children: Mrs. May Packer, who resides at Lock Haven; Harry, who resides at South Altoona; William and Mrs. Lida Varner, both of whom live at Altoona; James, who lives on the homestead in Center County; Earl who resides at South Altoona; Mrs. Armona Garrett, who lives at Williamsport; and Queen and Lawrence, both of whom live at Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have three children all sons. The eldest, Charles Bush Henderson lives in Bellwood. He married Lottie Galbraith of Altoona. Oscar Clair and Walter Andrew live at home and give their father assistance. Mr. Henderson takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters. He casts his vote with the Democratic party.

LUTHER F. CRAWFORD, M. D., a prominent and successful physician at Tyrone, Pa., and one of the foremost medical men of Blair County, is a member of old and honorable families of this section, which, for generations, have been noted for the honest virtues and substantial qualities which make good citizenship. Dr. Crawford was born in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., January 1, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Fleck) Crawford.

Robert Crawford, who spent his entire life in Blair County, Pa., was born at Newry and for many years was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Sinking Valley. His death occurred in his sixty-fourth year. The maiden name of his mother was Fannie Moore, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Her parents settled in the vicinity of Duncansville, Blair County, when she was three weeks old. When he reached man's estate, Robert Crawford was united in marriage with Mary Fleck, who was born December 24, 1826, and died January 16, 1902.

George Fleck, the maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Luther F. Crawford, was born in Germany in 1748 and came to America a few years prior to the Revolutionary War. He was accompanied by three brothers, two of whom settled in Montgomery County, Pa., while George and Peter came to what is now known as Sinking Valley, Blair County. They erected here a log cabin and for years their only neighbors were Indians, who still claimed this section as one of their hunting grounds. When the colonies called for aid in the war with Great Britain, these brothers shouldered their flint-lock muskets and fought through the entire period of the Revolutionary War. It is said that their loyalty to their adopted country was so genuine and their devotion to General Washington so sincere, that long years after the issues of this war were no longer matters of general comment, a mention of either the cause or the great commander in their presence would bring tears to the eyes of these aged patriots. After the termination of his military service, George Fleck gave attention to agricultural pursuits and it is evident that he took an active part in promoting the early civilizing movements and was a man of wealth and importance. From John Penn, the elder and from John Penn, the younger, he secured 350 acres of land, for which he paid the sum of 295 pounds, three shillings and two

pence. Nature had given him a powerful physical frame and his strength endured into old age, it being recorded that after he was eighty-seven years old, he reaped in one season, sixty dozen wheat with his hand sickle.

George Fleck was twice married, first to Mollie Weeks and second to Catherine Ramey, all of his children being of the first marriage. Mollie Weeks, the great-grandmother of Dr. Crawford, was born in September, 1748, married George Fleck in 1773 and became the mother of the following children: George, born in 1774, died in 1815; Conrad, born in 1780, married Mary Moore, died in 1845; Margaret, born in 1782, married John Fleck, died in 1866; Jacob, born in 1783, married Nellie Mattay, died in 1862; Catherine, born in 1785, married Daniel F. Crissman, died in 1874; Elizabeth, married Abram Crissman and died at the age of eighty-two years; Henry, born in 1791, was the father of Rev. H. F. Fleck, a well known Lutheran minister, married first Catherine Ramey and second Mary Keller, died in 1859; David, born in 1793, died in 1870; Mollie, born in 1797, married Peter Burket, and died in 1817.

David Fleck, grandfather of Dr. Luther F. Crawford, grew to manhood amid pioneer surroundings and developed into a man of more or less prominence, serving in public offices and exerting a good influence in the community. His life was an agricultural one and that he made it profitable even under the great drawbacks of lack of machinery and of long distances from suitable markets, but demonstrates that he possessed excellent and decisive qualities. He was married first to Mary Ramey, who was born in 1799 and died in 1863. He was married second to Keziah Shannon. His children were: Gabriel; Catherine, who married George Lotz; Francis, who died in childhood; Mary, the mother of Dr. Crawford, who married Robert Crawford; Eliza, who married J. M. Carl; Jane, who married John Keasley; Martin Luther, who married Maggie Fox; and two who died young.

To Robert and Mary Crawford nine children were born, three of whom died in childhood. The following survived to maturity: David Wood, who was a farmer and died in Pleasant Valley, January 12, 1894; Elizabeth, who was the wife of Samuel H. Smith, died January 10, 1884; Olivia A., who still resides in Sinking Valley; Luther Fleck, who is a resident of Tyrone, Pa.; John R., who is engaged in farming in Sinking Valley; and Elmer, who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Tyrone. This family was carefully reared by parents who recognized their responsibilities and afforded every advantage that, in their loving judgment, was deemed beneficial.

Luther Fleck Crawford attended the public schools in Sinking Valley and later the State Normal School at Millersville. While pursuing his preliminary medical studies he also engaged in teaching school, nine terms of successful effort in this direction proving that the career of an educator might be an attractive no less than a beneficial one. In 1888 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the class of 1890. Immediately afterward he settled permanently at Tyrone, where his professional ability soon won him recognition and his personal qualities and high ideals made him welcome as a citizen. He is a valued member of the State Eclectic Society, and is also a member of the examining board of this organization.

In 1877 Dr. Crawford was married to Miss Harriet Bryan, who is a daughter of the late James Bryan, formerly of Birmingham, Huntingdon County, Pa., and three of their four children are living, namely: James Calvin, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Tyrone, married Miss Laura Beyer, of this city and they have four children: Mary Mabel, who married J. Howe Stevens, of Tyrone, has one son; and Virgil L., who is yet a student. Dr. Crawford and family are members of the English Lutheran church.

Dr. Crawford has been prominently identified with military affairs and for thirty-three years has been a member of the Sheridan Troop, N. G. P., and served five years as its captain, returning with this rank from the

Spanish-American War, having served under Gen. Miles in the Porto Rican campaign during this war. He is associated fraternally and socially with various organizations, his connections in the former relation being with the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World. From principle, Dr. Crawford is a Republican and he has been moderately active at times in local politics.

Dr. Crawford is a self-made man, his education having been acquired through his own efforts. Marrying young, he kept his family and educated himself at the same time—an achievement in which he can take a pardonable pride.

THADDEUS W. SMITH,* a leading citizen and president of the board of auditors of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., was born in this township, October 5, 1860, and is a son of Andrew and Emma (Wilderson) Smith, who are aged and highly respected residents.

Andrew Smith was born in Huston Township, Blair County, and is now in his eighty-sixth year. When he was thirteen years of age his parents moved into Taylor Township and he has resided here ever since, engaging in farming during his active years. He married Emma Wilderson, who was born in 1834, in Franklin County, Pa., and still is active in mind and body.

Thaddeus W. Smith was reared on a farm and has been more or less connected with farm life ever since. For twelve years he was employed in the railroad shops of the Pennsylvania system, at Altoona. He has always taken much interest in public matters, believing that the general welfare depends to a large degree on people being well informed as to the duties of citizenship and willing to assume responsibilities when called on to do so. He is a Republican in political sentiment and has been elected to numerous township offices, serving two terms as road supervisor and also as auditor. He is recognized as one of the township's most progressive and well meaning men.

On February 16, 1888, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Susan R. Snowberger, a daughter of John B. Snowberger, of Taylor Township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Lutheran church.

THOMAS M. MORROW, M. D.,* who has been a resident of Altoona for almost a quarter of a century and is numbered with the representative members of the medical profession in this city, was born at Martinsburg, Blair County, Pa., in 1867, and is a son of James C. Morrow, now deceased. The latter was engaged in the foundry business at Martinsburg for many years.

Thomas M. Morrow was educated in the common schools and Juniata Collegiate Institute, after which he prepared for and later entered the Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated in 1898. He chose Altoona as his field of professional work and has here built up a substantial practice and has won a place among the leading medical men of this city. He is a member of the Blair County and the State Medical Societies and also of the American Medical Association. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and the Foresters. In 1902 he was married to Miss Laura Green of Altoona.

R. J. HILLIS, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Altoona, Pa., for the last fifteen years, is a native of Philadelphia, this state. He received a good literary education, taking a normal course with the idea of becoming a teacher. He subsequently applied himself to the study of medicine, however, and was later graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md. Since his graduation he has enlarged his knowledge of his profession by taking several post-graduate courses. Dr. Hillis first embarked in the practice of medicine at Ridgeway, Elk County, Pa., and from there came to Altoona, where he has since built up an extensive and lucrative practice.

He is a member of the National, State and County Medical Associations.

When his future prospects were well assured, Dr. Hillis was united in marriage with Miss May Knox, a daughter of Alexander Knox, of Newry, this county. Their residence—a handsome brick house—is surrounded by tasteful, well-kept grounds, bordered by a magnificent hedge fence, and in the care of this ideal home the doctor finds agreeable recreation and pleasure.

HON. AUGUSTUS S. LANDIS, deceased, formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Blair County, Pa., literally died in harness, occupying that high judicial position at the time of decease, April 25, 1897. To the practice of law he had devoted many years of his life, yet so versatile were his talents and so well regulated his mind that he was also successfully identified with almost all the leading business enterprises of Hollidaysburg, which was his place of residence from the age of three years. He was born at Pennington, N. J., June 4, 1834, and was a son of Dr. Joseph A. and Maria L. (Holcombe) Landis.

The Landis family is of German extraction and its founder in America came at an early day to the Atlantic seaboard and established himself in New Jersey. This was the great-grandfather of the late Judge Landis. Henry Landis, the grandfather, moved to Montgomery County, Pa., in early manhood, where he married a Scotch Quakeress, who survived him twenty years, living to the unusual age of ninety-two years.

Joseph A. Landis, father of Judge Landis, was one of the original founders of the Blair County Medical Society, which he served as president. During the entire course of a long and useful life, Dr. Joseph A. Landis was prominently identified with medical organizations and movements and was frequently elected to positions of honor in different bodies. He was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1828 and began practice at Pennington, N. J. He afterward spent one year in Louisiana. In 1837 he came to Hollidaysburg, where he remained until 1868, in the meanwhile, in 1861, serving as a volunteer surgeon in the Mt. Pleasant Hospital, at Washington, D. C. Two years after the close of the Civil War, Dr. Landis removed to Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine for six years and then returned and took up his permanent residence at Hollidaysburg. He continued to practice medicine into advanced age, in his later years giving much of his time to charity. He also devoted some attention to business enterprises and served for several years as president of the Hollidaysburg Gas Company. Dr. Landis was married in October, 1831, to Miss Maria J. Holcomb, of Hunterdon County, N. J., and to them were born five children. Both Dr. Landis and wife lived into honored old age, his death occurring on November 20, 1886, at the age of eighty-two years, his wife having died in 1884, on her eighty-fourth birthday. They left more than a good name to their children and their memory for good and kindly deeds in life, are preserved in many households.

The educational advantages afforded the late Judge Landis in his youth were those calculated to stimulate his intellect and to excite emulation. From the most advanced schools of Hollidaysburg, in 1851 he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, and was there graduated a member of the class of 1853. Upon his return to Hollidaysburg he was appointed principal of the Hollidaysburg Academy, in which he had formerly been a pupil. In the meanwhile he had commenced the study of law, with Hon. Samuel Calvin, and in the spring of 1857, was admitted to the bar and immediately and enthusiastically entered upon the practice of his profession. For a time he was also editorially associated with the Hollidaysburg Standard. Judging by the talent then displayed it may be asserted that he would doubtless have made a name in journalism had he devoted himself entirely to

GEORGE G. PATTERSON

this profession. He very soon became interested in politics and in the spring of 1860 permitted his friends to put forward his name as a candidate for the office of treasurer and solicitor of Hollidaysburg, and his election and subsequent reelection followed for many succeeding years. He acceptably filled other local offices and was especially valued as a member of the school board.

In October, 1872, high honor was paid Judge Landis in recognition of his ability and learning in the law, when he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which sat in Philadelphia in 1873, and framed the present Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was a prominent member of this august body. The Twenty-first Senatorial District, which he represented, was composed of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton.

In 1884 Judge Landis was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, O., that nominated Gen. W. S. Hancock for the office of President of the United States. Judge Landis was prominently mentioned for appointment to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Clark. During his period of service on the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas in Blair County, he upheld the dignity of the office and performed its duties with signal ability.

To mention the various public measures and successful private business enterprises with which the late Judge Landis was honorably concerned, would be to name those which have best served to develop the city and to bring prosperity to all this section. He was one of the projectors of the enterprise which resulted in providing Hollidaysburg with some of its public utilities—notably its fine water system. Other important undertakings were: the Hollidaysburg Gas Company, the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron Works Company, and the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Plank Road Company.

Judge Landis is survived by his widow. She resides in her handsome residence at No. 511 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. He was married in November, 1865, to Miss Eleanor Porter, who is the youngest daughter of the late John Porter, who was an honored citizen of Huntingdon County, Pa., for many years. For thirty-two years they enjoyed congenial companionship.

Judge Landis united with the First Presbyterian Church of Hollidaysburg in 1864, and in 1868 he was chosen a ruling elder and his whole subsequent life was lived according to the religious precepts he then publicly accepted. His charities were many and his sympathies ready. In many ways his helpfulness was shown and he could always be relied on to give support to benevolent movements whether they were local or were of the kind that has demonstrated many times that Americans are brethren to every nation when calamity falls. It is in recalling men of this type that a country, state or city may be justly proud.

GEORGE G. PATTERSON, was born in Williamsburg, Pa., 1880. He is a son of Hon. George M. and Mary Roller Patterson, both of whom are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the subject of this sketch being a direct lineal descendant of the Deans, Rollers and Caldwells, who were among the most prominent of the early pioneer settlers of the upper Juniata Valley.

During Mr. Patterson's boyhood, his parents were engaged in farming in Woodbury Township where he attended the public schools for several terms. After teaching in the public schools of the township for a short time, he engaged in the lumber business and general insurance business, and later in the mercantile business in Williamsburg. While thus occupied he prepared himself for the legal profession, and in 1905 entered the law school of Yale University at New Haven, Conn., where he began the study of law. Upon completion of a three years' course of study at the law school and in the office of Marion D. Patter-

son, Esq., at Hollidaysburg, he was admitted to practice in all of the courts of the state, September 21, 1908. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of the law at Hollidaysburg, where he has met with very gratifying successes. In April, 1910, Mr. Patterson was unanimously elected treasurer of the Blair County Bar Association, to succeed President Judge Thomas J. Baldrige.

At the age of twenty-eight years, Mr. Patterson was unanimously elected president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Williamsburg, upon its organization. He has served in that capacity continuously since, having been twice re-elected. The institution has enjoyed unusual prosperity and success and is recognized as one of the best banks in the county. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL CALVIN BLACK, one of the substantial and representative citizens of Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., is proprietor of a tannery, which he operates in connection with farming. He was born August 14, 1845, on his present place, a son of William and Mary (Pottsgrove) Black.

William Black was born March 14, 1799, in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., and was a son of Christopher Black, who came to this county from Cumberland County, Pa., and here operated a tannery for some years. William Black was also a tanner and about 1844 came to Logan Township and located on the farm now owned by our subject. This farm, consisting of 40 acres, of which ten acres were timber, is located on the Greenwood road, and was bought by our subject's father from a Mr. Green. He erected a barn and stone house, and died here in the fall of 1867.

Samuel C. Black was reared on his present farm and educated in the local schools. He learned the tanners' trade under his father, and has always conducted a tannery in connection with general farming. His residence, which was built by his father in 1859, has been remodeled and equipped with modern conveniences, including running hot and cold water. Mr. Black is actively identified with the Republican party in politics, and has served for 23 years as a member of the school board, of which he is now president. He has been largely instrumental in obtaining fine schools for the township, and has otherwise been prominent in affairs pertaining to the welfare of Logan Township. He is president of the road supervisors of this township.

ELINAS M. BRUBAKER, who resides on a farm of 50 acres in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born December 10, 1875, in Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Samuel and Christena (Berkey) Brubaker, and a grandson of Ephriam Brubaker. Samuel Brubaker, father of our subject, served in the Civil War, and resides on a farm adjoining that of his son Elinas. He is politically a Republican and is a member of the Church of the Brethren. His marriage with Christena Berkey resulted in the following issue: Sarah, the wife of Isaac Wilt; James (deceased) and David, who were twins; Samuel; Alexander; Aaron; Silas; and Elinas M.

Elinas M. Brubaker was reared on the home farm, and obtained his educational training in the local schools. He was then an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for eight years, but since 1906 has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his present farm, and it is his intention to make that his future occupation.

February 20, 1900, Mr. Brubaker married Cora Sell, who is a daughter of Simon and Mary (Benton) Sell, prominent farmers of Blair County, and is the second eldest of the following children born to her parents: Martha, the wife of Charles Brubaker; Cora, wife of our subject; Thomas; Rachel, wife of Archie Claar; Pearl; Susan; and Matthew. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker: Elmer, Myra, Lloyd, Simon, Hiram, and

Bertha. Mr. Brubaker is politically an adherent of the Republican party, but has never cared to hold office. He is a member of the Church of the Brethren.

WILLIAM G. KUNSMAN,* a progressive farmer and much respected citizen of Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., has resided on his present farm of 76 acres since 1878, and was born May 11, 1859, on Brush Mountain, Blair County, Pa., a son of William and Penna (Neff) Kunsman.

William Kunsman, the father of our subject, was born in the Half Moon Valley, Pa., and was a son of William Kunsman, who was a native of Germany. He was for many years a resident of Allegheny Township, Blair County, Pa., and died here at the age of 66 years. He was politically a Republican and served nine years as constable of Allegheny Township. He was a member of the Lutheran church of Duncansville, Pa. Penna Neff Kunsman, mother of our subject, was also a native of Blair County, Pa., and the surviving children born of her union with William Kunsman, are as follows: Winfield S. resides in Frankstown Township; David resides at Tunnel Hill; Frank resides in Gallitzin, Pa.; Jonathan is a resident of Allegheny Township; Jane is the widow of the late John Ehrenfeld of Altoona, Pa.; Ann married Patrick Healy of Tunnel Hill, Pa.

William G. Kunsman spent his boyhood days in Allegheny Township, and after completing his education, which was obtained in the district schools, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He located on his present farm of 76 acres in 1878, and carries on general farming and gardening here. Mr. Kunsman was a member of the board of road supervisors of Juniata Township, and has served six years as a member of the school board. He is identified with the Republican party in politics, and served a number of years on the board of election of Juniata Township.

Mr. Kunsman was married February 22, 1878, to Jessie J. Hite, a daughter of the late George C. Hite of Juniata Township, and of their union have been born the following children: Albert J., a resident of Altoona, Pa.; Clara E., the wife of Samuel S. Wolfe of Tunnel Hill, Pa.; Charles L., who resides at Gallitzin, Pa.; Howard W., who lives at Tunnel Hill, Pa.; Myrtle M., who married M. Hines of Hollidaysburg, Pa.; and Elsie J.

HAMMOND KELLY HEGARTY, who is one of Antis Township's substantial and representative citizens, has been a lifelong resident of Blair County and for over twenty-three years has lived in Antis Township. He was born in Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., December 20, 1856, and is a son of Oliver and Caroline (Hutchison) Hegarty.

Oliver Hegarty was born in Half Moon Valley, Center County, Pa. His father was John Hegarty, who was born in Ireland and during his lifetime crossed the Atlantic Ocean three times. When he came to Blair County, Pa., he located in Logan Township and acquired large tracts of land which are now owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Oliver Hegarty, however, lived on that property until his death. He married Caroline Hutchison, who was a daughter of John Hutchison, and the following children were born to them: John H., who lives in Logan Township, on the Dry Gap road; Joseph K., who resides with his brother, Hammond K., in Antis Township; Hammond K.; Margaret J., who is the widow of J. K. Patterson, of Altoona; James Mortimer, who died in boyhood; Sarah Grace, who died in childhood; Oliver Wilson, who lives in Logan Township; Mary E., who is the wife of Harry Gamble, of Altoona; and an infant, the third born in the family, that died unnamed.

Hammond K. Hegarty was four years old when his parents moved into the newly erected brick house on the Logan Township farm, on which he was reared. His educa-

tion was obtained in the Hamilton school in Logan Township and later he attended the White school night sessions for about a year, at Altoona. He learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at it for five and one-half years. When the Pennsylvania Railroad bought the home place in Logan Township, the father of Mr. Hegarty purchased 174 acres of farm land in Antis Township and 172 acres of timber land, on the mountain, for his two sons, Hammond Kelly and Joseph K. Hegarty. The brothers have always lived together and at first, Hammond K. rented his brother's part of the property and finally purchased it. This well improved farm once belonged to Rev. A. E. Bell and later to Michael Gintner. Some years ago, Mr. Hegarty erected a commodious two-story house and has a very attractive place. His residence commands a fine view of Gospel Hollow, the name given to this valley because of the residence and religious activities of the late Rev. A. E. Bell, above referred to.

On March 11, 1880, Mr. Hegarty was married to Miss Alice May Slep, who was born at Harrisburg, Pa., a daughter of Harry and Mary (Daugherty) Slep, the former of whom was born in Germany. He has been a resident of the United States since he was twelve years old and at present is connected with the Mirror newspaper office at Altoona. Mr. and Mrs. Hegarty have children as follows: Caroline May, who married John Henshey, residing at Altoona, Pa., and they have two sons—Wilbur Kelley and John Kenneth; Mary Wilmena, who married John Geer and they live at Bellwood and have two children, Marian and Thomas; Oliver Wilson and Margaret Edna, twins, the former of whom married Elda Peterman and they live in Logan Township, and the latter of whom married John Crane and they live in Juniata Borough, and have one daughter, Alice Margaret; and Harry S. and Sarah Grace, twins, who reside with their parents. Mr. Hegarty and family are members of the Presbyterian church at Bellwood. He is identified with the Patrons of Husbandry and in his political views is an Independent Democrat.

FRANK G. PATTERSON,* who has been engaged in the practice of law at Altoona for the past twenty-three years, has been identified also with large business enterprises here and is numbered with the city's substantial and representative citizens. He was born at Newry, Blair County, Pa., July 26, 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Isabella (McConaghy) Patterson. Both parents of Mr. Patterson were born near Dublin, Ireland, the father in 1814 and the mother in 1820. In 1854 they came to America and shortly afterward Thomas Patterson acquired a farm in Blair County, Pa., which became a very valuable property.

Frank G. Patterson was reared on the above farm and attended the country schools, later the Newry village schools, and subsequently took a course in the State Normal School at Millersburg. For some years afterward he gave his attention to teaching school and in the meanwhile commenced the reading of law, and in October, 1886, he was admitted to the Blair County bar. He entered into partnership with Thomas H. Greevy, in April, 1888, under the firm name of Greevy & Patterson, a leading one at Altoona.

In 1889 Mr. Patterson displayed unusual business ability in his efforts in the organization of the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern Railroad Company and served as president and general manager of that road. In politics, like his brother, the late John K. Patterson, he is a Republican and is very loyal in his support of friends but is no aspirant for public honors for himself. His place of residence is the Brandt Hotel, while he maintains his offices on the corner of Twelfth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Altoona.

BLAIR CHERRY, a representative citizen of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., and an experienced and successful general farmer, has resided on his present farm for over a quarter of a century. He was born in Antis Township, about two miles north of Bellwood, September 5, 1856, and is a son of Jacob and Anna Elizabeth (Black) Cherry.

Jacob Cherry was born on what was known as the Emmett S. Cherry farm, on which his father, Nicholas Cherry located, this being the old Cherry homestead near Fostoria, O. Jacob Cherry was a blacksmith by trade but spent the larger part of his life as a farmer and died at the age of seventy-four years. He married Anna Elizabeth Black, whose family lived for many years on what is now the D. W. Irwin place. Her father was John Black, who engaged in teaming to Pittsburg in early days. Ten children were born to Jacob Cherry and wife as follows: Mary Jane (Meredith), who died in Antis Township; Matilda (Yingling), who died at Altoona; John E., who lives near Tipton; Alfred, who was killed during the Civil War; Joseph, who is a resident of Maryland; David, who resides near Fostoria; George, whose home is near Tipton; Elias, who has recently moved from North Dakota to Virginia; Blair, the subject of this sketch; and Annie, who is the wife of Samuel Burkett, of Huntingdon County, Pa.

Blair Cherry was reared in Antis Township and obtained his education in the district schools. Since reaching manhood he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Antis Township with the exception of one year spent in Iowa and another in Kentucky. His present farm, on which he has resided for twenty-six years, originally contained 130 acres and its first owner was Joseph Hopkins. The land passed from him to Alexander McFarland and was long known as the old McFarland place. Mr. Cherry was married October 17, 1883, to Miss Margaret Alice McFarland, who is a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Hetrick) McFarland. Mrs. Cherry was born on this farm, January 18, 1854, and has never lived in any other place and hence all the surroundings are familiar and dear to her. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cherry, namely: George Monroe, born December 30, 1884, who is in the U. S. mail service; Albert Mathers, who died when aged four weeks; Mary Jane, who died at the age of three years and four months; and Roy Wellington, born July 22, 1893, who is a well advanced student in the Antis Township High School. Mr. Cherry and family are members of the Presbyterian church at Bellwood. Mr. Cherry takes a good citizen's interest in public matters and township affairs but does not consider himself a politician, his main interests being in his own business. He votes with the Democratic party.

CALVIN A. BOYER,* sole proprietor of the Forge Mill, situated near Roaring Spring, Pa., dealing in spring wheat and pastry flour, feed, and grain of all kinds and making a specialty of custom grinding, conducts his business under the style of the Forge Milling Company. He was born in Bedford County, Pa., October 6, 1869, and is a son of David M., and Sarah (Croyle) Boyer. David M. Boyer is a well known and highly respected retired farmer of Bedford County.

Calvin A. Boyer grew to manhood on the home farm and obtained his education in the Bedford County schools. When he was twenty-one years of age he started out for himself, his first occupations being saw-milling and threshing and for eight years he was so engaged in Bedford and Blair Counties, after which he became a farmer near Roaring Spring. In March, 1908, he went into the milling business and has made the Forge Mill a very valuable property, equipping it with first class machinery and turning out only high grade products. He is numbered with the able business men of this section,

having additional interests to his mill industry.

Mr. Boyer married Miss Mary Bush, a daughter of the late John Bush, of Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa. They have an adopted son, Harry B. Boyer. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer are members of the Reformed church. He is a Democrat in politics and is serving in the office of constable of Taylor Township. While still residing in Bedford County he filled many township offices, having always been an active citizen. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., at Roaring Spring, of the Order of Moose at Altoona, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Roaring Spring.

LEVI BOLGER, senior member of the firm of Bolger, Grafius & Co., proprietors and operators of the Martinsburg Planing Mill, doing an extensive manufacturing business here, has spent his entire life at Martinsburg, where he was born September 27, 1834. His parents were David and Nancy (Skyles) Bolger.

David Bolger was born in Blair County, Pa., his father having been a pioneer in Bedford County. David Bolger died in 1857, but for many years he had been a well known contractor and builder and also was in the undertaking business at Martinsburg.

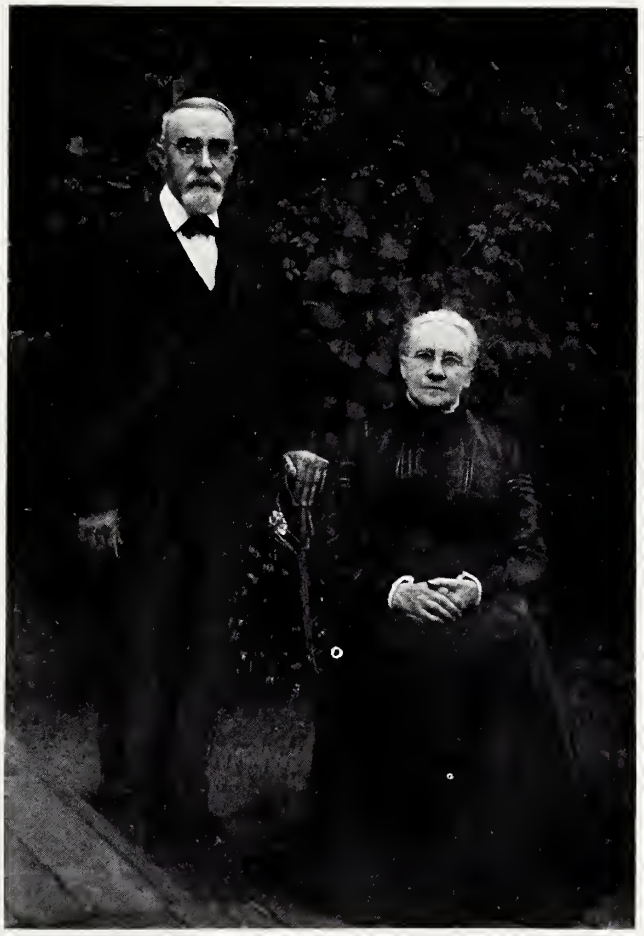
Levi Bolger attended the public schools at Martinsburg in early boyhood but he was not more than thirteen years of age when he began to learn the carpenter's trade and under his father's instruction learned cabinetmaking, and carpenter work, and later went into contracting for himself. Still later he became interested with other practical business men in the Martinsburg Planing Mill, a well eqiupped plant with up-to-date machinery, the output of which includes sash, doors, mouldings, balusters, stair rail, blinds, etc., lath, pickets and shingles. The company also deals in all kinds of rough lumber and building material. Prospects for a heavy future trade are excellent and the business is in a flourishing condition.

In November, 1855, Mr. Bolger was married to Miss Mary E. May, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., a daughter of John and Magdalena May, and six children were born to them, namely: Anna M., who lives at Martinsburg; Nancy J., who is the wife of George W. Geist, of the firm of Bolger, Grafius & Co.; Ida C., who is the wife of William H. Oelig, of Williamsburg, Pa.; William M., who is a well established dentist at Martinsburg; Ella, who is the wife of W. Boyd Morrow, a coal merchant at Chippensburg; and J. Colvin, who is a Lutheran minister at Martinsburg.

In politics Mr. Bolger is a Republican and he has been an active citizen, serving on the borough council and also on the school board. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, belonging to the minor branch and to the Encampment, being a charter member of the latter at Martinsburg, and is also a charter member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is a member of the Reformed church, in which he has served officially at times. He is numbered with Martinsburg's most reliable men and representative citizens.

SILAS A. McGOUGH, proprietor of the Hotel Belmar, which is situated on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Altoona, is a well known and highly respected citizen and an experienced hotel man. He was born July 25, 1836, at Loretta, Cambria County, Pa., a son of James and Margaret McGough. His grandfather on the paternal side was Arthur McGough.

The subject of this sketch was one of a large family, namely: Ellen, George, Susan, Charles, Anna, James, Silas A., Andrew, Demetrius, and Margaret. He was reared and educated in Cambria County and during a large portion of his life has been engaged in the hotel business. For the past 31 years he has been a resident of Altoona, and for one year conducted the City Hotel, and for three years the Windsor Hotel, while for the past five years he has been proprietor of the Hotel Belmar. While this is not the largest hotel in the city it is one of the most



MR. AND MRS. LEVI BOLGER

comfortable and most favorably located, and the quality of the service furnished is such as to give satisfaction to the guests and build up the patronage of the hotel, which is very favorably known to the traveling public.

Mr. McGough was married in 1865 to Miss Rufina Harbor, who died in 1866, leaving one child, Harriet. His second marriage took place in 1868, to Miss Mary R. Wharton, and of this union there have been the following children: Edwin, Georgia, Henry O., Arthur, Margaret, Frances, Zoe, Elmer, Ralph, Jessie, Cyril, Frederick and Donald, all of whom have been given good educational advantages.

In politics Mr. McGough is a Republican and for four years and a half he served in the office of chief of police of Altoona, his administration resulting in some important reforms, and during which law and order were thoroughly enforced. Mr. McGough and his family are members of the Catholic church.

ADIE FRANKLIN IRVIN, deceased, for many years was one of the substantial and representative men of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., of which he was a native, and he was also an honored veteran of the great Civil War. He was born on the homestead farm, October 3, 1839, and died on the same land, February 18, 1909. His parents were George and Margaret (Tippery) Irvin, and his uncle was Daniel Irwin (this branch of the family spelling the name differently), who was the father of Abram R. Irwin, who is a leading resident of Bellwood, Pa. The father of Mr. Irvin was born in Blair County and his mother in Huntingdon County, Pa.

Adie Franklin Irvin was reared on his father's farm, attended the district schools and assisted in the tilling of the land until the opening of the Civil War. His interest and patriotism were aroused and on August 2, 1861, he became a member of Co. F, 76th Pa. Vol. Inf., in which he served faithfully for three years, three months and one day, and was honorably discharged on October 28, 1864. In May of that year he had been promoted to the rank of corporal. During his long period in the army he was more or less constantly exposed to hardship and danger and he participated in the following battles: Pocotaligo, Fort Wagner, Chesterfield Heights, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom and Chapin's Farm. On one occasion he did not escape from the bullets of the enemy, receiving a shot through the foot, an injury that made it necessary for him to spend some time in a hospital and which caused a slight but permanent lameness. He returned then to the home farm, which, in the course of time came into his possession, and during the remainder of his life devoted himself to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He was a man of sterling character, for many years a deacon in the Logan Valley Baptist Church and a liberal supporter of its religious movements. In politics he was a Republican. For a number of years he was a valued member of Sanford F. Beyer Post, No. 426, G. A. R., at Bellwood.

On July 4, 1865, Mr. Irvin was married to Miss Annie Boyles, who was born in Antis Township, Blair County, on Sandy Run, December 2, 1842. She is a daughter of Andrew and Emily (Hanna) Boyles, the former of whom was a son of Henry Boyles, a very early settler in Blair County. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyles were as follows: Mrs. Irvin; Lucinda, who is the widow of David Bartlebaugh; J. Cameron, who is a resident of Bellwood; Alice, who is the wife of John W. Slotehower, of Altoona; Minerva, who lives in the old Boyles homestead at Altoona; Blair, who resides at No. 602 Sixth Street, Altoona; Eliza, who is the wife of David A. Sunderland, of Altoona; Margaret, who is the wife of John L. Gonder, of Altoona; Robert, deceased, who was formerly a resident of Altoona; and Martin Boyles, who resides at No. 604 Sixth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Irvin ten children were born, as follows: Daniel Judson, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Ellen, who resides at Bellwood; Mary, who is deceased (was the wife of William Wertz, of Bellwood and is survived by three children—Irvin, Herman and Elizabeth); Edward, a resident of Sante Fe, N. M., who married Elizabeth Closson, and they have one son, Thomas Franklin; Elizabeth, who is the wife of James V. Smelker, of Bellwood, and they have a daughter, Anna Elizabeth; Minnie, who died at the age of two months; William John, who is the home farmer for his mother, having 168 acres under his management; Alice S., and Annie, both of whom reside with their mother; and Margaret, who died at birth. Mrs. Irvin and children are members of the Logan Valley Baptist Church. The family is one of the oldest in the county and it is possible that the grandfather was born here, although the old records that might prove it have been lost. The late Adie Franklin Irvin was a worthy member of this family, honorable, reliable and trustworthy both in times of war and those of peace, acquitting himself in every position in which the circumstances of his life placed him, with the utmost credit.

COL. J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,* a prominent and successful business man of Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he is extensively interested in the production of oil, is a scion of an old and representative family of Blair County, Pa. Colonel Shoenfelt, as he is familiarly known to his many friends, is a summer resident of Blair County, occupying his estate, which is situated near Roaring Spring. He was born at East Sharpsburg, Blair County, Pa., February 14, 1859, and is a son of George M. and Christiana (Burkett) Shoenfelt.

George M. Shoenfelt was born in Taylor Township, Blair County, in 1822, and has always resided there. His father was Jacob Shoenfelt and his grandfather was William Shoenfelt, the latter of whom came as a pioneer to Taylor Township, from Hagerstown, Md. Jacob Shoenfelt, grandfather of Col. Shoenfelt, is remembered as one of the finest specimens of physical manhood ever produced in Blair County. He was noted for his size, his strength and his power of endurance as well as for his sterling qualities of mind and character. His business was farming but in early days he did a large amount of teaming also and transported merchandise from Baltimore to this section and also pig iron from Maria Forge to Pittsburg.

George M. Shoenfelt, father of Col. Shoenfelt is now in his eighty-eighth year and still remains hale and hearty. In early manhood he taught school and later made farming his main interest. He has served many years on the township school board and is now its president and in spite of his age takes much interest in its deliberations and his sound advice is followed by his fellow members. He married Christiana Burkett and the names of his surviving sons are as follows: Horace G., of East Sharpsburg; Ethan Allen, of Roaring Spring; J. Blair, of Oklahoma; George, also of Oklahoma; Adam, of Taylor Township, Blair County; Daniel, of Geneva, N. Y.; and Edward, of Taylor Township.

J. Blair Shoenfelt was reared on the home farm in Taylor Township and was afforded excellent educational advantages, these including attendance at the Brethren's Normal School at Huntingdon, Pa., and three years as a student at the University of Indiana, where he was graduated in 1880. He had studied law and was admitted to the bar of Indiana, in March of that year, and shortly afterward went to South Dakota, finding what promised to be a good opening in a professional way, at Estelline, in Hamlin County. In November, 1880, he was elected the first county judge of Hamlin County and served on the bench for several years. After South Dakota became a state, he was elected the first circuit judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of South Dakota and served in that

position for two years. He continued in the practice of law at Estelline until 1890, when he removed to Douglass, Wyoming, where he also became prominent in his profession and a leader in public affairs. He was elected prosecuting attorney and served through several terms, giving Converse County an honest and progressive administration. While a resident of Wyoming, he was honored by the late President McKinley who appointed him Indian agent, the appointment coming to Col. Shoenfelt without any solicitation on his part.

Col. Shoenfelt entered upon the duties of agent for the five civilized Indian tribes of Indian Territory, on June 30, 1899, and served with efficiency until June 30, 1905, when he resigned. When he took charge of the office, two clerks only were employed and as an indication of the activity and business enterprise of the new agent, it may be mentioned that when he retired the departments he had organized required eighty stenographers and about 150 bookkeepers, clerks and other minor officials. The business transacted was vast in extent and volume and never had the Indian affairs of that section been in such complete order. For a number of years he has been prominently identified with the oil industry in Oklahoma and also in valuable mines in Mexico. His business interests are varied and important particularly along these lines. He is a director and a member of the advisory board of the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Company, which has its headquarters at Muskogee, Okla., and he is a director of the Altar Placer Gold Mining Company, which has headquarters at Hermisillo, Mex., of which he is also president.

For a number of years Col. Shoenfelt has been interested more or less in military matters. He was colonel of the first regiment of the Wyoming National Guards which was recruited for the Spanish-American War and by order of the adjutant-general went to Cheyenne, Wyo., where it went into camp and was drilled in preparation for active service and was ordered to the front just before the termination of the war. He continued to serve as colonel of this regiment as long as he remained a resident of Wyoming and is affectionately remembered by his old comrades.

Colonel Shoenfelt was married in May, 1883, to Miss Anna E. Isenberg, who was born at Alexander, Pa., and is a daughter of J. Miller Isenberg, of Johnstown, Pa. Col. and Mrs. Shoenfelt have three children: Pearl, who is the wife of Dr. C. A. Thompson, of Muskogee; Cecil E., who is general superintendent of the Blair Oil Refining Company located at Muskogee, a very successful young business man; and Doris E., who resides with her parents. During the winter months the family resides at Muskogee, taking a prominent part in the pleasant social life of the place, but when summer comes, the old farm in Taylor Township offers a welcome and attractions that only one's native place can give. During February, March and April of 1910, Col. Shoenfelt and family enjoyed an extended West Indian cruise and visited the Isle of Pines and other points of interest.

In political adherence, Col. Shoenfelt is a Republican but in late years has declined all political honors, his extensive business interests absorbing his time and attention to a large degree. He is prominently identified with Masonry and belongs to the minor branches as well as the Commandery at Muskogee and also is connected with the Elks at this point.

Col. Shoenfelt has had an interesting career and has done his full share in bringing about the development of sections of the Union which, in his youth, were considered entirely uncivilized. He went into the far West with the training of a collegian, the courage of a brave man and the enterprise which overcomes difficulties. Called upon to assume judicial duties before he had enjoyed any measure of legal experience, he made no mistakes and when he retired from one official position it was but to assume the

duties of a still more important one. In South Dakota, Wyoming and Muskogee, Okla., he is looked upon as a foremost citizen but it is when he returns to Blair County that he realizes the pride and affection with which his fellow citizens claim him as one of their own.

DR. EMORY H. MORROW, one of Altoona's skilled physicians and highly esteemed citizens, has been identified with the medical profession of this borough for the past 21 years. He was born in 1858 in Clearfield, Pa., and was there reared and obtained his education in the local and a private school. He subsequently entered what is now the Cleveland Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of 1883, and on May 10, 1883, located at Tyrone, Pa., where he began his career as a physician and surgeon. In December, 1888, he came to Altoona, Pa., where he has since been continuously and successfully engaged in following his profession. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Central Homeopathic and the State Homeopathic Societies, and is a member of the staff of surgery and gynecology of the new hospital of Altoona. Dr. Morrow is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F., the Forresters and Heptasophs, the University Club, and some insurance organizations.

In 1891 Dr. Morrow was married to Laura M. Smith of Tyrone, and they have one daughter, Ada Lee Morrow. Dr. Morrow is a member of the First M. E. Church, of which he has served as a member of the board of trustees. He holds two chairs on the Mercy Hospital Staff, Surgery and Gynecology.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KYPER, who passed out of this life on November 22, 1901, was for many years identified with the business interest of Bellwood, Pa., and built what is known as the Central Hotel, but was during his earlier life actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa. He was born March 1, 1846, in McConnellstown, Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of John and Susanne (Nail) Kyper, both of whom were also natives of Huntingdon County, Pa., and a grandson of Daniel Kyper, who was one of the pioneers of Huntingdon County. Daniel Kyper was a stone mason by trade and built the old jail and nearly all of the old stone buildings now seen in Huntingdon.

George W. Kyper was reared in Huntingdon County, but his education was obtained mainly at Petersburg. He was a farmer by occupation and in 1865 with his parents moved to Sinking Valley, Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa. There he farmed on the place on which his father located until 1875, when he moved to Antis Township, where he carried on farming on the B. F. Bell farm until 1883. He was eminently successful as a farmer, and in 1883 came to Bellwood, the site of which was at that time principally timberland, and was one of the first builders to locate on Main Street. He erected the Central Hotel, and with the paper wood taken from the lot on which it was built paid for the glass that went into the building. Here he successfully conducted a hotel until the spring of 1891 without a license. He then built a fine brick house in which he resided three years and during the time of the panic sold the hotel, which was afterwards rebought by his oldest son, and is now owned by Mrs. Kyper. He subsequently built a house on the lot adjoining his brick residence, and lived there until the hotel again came into the possession of the family, then lived in the hotel which he had built, until the time of his death from Brights disease, on November 22, 1901. While proprietor of the hotel, he was in the livery business continuously from 1883 until his death, and also sold farm implements and fertilizers.

Mr. Kyper was married December 28, 1871, to Abigail Susan Ramey, who was born in Sinking Valley, Tyrone Township,

Blair County, Pa., June 25, 1845, a daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Fleck) Ramey. Her father was born in Berks County, Pa., a son of Francis and Catherine (Ginter) Ramey, the former being a native of France, and the latter of Germany. Francis Ramey and his wife came to America and located in Berks County, Pa., where he followed bridge building. He met an accidental death by falling off a bridge and his widow moved with the family to Tyrone Forge, Blair County, Pa., where she subsequently married George Fleck. Daniel Ramey was a small child when his mother removed to Tyrone Forge, and he there learned the shoemaking trade, which he subsequently followed in Sinking Valley until the time of his death at the age of 77 years. He married Rachel Fleck, who bore him three sons and one daughter, namely: John F., deceased, who was a resident of Colorado; Gabriel Henry, deceased, who resided in Virginia; Sanford D., who is a resident of Trenton, N. J.; and Abigail S. (Mrs. Kyper).

Mr. and Mrs. Kyper became the parents of the following children: Leslie Ramey, of Bellwood; Martha Mary, who died aged two years and eight months; Nora Catherine, who died aged eight years and four months; Abbie Maud, born February 15, 1879, who is the wife of W. T. Stevens, a resident of Bellwood and an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad (they have three daughters, Susan Evaline, Naomi Genevieve, and Georgia Kyper Stevens); John Daniel, born December 5, 1884, in Bellwood, Pa., who is a rural route deliverer (he married Harriet Ellen Martz and they have one daughter, Marian Moyer Kyper); and Don Cameron, born January 19, 1888, who is a well known physician of Tyrone.

Leslie R. Kyper was born December 17, 1872, in Sinking Valley, and being the eldest of the family grew into his father's business, having had charge of the livery business, which he continues to conduct. In 1900 he established a meat market in his father's hotel building, but later removed to his present quarters on Main and Cambria Streets, and is one of the prosperous and enterprising business men of Bellwood. The family owns the building his store is in, the drug store adjoining, the hotel building, and the residence the daughter of our subject resides in. Mrs. Kyper, spends her winters in Florida. She is a member of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Kyper was also a member.

JACOB CARN, justice of the peace in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., and for many years identified with public affairs in this section, has been a resident of Claysburg, Pa., since 1871. He was born December 26, 1853, in Imler Valley, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of William and Susan (Pressel) Carn and a grandson of George Carn and Isaac Pressel, early settlers in Bedford County, who left many descendants.

Jacob Carn was reared in his father's house with brothers and sisters and attended the local schools until he was about eighteen years of age. He then came to Claysburg to learn the furniture and undertaking business with S. E. Hoenstine, with whom he served an apprenticeship of three years. For some years afterward, Mr. Carn worked as a journeyman, but in 1896 he embarked in business for himself and still continues in the furniture and undertaking line. He commands the respect and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens to an unusual degree and has probably been more frequently elected to responsible township offices than any other resident. For several years he served as constable of Greenfield Township, for ten years served as township clerk, for some years as road tax collector, for more years as treasurer and in 1890 was elected justice of the peace, in which office he has served ably and continuously ever since with the exception of one year.

Mr. Carn was married to Miss Matilda Shock, a daughter of Capt. Daniel Shock, one of Claysburg's most respected and venerable citizens, he having reached his eighty-seventh year. To Mr. and Mrs. Carn eight children were born, namely: Mattie R., who is the popular postmistress at Claysburg; William F., who lives at Martinsburg; Charles O., who is in business at Roaring Spring; D. Ray, who is in the mail service and lives at Juniata, Pa.; John L., Margaret V. and Frederick L., all of whom live at Claysburg; and Stanton, who is deceased. Jacob Carn is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and for a quarter of a century has been secretary of the Claysburg Lodge.

DAVID W. IRWIN, a representative citizen and prosperous agriculturist of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., who resides on his valuable farm of sixty-eight acres, was born on this place, December 16, 1862, and is a son of Walter Scott and Ann (Hamilton) Irwin.

Walter Scott Irwin was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1820, and came to America in 1845, making the voyage in one of the old-time sailing vessels that required fourteen weeks to cover the distance that is now covered in one week or less. He located at Hollidaysburg, Pa., where he worked as a cooper, having learned the trade under his father. He invested his money in town property and at one time owned a whole square situated back of the court house there. In 1859 he purchased the old Russ farm, in Antis Township, on which he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1895. His burial was in the Asbury Cemetery. He was an excellent business man and was well known all through this section. He married Ann Hamilton, then in her twenty-seventh year, who was living in the home of her cousin, Jonathan Hamilton, near Altoona. Mrs. Irwin was born in County Down, Ireland. She not only possessed many of the personal attractions which have made Irish women admired in every land, but was also unusually gifted in intellect. Although she never enjoyed any superior educational advantages, she made such good use of those she had that when little more than a girl she was accepted as a teacher in her own country and after coming to America, with her sister, Mrs. Sarah Lowther, she continued to teach for a time in Logan Township. Her children value very highly a prize that she won in Ireland by being able to spell every word in the old Webster Dictionary, a feat that many a college graduate of the present day might not succeed in. She survived until August, 1890, and was buried by the side of her husband. Eight children were born to them, namely: Jennie, who resides on the homestead; Maggie, deceased, who was the wife of Alexander Cornmesser; William H., a very prominent citizen of Blair County, who served two terms in the state legislature and three terms as county register and recorder and resides at Altoona; Joseph, who is also a resident of Altoona; James and John C., both of whom are deceased; David W.; and Annie R., who is a popular teacher in the Altoona schools.

David W. Irwin was reared in Antis Township and attended what was then called the Crider, but now is known as the McKnight school and his first teacher was Ira Fleck. He has followed farming and stock raising on the old home farm ever since. He was married in 1892, to Miss Emma Cox, who was born on an adjoining farm and is a daughter of Asbury and Alice Cox, and they have four children: Alice M., Ruth H., Clara N. and William M. Mr. Irwin and family attend the Presbyterian church at Juniata. He votes the Republican ticket and takes a good citizen's interest in public matters. He has never desired office, but when elected to the same has performed every duty with the greatest efficiency. He served six years as township

supervisor and three years as school director.

A. M. JACOBS, a representative business man of Altoona, Pa., where he is engaged in the fire insurance, real estate, mortgage and loan line, has been a resident of this city for eight years and has become thoroughly identified with its leading interests. He was born at East Berlin, Adams County, Pa., in 1880.

Mr. Jacobs was educated in the schools of East Berlin and at the Millersville State Normal School, where he was a student for three years. After completing his school course he became Principal of the Juniata schools, which position he held for five years, and then became manager for the new business department of the Altoona Gas Company, a position he acceptably filled for eighteen months. In December, 1908, he bought out the old T. J. Trout Insurance Agency, a business formerly conducted by B. F. McCartney. Mr. Jacobs has proved his enterprise by his progressive methods and within the past two years has secured the agency of twelve of the leading insurance companies of the country, dealing in fire and life risks. His dealings in real estate have been exceedingly important. During 1909 he erected fourteen new houses and during the first five months of the current year started the building of seventeen more dwellings.

Mr. Jacobs was married in December, 1905, to Miss Mae Grogg, of East Berlin, Adams County. He is a member of the Lutheran church and an elder in the same and is serving as assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is identified with the Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Elks and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN B. ROBESON,* an enterprising citizen of Williamsburg, Pa., is engaged in operating a fine farm of 107 acres in Catherine Township, Blair County, and with the exception of two years spent in railroading, has been a life-long resident of this county. He was born January 21, 1855, in Altoona, Pa., and is a son of D. M. and Mary Ann (Colyer) Robeson, who were well known agriculturists of this county. The father was born on a farm, where the borough of Altoona is located, a son of William Robeson. His union with Mary Ann Colyer, who was a daughter of John Colyer, resulted in the following issue: John B., subject of this record; Sarah, who married George Fonner; Howard S.; and Amanda, who is the wife of David Morningstar. The family held membership with the Lutheran church.

John B. Robeson attended the common schools of Catherine Township and with the exception of two years, when he worked on the railroad, has always lived on his present farm, which he bought from his father in 1899. Here he carries on farming in a general way, and raises stock sufficient for his own use, but makes his home in Williamsburg.

In 1876 Mr. Robeson married Maggie E. Forest, a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Soulsby) Forest, the former a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and the latter of England. She was one of the following children born to her parents: John; Samuel; Albert; Jennie, who married Jacob Goodwin; and Ellen, who is the wife of Elmer McGill. Mr. and Mrs. Robeson are parents of the following children: Anna Bell, is the wife of Alfred Hicks; Gertrude, married Homer Patterson; Bessie, married Warren McDowell; Charles; Sylvester; Lawrence; Rhoda; Edna; Beulah; and Maxwell. The religious connection of the family is with the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Robeson takes an active interest in the Republican party.

WILLIAM RILEY BUSH, general farmer and a well known citizen of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., where he owns sixty-two acres of well improved land, was born in Love's Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., September 13, 1862, and is a son of William Luther and Mary (Glasgow) Bush.

William Luther Bush was born in Berks County, Pa., and came from there to Blair County. With the exception of several years spent in Huntingdon County and two years in Clearfield County, the greater part of his subsequent life was spent in Blair County. When the Pennsylvania Railroad was being erected, he operated a steam saw-mill for the company, at Fostoria, but maintained his home in Antis Township, where later he became a prosperous farmer. His death occurred in 1900 and his burial was in the Logan Valley Cemetery. He married Mary Glasgow, who was a daughter of Taylor Glasgow and was born and reared in Blair County. She met an accidental death, in 1897, being run down by a railroad train. Her burial also was in the Logan Valley Cemetery. They were highly respected residents of Antis Township. They had three children, namely: William Riley; Charles Lawson, who lives at Bellwood, Pa.; and Alice May, who is the wife of Frank Wesley, of Bellwood.

William Riley Bush was reared in Blair and Antis Townships, having accompanied his parents to Blair County in 1866. His education was secured in the public schools. Farming has been his business, one that he has carried on with care, industry and good judgment, the same having resulted in a large degree of prosperity.

Mr. Bush was married May 24, 1898, to Miss Ida Cherry, who was born and reared in Antis Township. Her parents were Samuel and Jennie (Irwin) Cherry, the former of whom now resides in Colorado. Mrs. Cherry died in April, 1885, and her burial was in the Logan Valley Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Bush's children are as follows: Robert Wilson, Charles Francis, William Leroy, Helen Dorothy (deceased), Mabel Loretta and Harold Wesley. Mr. Bush is one of his township's most active and interested citizens. In his political views he is a Republican and is serving in the office of township supervisor, being secretary of the board. He is a member of the fraternal organization designated as the K. O. T. M.

HARRY A. SPARR,* superintendent of the quarry operated by the American Steel and Wire Company at Wert Station, and a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Williamsburg, Pa., has been a resident of this borough for many years. He was born October 16, 1868, in Blair County, Pa., and is the only child born to Albert D. and Sarah (Gibboney) Sparr, who are now residents of Williamsburg. His father was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is politically a Republican. His religious connection is with the Lutheran church.

Harry A. Sparr was reared in his native county and after a common school education began clerking in a general store at Coldforge, where he remained five years. He also spent nine years as a clerk in a general store at Williamsburg, and since 1900 has been superintendent of the American Steel and Wire Company's quarry, which is located at Wert Station, and gives employment to 150 men. Mr. Sparr is also one of the directors of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Williamsburg. He is fraternally a member of the Juniata Lodge of Masons at Hollidaysburg, the Knight Templars and the Shrine at Altoona, and the Heptasophs of Williamsburg. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and is religiously a member of the Lutheran church.

In 1898 Mr. Sparr was joined in marriage with Grace A. Louden, who is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Jane Louden, who were well known agriculturists of Woodbury Township. Mr. and Mrs. Louden were parents of the following children: Marion; James; Lucinda, wife of J. H. Likens, who is moral instructor at the Huntingdon Reformatory; Ella (Mrs. Eicholtz); Margaret, who is the wife of David Spealman; Sadie, who married George Spealman; Idela, an instructor in the

schools at Huntingdon, Pa. and Grace A., who is the wife of the subject of this sketch.

DR. THOMAS L. WILSON, who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Bellwood, Pa., since March, 1893, was born August 22, 1862, at Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of Christopher and Mary Martha (Wheeling) Wilson.

Christopher Wilson was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of Thomas Wilson, who was of Scotch descent, and who was one of the pioneers and for many years a resident of Huntingdon County. Christopher Wilson always engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in December, 1907. He is still survived by his widow, who in maiden life was Mary Martha Wheeling, a native of Center County, and now a resident of Warrior's Mark, Pa. Three sons and two daughters were born to Christopher Wilson and wife: Dr. Thomas L.; Dr. John E., of Butler, Ky.; Elizabeth D., who is the wife of W. R. Wolf of Altoona, Pa.; Ella R., who married J. E. Rumbarger of Warrior's Mark; and Dr. Harry C., also a resident of Warrior's Mark.

Dr. Thomas L. Wilson was reared and obtained his early educational training at Warrior's Mark, and after taking a course at the Millersville State Normal, taught school five terms in Huntingdon County. He then took a course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, graduating with the class of 1891, and immediately afterward embarked in the practice of medicine at Warrior's Mark, where he continued two years. In March, 1893, he came to Bellwood, and has been in active practice here since that time, and is held in high esteem as an able and skillful physician. Dr. Wilson is fraternally a Mason, holding membership with the Tyrone Lodge No. 494, the Chapter No. 189, the Commandery No. 10, and the Jaffa Temple and the Mystic Shrine of Altoona. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen, F. O. E., and Maccabees of Bellwood. He is politically a Democrat and was elected a member of the council on that ticket, and also served as county committeeman during his residence in Huntingdon County. He is a member of the Business Mens' Association of Bellwood, and of the American, State and County Medical Societies.

On April 6, 1893, Dr. Wilson was joined in marriage with Regina Henderson of Huntingdon County, the youngest daughter of R. L. and Susanna (Beck) Henderson. They have one daughter, Helen J. Wilson, now aged fourteen years.

EMANUEL DIEHL, a prosperous farmer and respected citizen of Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., has resided on his present farm of 60 acres since the spring of 1862, and was born January 13, 1838, in Bedford County, Pa., a son of Philip and Julia A. (Ritchey) Diehl. Philip Diehl was born June 18, 1802, in Bedford County, Pa., and died there July 22, 1873. He was a son of John Diehl and a grandson of Samuel Diehl, both of whom were also residents of Bedford County. The mother of our subject was also a native of Pennsylvania.

Emanuel Diehl grew to maturity in his native county and there attended the public schools. He has always followed general farming and in 1862 came to Blair County and located on his present farm of 60 acres in Juniata Township, where he has lived continuously since that time. Mr. Diehl is a man of enterprise and public spirit and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He is politically a Republican and has served a number of years as a director of the school board, of which body he was also secretary three years, and also served a number of years as auditor of Juniata Township. He is fraternally a member of the Poplar Run Grange and the Patrons of Husbandry.

In 1863 Mr. Diehl married Fannie Corl,

a native of Blair County and a sister of Ambrose Corl of this county, and of their union were born the following children: Emma E., married Joseph M. Hazlett of Indiana County, Pa.; A. Ross, a resident of Allegan County, Michigan; Levi H., resides in Alabama; James C., who now owns the home farm in Juniata Township; Lena, married George E. Wilt of Duncansville, Pa.; and one other now deceased. Mrs. Diehl passed out of this life April 1, 1905. She was a member of the Reformed church, as are all the other members of the family.

W. B. DYSART, proprietor of an extensive hardware, tinning and plumbing establishment at Bellwood, Pa., has resided here for the past 21 years and is one of the representative business men of the borough. He was born October 2, 1854, at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County, Pa., and is a son of John and Susan (McKinstry) Dysart, both now deceased. The father died when W. B. Dysart was 18 months old, and the mother later came to Bellwood.

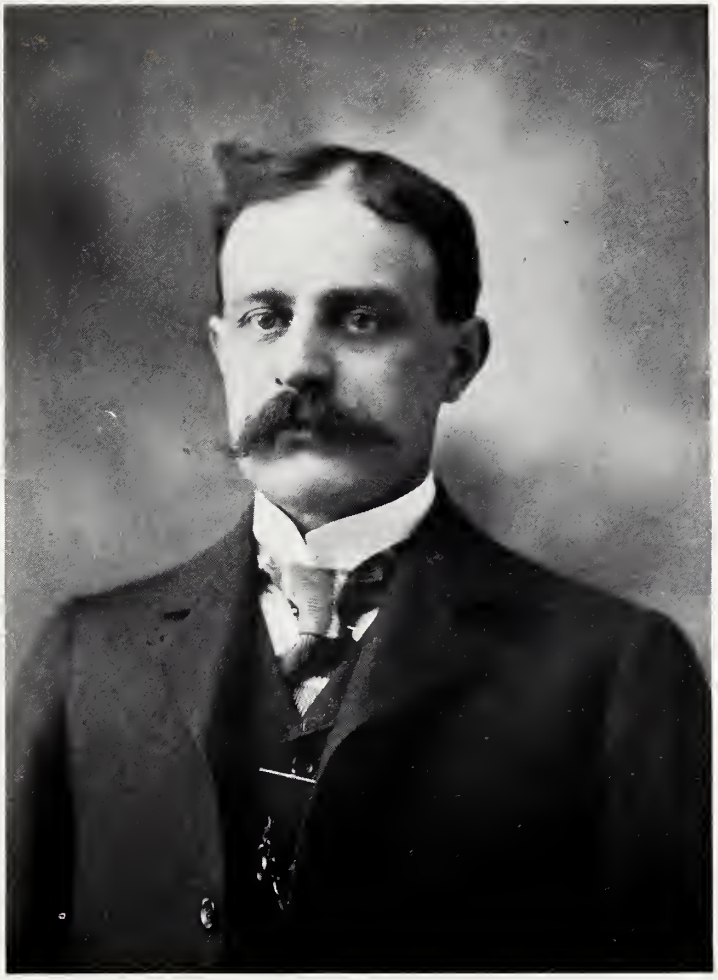
W. B. Dysart was reared at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County, Pa., and attended the local schools there. He clerked for some twelve years in a general store in his home town and after coming to Bellwood, established himself in the hardware business in a small way. He has added to his store from time to time and now carries a full line of hardware, besides doing a general tinning and plumbing business. Mr. Dysart is politically a Democrat and has served on the town council and on the school board a number of years. He is fraternally a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Dysart was married in 1876 to Clara Linn, who was born in Perry County, Pa., but reared in Mifflin County. They have had the following children: Charles, who died in youth; William A., a resident of Bellwood, who married Fay Carse and they have two children—Helen, and an unnamed daughter; Russell B., who lives at Sunbury, Pa.; John, who died aged fourteen years; Ralph, who lives in Bellwood; and Charles, who died young. The family holds membership in the M. E. church.

CHARLES S. DOWNS,* who has been the efficient electrician of the borough of Altoona, Pa., since 1899, comes of one of the old established and prominent families of Blair County. He was born in 1878 in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Wesley Downs and a grandson of Daniel Downs, a farmer by occupation, who settled in this county in about 1825. The father of our subject was a blacksmith by trade, and was born in 1850 in Blair County, and died there in 1904.

Charles S. Downs was reared and educated in Altoona and early in life began learning the electrical business with the Pennsylvania Railroad, in whose employ he spent two years. He then was employed by the city one year, after which he worked six months for the Gamewell Company, and since 1899 has been electrician of the borough of Altoona. He is a member of the Association of Municipal Electricians and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and is also affiliated with the Eagles. His religious connection is with the Trinity Reformed Church. September 1, 1903, Mr. Downs was joined in marriage with Mary E. Housley, of Altoona, Pa., and of their union has been born one son, Charles Housley Downs.

W. FRANK BECK, M. D., who has attained wide prominence in the practice of medicine, is located at Altoona, Pa., and makes a specialty of diseases of the eye, being also eminently successful as a general practitioner and surgeon. He was born in Center County, Pa., in 1866, attended the Grove City College, and after reading medicine two years with Dr. J. M. Smith of Tyrone, Pa., entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and there received, in 1890, a diploma for the



W. FRANK BECK, M. D.

practice of medicine and surgery. He then spent two years in the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Smith, of Tyrone, Pa., then opened an office for himself at that place, and in 1901 moved to Altoona, locating at No. 1214 Eighth Avenue. His offices are at present located at 1107 Twelfth Avenue. Dr. Beck was formerly surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and served as first police surgeon of Altoona, under Mayor Walker. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies, is one of the contributers to the Medical Journal, and is one of the founders of American Medicines, a medical journal which was established at Philadelphia.

Dr. Beck is also interested in agriculture, owning a fine country home at Lakemont, called Craigs. He has always taken an active interest in politics and in 1910 was a candidate before the Republican primaries as a delegate to the state convention. He is fraternally a member of the Eagles, Moose, the I. O. O. F., and J. O. M. His religious connection is with the Second Presbyterian church, at Altoona.

In 1894 Dr. Beck was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah Campbell, a daughter of Colonel Campbell, who is a well known contractor and coal operator. They have two children—Elizabeth C., and C. Campbell.

JOHN PIERCE McKNIGHT, who resides on a farm of 60 acres in Antis Township, has been a life-long resident of Blair County, Pa. He was born March 24, 1843, in the vicinity of Elizabeth Furnace, and is a son of Robert and Mary (McIlwain) McKnight.

John P. McKnight, the grandfather, after whom our subject was named, was born within what was then ten miles of Philadelphia, and doubtless the Philadelphia proper of today, and was the son of a publisher, who came from the north of Ireland. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and located in this country at a very early period. John P. McKnight was a very prominent man and located in Huntingdon County, where he was agent for the Richard Neve Land Company of Philadelphia. His name appears on many of the deeds in this county, they having been made out to him, and transferred from him to the purchasers. He was the owner of much land himself in Huntingdon, Bedford, and Indiana Counties. He died about 1806 at the age of 33 years and was buried at Manor Hill, Huntingdon County. He married a Miss Adams, and they had the following children: Robert, father of our subject; Jane (Crane), who was a resident of Bedford County some years but died in Blair County, Pa.; Margaret, who was the wife of David Bell; and Eliza, who was the wife of Martin Bell.

Robert McKnight was born January 4, 1803, on a large farm up Shaffers Creek in Huntingdon County, Pa., and after his father's death, which occurred about three years later, his mother located in the borough of Huntingdon, where he was reared. He was 12 years old, when with his mother he went on horseback to Tennessee, a distance of more than 500 miles. They went to see a cousin of hers named Patton and remained all winter, Robert attending school there during their stay. After their return home he wrote a letter back to where they had visited, and for nearly 45 years received no reply. Then unexpectedly a letter came from a son of the recipient of the letter in 1859, with due apology. It was the beginning of an interesting correspondence relating largely to ante-bellum conditions. Robert McKnight was an exceptional student for that day, a fine penman and a mathematician. He, with his mother and three sisters later located on a farm of 175 acres in the vicinity of Elizabeth Furnace, and resided there until his death, December 27, 1860.

He married Mary McIlwain, who was born February 14, 1813, near the big spring at Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa. Her father died young, and her mother, who in

maiden life was an Ake, later married Britton Pierce, an old soldier of the War of 1812, and at the time of her death was living in Bedford County, Pa. Robert and Mary McKnight had the following children: Eliza, widow of John A. Sprankle; Margaret, widow of Allen McCartney of Altoona; Ellen, deceased, who was the wife of Maj. George H. Gwin of Altoona; Anna and Sarah, both of whom died of scarlet fever; John P., subject of this record; William, who lives in Huntingdon County; Blair, who lives in Allegheny Township; Robert, of Altoona; Wilson, of Altoona; Reuben, deceased, who resided in Altoona and was about 24 years old at the time of his death; and Mary, who is the wife of Oscar Nelson, of Altoona. Mrs. McKnight died February 26, 1904, aged 91 years and was buried in Fairview Cemetery at Altoona. She was for years a member of the Baptist Church of Logan Valley, and Robert McKnight attended the various churches of the neighborhood, but was a member of none. The grandfather of our subject was a member of the Church of England. Robert, who was politically a Whig, served as justice of the peace during his entire active life, and held some office after coming here. He was many years auditor, and because of his excellent handwriting made a most efficient one. He served also as school director, and in all minor offices, except that of constable.

John P. McKnight was reared at the old home at Sabbath Rest and attended the local schools of that locality, and after the war, in 1865 and 1866 attended the academy at Martinsburg. He was a boy when the war was in progress, and had given his father a promise not to enlist until of age. He served in Company E, 104th Pa. Vol. Inf., enlisting for one year or during the remainder of the war, and he served until its close. His company was stationed at Richmond and Petersburg, being at the latter place when Lee surrendered, and after the war, they policed Norfolk for some time. He was discharged at Philadelphia August 28, 1865. He then completed his education at the Martinsburg Academy, and for one winter was engaged in carpentering. In 1867 he went west prospecting, but worked for a while in Illinois, in September of that same year returning to the home place. His family owned property and he built in Altoona and farmed at the same time, and after his marriage located on his wife's property, which is situated in the city of Altoona, and consists of one lot and house. They resided here nine years, and during this entire time he held some township office. About 1884 he located on his present place, which then consisted of two acres and a blacksmith shop. It was humorously referred to as "Crider's Forge," the blacksmith shop and a log house having been built by Jacob Crider. Mr. McKnight has remodeled the house, and now has sixty acres of farm land, which he bought from David Smith.

Mr. McKnight was married June 23, 1874, to Grace Matilda Hagerty, who was born in Logan Township, near the limits of Altoona, and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Reed (McGlathery) Hagerty. They have three children living and one deceased, namely: Mary E., living at home; Grace, who died aged four years; John Roy McKnight, M. D., an army surgeon, who attended the local schools of the county, Bucknell University, and Jefferson Medical College, and is now completing an eight months' government course in Washington, D. C.; and Abram Garfield. The last mentioned, who has charge of tests on gasoline engines for the Fairbanks-Morse Company, attended the local schools and is now taking a night course—the Dominion Commercial Course—at the Toronto University at Toronto, Canada. He is an expert machinist and served a four years' apprenticeship at Bellwood, then went to Beloit, Wis., and entered the employ of the Fairbanks-Morse Company, and when that

firm began manufacturing in Toronto, was placed in charge of the tests there.

Mr. McKnight and family are members of the Baptist church, of which he is also one of the board of deacons. He is politically a Republican, and has filled all of the local offices except that of constable. He was for many years a school director and did much for the cause of education, studying the conditions and requirements of the schools. He is an avidious reader and an intelligent and well informed man. Mr. McKnight is fraternally a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Grange No. 664 of Bellwood. He was formerly an Odd Fellow, and also belonged to Sanford Beyer Post, G. A. R., No. 426, of Bellwood.

CLARENCE HAMILTON BOOKS, M. D., deceased. In the death of Dr. Clarence Books, at his home at Barbara, Pa., on March 2, 1910, Blair County lost a worthy citizen and the medical profession a skillful and conscientious practitioner. He was born at Roaring Spring, Blair County, Pa., June 9, 1872, and was a son of Abraham F. and Sarah (Henry) Books, the latter of whom is deceased.

Dr. Books was a self-made man, having made his own way in life from the time he was twelve years old. From boyhood it was his cherished ambition to finally become a doctor of medicine, but little encouragement was given his aspirations and his educational opportunities were confined to the public schools of Roaring Spring. At the age of twelve he entered the employ of the P. R. R. Company, and learned telegraphy under Mr. Sam. A. Hamilton of Roaring Spring. He soon became an expert in receiving messages, being one of the ablest in the employ of the company.

After thirteen years' service, he left the employ of the company in order to prepare himself for his chosen work in life; and, after doing preparatory work at a Roaring Spring summer normal school and the University of Valparaiso, at Valparaiso, Ind., he finally entered the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., where he was graduated in the medical department in 1900. He took a special course in operative surgery, and in diseases of children.

Coming back to Pennsylvania, he took the State Board examination and located at Mines, where he built up a substantial practice and at the same time, through a winning personality, won many friends. During the summer of 1908 he took post-graduate work in Philadelphia, but owing to ill health he practiced medicine only a few months after his return. When he found himself in the grip of the "white plague," he moved from Martinsburg, where he had lived for the past year, to his farm at Barbara, where he died on the above mentioned date.

Dr. Books never took any very active part in politics but was a Republican in his views. He was a member of the Church of God, having early in life identified himself with that denomination.

On April 13, 1901, Dr. Books was married to Miss Nannie J. Nugent, a daughter of Willis J. and Mary (Bolger) Nugent, both deceased, who were former residents of Cherry Tree, Indiana County, Pa. He is survived by his wife and one little daughter, Mary Sarah.

JOHN RODGER FRASER, a much esteemed citizen, who is living in retirement in Juniata, Pa., after years of unceasing activity in the business world, was for 42 consecutive years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., since December 29, 1865. He was born June 9, 1841, in Glasgow, Scotland, the second child of Alexander and Mary (Logan) Fraser.

Alexander Fraser, a highlander and a native of Peterhead, Scotland, was an actor by profession and followed that business during his residence in his native country. In 1848 he brought his wife and son, our

subject, to America in a sailing vessel, and located in Tariffville, Hartford County, Ct., until June, 1865, then came to Altoona, Pa. He resided here until his death, which occurred some time during the middle eighties. His wife, Mary Logan Fraser, was born in Paisley, Scotland, and was a daughter of Thomas Logan, a hand-loom weaver and local preacher.

John R. Fraser was about seven years old when his parents came to this country, and was reared at Tariffville, Ct., where at the age of nine years, he started to work as a draw boy in a brussels carpet manufactory. He later assisted his father in painting during the summer months, returning again to the factory in the winter. On April 18, 1861, in answer to the first call for troops, he enlisted as a private in Capt. Jos. R. Hawley's Rifle Company A, 1st Reg. Ct. Vol., for three months' service, and was honorably discharged July 31, 1861. After remaining home one month, he re-enlisted in September, 1861, as a private in Company B, 8th Ct. Vol. Inf., for three years, and on April 1, 1862, for meritorious conduct at Boque Banks, N. C., was advanced to sergeant. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment and continued in the service until the war closed, being mustered out at City Point, Va., and discharged at Hartford, December 18, 1865. During his entire service he did not miss any of the engagements of his regiment. He was with Burnside in North Carolina, was in the Ninth Corps until the battle of Fredericksburg, and was with the Army of the James. After his return home from the war he was married, on Christmas Day, 1865, and four days later joined his parents in Altoona, Pa. He then engaged in painting between Altoona and Harrisburg for the Pennsylvania Railroad and in September, 1866, entered the car shops, where he worked for about four months under Robert Scott. He was then made gang foreman and spent 27 years in the paint shops of the car department, after which he entered the machine shops at Juniata, where he continued for 15 years, when he was put on the retired list. It is seldom one undertakes to learn a new trade at the age he did, but he was rated as a machinist when he retired.

Mr. Fraser was married December 25, 1865, to Mary Whitelaw, who was born in Tariffville,, Hartford County, Ct., and died March 21, 1907. Of the six children born of this union only two are living: William A., a resident of Pittsburg, and an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who married Annie Fresht, and has three children, William J., Mary Alberta, and Florence; and Mary, wife of John Hollingshead, who also is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Juniata.

Mr. Fraser is politically a Republican and was for nine years justice of the peace, resigning from that office after the death of his wife, at which time he also retired from the shops. He was at one time chairman of the county committee, was three years a member of the city committee of Altoona, and was a member of the first select council at Altoona. He was chairman of the highway committee when the Seventh Street, and the Ninth and Fourth Street bridges were built, and was also a member of the council of Juniata, of which he was president one year, and was serving when that borough obtained water works.

Mr. Fraser has been very prominent in Masonic circles, and highly honored in the lodge. He is a member of the Logan Lodge No. 490, F. & A. M., at Altoona. He was for a number of years correspondent for the Altoona Tribune and also contributed a number of articles under the nom de plume of "Aunt Emma." Many years after the war, the State of Connecticut gave a medal to the members of the First, Second and Third Volunteer Regiments, who enlisted in the United States service in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops for the defense of Washington, in

April, 1861, and the medal received by Mr. Fraser is treasured most highly by him.

HARRY FRANKLIN WALTERS, a member of the bar of Blair County, with offices in the Casanave Building, Altoona, Pa., who has, by force of energetic application to his profession, acquired a practice that ranks second to none, is a son of Moses and Sarah E. Walters, and was born at Claysburg, Blair County, Pa., October 16, 1869. His parents are both living and reside at Pleasant Hill, a suburb of Altoona, where his father is a well known gardener, and is also a veteran of the Civil War.

After completing his public school course at Altoona, Pa., he registered as a law student under Thomas H. Greevy and Frank G. Patterson, then composing the law firm of Greevy & Patterson, and was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession in 1894. A short time thereafterwards, viz., in October, 1894, Frank G. Patterson retired from the firm of Greevy & Patterson and Harry F. Walters associated himself in the practice of law with Thomas H. Greevy, one of the best known lawyers of the Blair County bar, under the firm name of Greevy & Walters. He continued in partnership with Mr. Greevy until 1902, and continued to practice alone until 1904, when he formed a law partnership with Jacob Shindel Leisenring, one of the leading members of the Blair County bar, which continued until the death of Jacob S. Leisenring, which occurred in January, 1910. Mr. Walters continued the large practice of the firm as successor to the business and has a large and growing practice in all of the courts of the state and appellate courts, and makes a specialty of commercial law and has established a reputation in that branch and is well known throughout the entire United States as a leading commercial lawyer. He is a member of the Commercial Law League of America, composed of the leading commercial lawyers of the United States and is also the member from Blair County of the Pennsylvania Law Alliance, an organization of leading lawyers of the state, who have banded together for the betterment of the legal profession and to establish a higher code of ethics. Mr. Walters organized the Economy Building & Loan Association, one of the leading loan associations of this city, and has been its solicitor since its incorporation in 1895. Politically Mr. Walters is a Republican, but has never sought office and does not take an active part in politics, his large practice requiring all his time and attention.

Mr. Walters was united in marriage on September 8, 1897, to Mary Alice Shafer, of the city of Altoona, a daughter of John N. and Ellen Shafer, of this city, who are well known residents of the city. He is a member of the fraternal order of Heptasophs and stands very high both personally and professionally in the esteem of his fellow members of the bar and his fellow citizens.

JOSEPH M. LUPFER, member of the firm of Lupfer & Bower, well known general merchants of Bellwood, Pa., who on April 1, 1905, succeeded the firm of Ira Wentzell & Company, has been identified with the business interests of this borough since 1889. He was born September 13, 1869, in Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of Joseph M. and Lydia A. (Wentz) Lupfer, the former of whom, a tanner by trade, died in 1875. Seven children were born to the parents of our subject: Maria M., who married C. G. Minick of Ridgeway, Pa.; Daniel A., a resident of Reading, Pa.; Jacob W., deceased, who was a resident of Lewiston, Pa.; Ruth E., the wife of W. M. Bower of Bellwood; Frances J., who married N. F. Evans of Loysville, Pa.; Joseph M.; and Israel, a resident of Blaine, Pa.

Joseph M. Lupfer was reared and educated in Perry County, Pa., where his parents located when he was about six years

old. After finishing his schooling he taught one term and worked on the farm until 1889. He then came to Bellwood, where he began driving a delivery wagon for Ira Wentzell, and in 1901, after having taken a business course at the Bryant-Stratton Business College at Buffalo, N. Y., became a member of the firm, which was afterwards known as Ira Wentzell & Company. On April 1, 1905, Mr. Lupfer formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William M. Bower, who at that time came from Perry County, and they became successors to the firm of Ira Wentzell & Company. Lupfer & Bower have met with uninterrupted success, and carry a full line of groceries, dry goods, and general merchandise. Mr. Lupfer is a member of the I. O. O. F. and holds membership with the Lutheran church. He has served on the borough school board, and was a member of the board of health five or six years.

On June 26, 1895, Mr. Lupfer was joined in marriage with Margaret E. Glasgow, youngest daughter of James P. and Elizabeth M. (Esterline) Glasgow, and they have one son, James Robert, aged fourteen years, who attends the schools of Bellwood.

MORGAN DIVELY, deceased, for many years was one of the representative men of Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., a man of sterling character, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, a kind and obliging neighbor and a devoted and considerate husband and father. Mr. Dively was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, Pa., March 9, 1839, and died on his farm in the same township, July 5, 1906. His parents were Frederick and Barbara (Duncan) Dively.

Frederick Dively was born in Greenfield Township, a son of George Dively, who was one of the early settlers in this region and was the founder of a large and highly respected family, one that is connected with much that is important in Greenfield Township.

Morgan Dively attended the district schools in boyhood but as soon as he was old enough and strong enough, he took his place among the family wage earners and worked on the farm and also in the woods. For a number of years he was engaged in the lumber business and at one time conducted a saw-mill on his farm. He owned eighty-four acres of valuable land, which his widow retains and occupies. He was a man of peaceful inclinations but when he felt it to be his duty, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, and faced the dangers and endured the hardships of a soldier's life for almost a year. He cast his vote with the Republican party but it was from principle, not with any desire for office. He was a man of Christian life, a member of the Reformed church and his example was beneficial to his community.

On May 6, 1861, Mr. Dively was married to Miss Elizabeth Lingenfelter, who was born in Greenfield Township, July 18, 1842, and is a daughter of George and Barbara (Claar) Lingenfelter, and a granddaughter of Jacob Lingenfelter, who came to Greenfield Township from Germany. The Lingenfelter family is a large and very substantial one of this section. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dively, namely: Mary C., who is the widow of Jacob M. Bowser, resides at Hollidaysburg; Stephen S., who lives in Greenfield Township; Lucy, who is the wife of H. E. Stine, of Altoona; Laura, who resides in Greenfield Township; Charles T., who is a resident of Altoona, is a survivor of the Spanish-American War and saw service in the Philippine Islands; and Alton L. and Logan G., who reside with their mother on the homestead. Mrs. Dively is well known in the township and has a wide circle of friends. She is a member of the Church of the Brethren.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellwood, Pa., was organized and began business September 22, 1904, and has made

wonderful strides during its five years of existence, having become firmly established high in the opinion of the public. The first president of the institution was Fred Bland, who still continues in that capacity. The vice president originally was Capt. W. H. Jeffries, who was succeeded by W. F. Wagner of Coalport, the present incumbent. The first cashier was C. A. Patterson, who soon after was succeeded by C. A. Cunningham, who remained but a short time. He was in turn succeeded by Robert L. Scott, who entered upon his duties as cashier of this institution in 1905. He is a man of recognized ability, and previous to taking his present position resided in Philipsburg, Pa., where he received a thorough banking training with the First National Bank. He was subsequently engaged in the coal business at that place. The First National Bank of Bellwood has prospered greatly during Mr. Scott's tenure and in 1909 a fine brick building was erected and properly fitted for the conduct of a banking business. The excellent condition of the bank at the close of business September 1, 1910 is shown by the appended statement:

Resources:

Loans & Investments	$89,662.21
Overdrafts	241.36
U. S. Bonds & Premiums	20,600.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	15,633.84
Due from Reserve Banks	38,811.72
Cash	12,073.46
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,000.00
	$178,022.59

Liabilities:

Capital Stock	$ 25,000.00
Surplus & Profits	9,451.48
Circulation	20,000.00
Deposits	123,571.11
	$178,022.59

JAMES CALVIN CRAWFORD, M. D., physician and surgeon at Tyrone, Pa., where he has been in successful practice since 1905, was born in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., May 26, 1878, and is a son of Dr. Luther F. and Harriet (Bryan) Crawford, and a grandson of Robert and Mary (Fleck) Crawford.

James Calvin Crawford attended the public schools of Sinking Valley until he was twelve years of age, when his parents moved to Tyrone but he remained several years longer with his grandmother in Sinking Valley. With the class of 1897 he graduated from the Tyrone High School and then entered the Millersville Normal School but shortly afterward, when the call came for troops for service in the Spanish-American War, he joined the Sheridan Troop, in 1898, and served until the close of hostilities. Dr. Crawford's father has been prominently identified with the N. G. P., for a number of years and his own connection dates from 1897, and has continued until the present. During active service his rank was first sergeant of the troop. In 1899, Dr. Crawford entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was a student until 1904, and was graduated in medicine at the University of the South, at Swansea, Tenn., in 1905, and has been in active practice ever since. He is a member of the Blair County Medical Society and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association. His fraternal connections are numerous, including membership in Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, F. & A. M. and the Modern Woodmen of America and others.

Dr. Crawford was married to Miss Laura K. Beyer, a daughter of the late F. D. and Elizabeth (Blake) Beyer, the former of whom was interested for many years in a planing mill and lumber business, which, since his death in 1907, has been continued by his sons. The mother of Mrs. Crawford died in the fall of 1902. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have four children: James C., born August 28, 1905; Margaret, born May 30,

1907; Robert Luther, born July 19, 1908, and Elizabeth Blake, born October 27, 1910. Dr. Crawford maintains his office in his handsome residence which is situated on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Lincoln Avenue, Tyrone. In politics he is a Republican but takes only the interest of a good citizen in political affairs. With his wife he belongs to the First Lutheran Church at Tyrone.

FREDERICK S. WILT,* one of Blair Township's well known and highly regarded citizens, residing near Newry, Blair County, Pa., where he administers as a justice of the peace, was born in Juniata Township, Blair County, February 16, 1841, and is a son of David Y., and Elizabeth (Stiffler) Wilt.

David Y. Wilt spent his whole life in Juniata Township and was a son of Peter Wilt, an early settler. He married Elizabeth Stiffler, and they had twelve children of whom there are but two survivors: Frederick S. and Simon G., the latter of Juniata Township. Four sons were soldiers in the Civil War: Frederick S., Joseph J., Henry M. and John, a notably patriotic family.

Frederick S. Wilt enjoyed no other educational advantages than those offered by the district schools. He was reared on a farm but when the time came that he could choose his own career, he learned the carpenter trade and followed it for a number of years and also was in the timber industry, working over great tracts from the cutting of the trees on through their manufacture into lumber and the final sale of the same. Later he engaged in farming in Juniata Township and continued until 1893, when he located in his present home not far from Newry. For ten months of the Civil War he served in the army, enlisting in August, 1862, in Co. I, 137th Pa. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the momentous battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness, vivid memories of which he can recall and wonder again and again how he ever escaped to return from such fields of carnage. He has always been something of a leader in public affairs in his neighborhood, wherever he has lived and in Juniata Township served also as a justice of the peace, as a school director, constable and tax collector. At present he is a member of the school board of the borough of Newry and has been president of this body.

Mr. Wilt was married first to Miss Catherine Kunsman, who left children as follows: James O., of Duncansville, Pa.; Harry Howard, residing in Juniata Township; Nora, wife of Michael Moyer, living at Newry; and Homer, who is deceased. Judge Wilt was married the second time, in 1877, to Mrs. Sarah J. Weaver, widow of John Weaver, a former resident of Cambria County, and who died while serving as a soldier in the Civil War. Her parents were Peter Burtnett and wife, former residents of Cambria County. They are members of Pine Grove United Brethren Church at Poplar Run and formerly he was a steward in this church.

A. J. NORRIS, who is engaged in general farming on a tract of 92 acres in Woodbury township, Blair County, Pa., is also the owner of a farm of 193 acres in Huntingdon County, Pa., and has been a resident of Blair County since 1888. He was born June 9, 1856 in Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of Isaac and Mary (Showalter) Norris, both of whom were born and died in Huntingdon County, Pa. His father followed farming all his life in Huntingdon County. He was politically a Democrat and was religiously a member of the Dunkard Church, as was also his wife. They were parents of the following children: Ellen, deceased wife of Alexander McCall; Nancy, married Samuel Greenwalt, now deceased; Elizabeth, married Matthew McCall; and A. J., the subject of this record. The paternal grandfather of our subject

RALPH R. WHITTAKER, M. D.

was Joseph Norris, and the maternal grandfather was Abraham Showalter.

A. J. Norris was reared and educated in Huntingdón County, Pa., and after finishing his schooling, which he obtained in the district schools, embarked in agricultural pursuits, first renting the Samuel Royer farm, which is located on Clover Creek in Blair County. He came to his present farm in 1901, when he bought it from Mr. Hoover, and also owns a fine farm of 193 acres in Huntingdon County. Mr. Norris takes an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic party, and has served as a member of the school board, and is at present a school director of this township.

On September 9, 1880, Mr. Norris married Catherine Saylor, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Saylor, who were agriculturists of Huntingdon County, Pa., and parents of the following children: Miles, James, Bell, Jane, Samuel, George and Thomas. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Norris; Florence, who married John Meech, has three children, Mary, Norman and Roland; Emory O.; Isaac B.; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Mench; Elda, married William Isenberg; and Irvin M. The religious connection of the family is with the Dunkard Church.

RALPH R. WHITTAKER, M. D., a well known physician and surgeon of Williamsburg, Pa., has been identified with the medical profession of this borough since March, 1909, and was born November 25, 1879, in Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of William and Caroline (Huyett) Whittaker, and a grandson of Thomas Whittaker.

William Whittaker was a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., and a farmer by occupation. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian church, while in politics he was identified with the Republican party. Four children were born to William and Caroline Whittaker: Frederick A., Wilbur H., Mabel Clare, and Ralph R. Mrs. Whittaker was the mother of two children by a former marriage with Reuben Oaks, namely: William, and Mary, who is the wife of G. A. Beckley.

Dr. Ralph R. Whittaker was reared in his native county, and after a common school education, attended the Juniata Academy one year, then spent two years at Mercersburg, where he graduated with the class of 1903. His knowledge of the medical profession was obtained at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and he graduated from same with the class of 1907. He spent one year at the Allegheny General Hospital, at Allegheny, Pa., in general hospital work, then was assistant surgeon for the Carnegie steel plant at Homestead, Pa., and since March, 1909, has been located at Williamsburg, Pa., where he is successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

On February 24, 1909, Dr. Whittaker was married to Miss Helen Winnifred Ullery, who is a daughter of John C. and Catherine (Paisley) Ullery, of Altoona, Pa., and is one of three children born to her parents: John, James, and Helen W. John C. Ullery was a moulder by trade. Dr. Whittaker is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Williamsburg; the Heptasophs, of Huntingdon; and Juniata Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hollidaysburg. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM L. HICKS, attorney at law, who has been identified with the Blair County bar for twenty-nine continuous years was born at Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., November 14, 1856, and is a son of John and Nancy (Jones) Hicks.

His father for a number of years was engaged in building and contracting but later retired to a farm, where his death occurred in 1894, at the age of seventy-one years. His mother passed away in 1904 at the age of seventy-six years.

William L. Hicks was educated in the public schools of Williamsburg and Williamsburg Academy and later became a student in the private school of Prof. J. A. Stewart, where he gave special attention to

mathematics and languages. Mr. Hicks then taught school for five years, in Blair and Cambria Counties. In 1878 he entered the office of Attorney H. M. Baldrige and began the study of law and later passed two years under the preceptorship of Hon. J. D. Hicks, of Tyrone, and at the March term of court, in 1882, was admitted to the Blair County bar. He immediately located at Tyrone and with the exception of one year spent at Altoona, has been in continuous practice there ever since. He is a member also of the Superior and Supreme Courts of the state. Mr. Hicks is a valued member of the Blair County and also of the State Bar Associations, his ability and high professional standing being recognized in both bodies. For twenty-five consecutive years he has been borough attorney of Tyrone. In addition to a large practice he is interested otherwise, being a member of several industrial concerns and is a director of the Blair County National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. He has taken a very active part in the political affairs of Blair County and in 1899 was elected district attorney and served in that important office until 1905. He has been identified also with building and loan organizations and was instrumental in the laying out of Northwood, now a part of Tyrone and also of Beaverdale, in Cambria County. Since 1902, Mr. Hicks has maintained his office in the Blair County National Bank Building at Tyrone.

In 1881 Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Clara M. Snowden, a daughter of James M. and Mary (Blake) Snowden, the former of whom died recently at Tacoma, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have two children: Howard Snowden, who is interested in fruit growing in the State of Washington; and Margaret Blake, who resides at home. Mr. Hicks and family attend the Presbyterian church.

MARTIN H. MACKEY*, vice president of the Union Bank of Altoona, Pa., has been identified with many of the important business interests of this city for thirty-seven years and is an honored survivor of the great Civil War to which he gave three years of his young manhood. He was born at Milesburg, Center County, Pa., March 17, 1832, and is a son of John and Annie (Fleck) Mackey.

The Mackey family originated in Scotland and from the Scottish Highlands came William Mackey, the grandfather, to the United States and found a home among the early settlers in Path Valley, Franklin County, Pa. With a brother who had accompanied him from Scotland he served as a soldier in the War of 1812, establishing an honorable military record that was sustained by both his son and grandson.

John Mackey, father of Martin H., was born in 1802 and survived until 1886, dying at Altoona where he had lived in retirement for some years previously. During the Civil War he served in a regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry which participated in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was captured by the enemy and was subsequently confined for three months in a Confederate prison. He married Annie Fleck, who was born in 1813, in Center County, Pa., and died in 1846. Two sons and three daughters were born to them.

Martin H. Mackey was reared and attended school in Center County and there he learned his father's trade of carpenter. In 1856 he entered into the planing mill and contracting business at Milesburg where he continued until 1862. Civil War was then raging and Mr. Mackey was not lacking in that true love of country, that noble patriotism that swept aside all personal considerations and made of the peaceable artisan a determined soldier. He enlisted in the Federal army, becoming a member of Co. F, 148th Pa. Vol. Inf., with the rank of sergeant and performed every soldierly duty that fell to his lot until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He resumed his former pursuits and remained in

Center County until 1872 when he came to Altoona and has been a valued and useful citizen here ever since. His interests have mainly been connected, with lumber, although not exclusively. He is vice president of the Union Bank of Altoona, one of the soundest and most conservative financial institutions of Blair County. In his political views he is a Republican as was his father before him. Grand Army affairs interest him and he is a member of the Fred. C. Ward Post, G. A. R., No. 468, at Altoona. Mr. Mackey was reared in the Presbyterian faith.

On October 6, 1857, Mr. Mackey was married to Miss Sarah Swanger, a native of Mifflin County, Pa., and their seven children bore the following names: John A., Harry L., Leroy B., Willis E., Edmund M., Edith G. and Maud M. Of the above family Harry L. is deceased and is survived by a widow who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Mackey at No. 805 Eighth Avenue, Altoona. The surviving sons are all prominent business men of Altoona. Leroy B. is a large contractor. Willis E. is an able member of the Altoona bar, with offices in the Central Trust Building. He was born August 26, 1872, was educated in the common and High schools and the Pennsylvania State College and in 1897 was graduated in law at Carlisle, Pa., and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He is a Republican in politics.

THOMAS McCAULEY,* deceased, for many years a sterling citizen of Altoona, a man of great force of character and formerly identified with large business enterprises, came of pioneer ancestry, his father having settled in Blair County when it was little more than a wilderness. Thomas McCauley was born in 1824, a son of Henry McCauley, and a grandson of an early immigrant probably from Scotland.

The life story of the late Thomas McCauley was that of a poor boy, with absolutely no advantages, who, through sheer force of character pushed himself upward until he gained recognition as an equal and even a superior of men who had been given opportunities that he had to fight to secure. In 1854 he came first to Altoona, accepting at that time a position of foreman in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point, and continued there until 1860, when he embarked in business for himself. For several years he owned and operated a planing mill and later was in the steam saw mill business in Clearfield County, and subsequently was the moving spirit in other large enterprises. His business faculty was excellent and his judgment usually faultless, but neither were able to cope with the great financial panic of 1873, and he, with thousands of other men in the business world, was forced to see his ample fortune swept away. He was ever held in the highest esteem at Altoona and many of the present prospering business enterprises as well as public utilities of the city had his early and practical support.

Mr. McCauley married Miss Ann Ramey, who died in 1886. She was a daughter of Frederick and Martha (Keller) Ramey. Of their children, one son, Herman K. McCauley is one of the leading citizens of Altoona. He is secretary and treasurer of the Altoona Iron Company, which conducts one of the largest manufacturing plants of the city, and is a stockholder and otherwise is connected with a number of successful business concerns of this section.

DR. BROOKLYN B. LEVENGOOD, a prominent member of the medical profession of Bellwood, Pa., has been a resident of this borough for 22 years, and has been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession here. He was born June 21, 1868 in Glendale, Berks County, Pa., and is a son of William W. and Matilda (Boyer) Levengood, one of the early families of Berks County, Pa. The mother still survives and is a resident of Pottstown, Pa., and of the four children

born of her union with William W. Levengood three are still living.

Dr. Brooklyn B. Levengood was reared in Glendale, and his education was obtained in the common schools and at Arms Academy, and also at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1889. He was first associated with Dr. W. Y. Levengood of Bellwood in the practice of medicine and after the retirement of the latter succeeded to his practice and enjoys the confidence and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He has been railroad surgeon for twenty years, is a member of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital of Altoona, Pa., a member of the County, and State Medical Societies, and a member of the board of Health of Bellwood. He is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Bellwood and is politically inclined to be independent. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic order, being a member of the Tyrone Lodge No. 494; the Consistory at Harrisburg and the Shrine at Altoona. Dr. Levengood was joined in marriage with Estelle M. Smith, a native of Kansas City, Mo., who came with her parents to Bellwood, Pa., and they have one son, Rodman Whitley Levengood.

FRED CLARK FARRAND, D. O., a leading practitioner of the curative system of Osteopathy, located at Tyrone, Pa., was born at Westfield, N. Y., March 1, 1885, and is a son of Nathaniel W. and Florence (Vader) Farrand.

Nathaniel W. Farrand, father of Dr. Farrand, is manager of the Husted Milling Company, at Buffalo, N. Y., which is now the family home. Four children, two of them older than Dr. Farrand, make up the family, the three sisters being: Jennie, who is the wife of Samuel V. Barton, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Mabel L., and Mildred E., both residing with their parents.

Fred C. Farrand received his early education in the schools of Geneva, N. Y. and later completed his High School course at Buffalo, in 1903. Many circumstances, including reading and personal experience, led him to enter upon the study of osteopathy with the intention of making its practice his life work, and in 1903 he became a student in the Union College of Osteopathy at Wheeling, W. Va., where he was graduated January 15, 1907. For some months he engaged in practice at Pittsburg but on February 6, 1908, became a resident of Tyrone, establishing his offices in the First National Bank Building. He has built up a large and lucrative practice and has met with remarkable success in some cases of long standing as well as those of more ordinary type. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society and is secretary of the Blair County Osteopathic Society.

Dr. Farrand married Miss Jessie B. McKinney, a daughter of John G. and Adelaide B. McKinney, and they have one son, Wayne Gray Farrand. Dr. and Mrs. Farrand are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He is identified fraternally with Allegheny Gateway Lodge, No. 187, Odd Fellows, and Sinking Spring Lodge No. 127, Knights of Pythias, Tyrone. He is not active politically but is interested in all public matters where, in a professional way, he can be useful or add to the general welfare by good and intelligent citizenship.

PROF. H. ATLEE BRUMBAUGH, principal of the Taylor Township, Blair County, High School and supervising principal of the public schools of Taylor Township, is one of the foremost educators of Blair County, and is a man of culture, high aims and great executive ability. He was born in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., October 10, 1874, and is a son of John F. and Maggie (Imler) Brumbaugh, both of whom were also born in Bedford County.

H. Atlee Brumbaugh enjoyed both common school and collegiate advantages, providing for the latter by teaching school in

his native township. He is a graduate of Juniata College, at Huntingdon, Pa. He has effectively filled numerous positions of responsibility as an educator, serving as assistant principal of the public schools at Roaring Spring; for one year as principal of the Juniata High School; for two years as principal of the Logan School, at Juniata; for one year as principal of the Llyswen School at South Altoona, and in September, 1909, assumed his present duties. He is essentially an educator and can look back with considerable satisfaction to what he has accomplished along this line. He has other talents also and has become well known as an author, a number of published books standing to his credit, while his magazine and newspaper contributions are numerous. He has a talent for versifying and, although he does not call himself a poet, his many friends call attention to productions that seem to prove it. Among his published works are the following: Life in Verse, Life in Song, and Tom Marx and Poems. He is a regular contributor to The Inglenook, which is a magazine of merit published by the Brethren Publishing House, at Elgin, Ill., and also to the Sunday-school papers of the same church, of which he is a member. The following is a selection from his writings, which brings comfort and happiness to all who read and remember it:

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS.

Our days sometimes are darkened
By clouds that gather low;
Some clouds in life must gather,
And rainy winds must blow;
The nightly shadows whisper:
"We will not long remain;"
So never be discouraged,
The sun will shine again.

Your light will scatter shadows;
This lesson you must heed:
You heal a heart that's wounded,
Or help to make it bleed;
The winds are softly lisping:
"A smile will shine in rain,"
The smile that you give daily
Will come to you again.

Prof. Brumbaugh married Miss Lydia Ebersole, of Bedford County, a daughter of Daniel C. Ebersole of South Woodbury Township, and they have two children: Mabel A. and Harold C. As a citizen he is held in very high esteem at Roaring Spring, which is his place of residence. His friends have put him forward as a candidate for the superintendency of the public schools of Blair County.

HERMAN K. McCAULEY,* secretary and treasurer of the Altoona Iron Company, manufacturers of refined bar iron, has been identified with this important business concern ever since his graduation from college. Mr. McCauley is a native of Altoona, born February 6, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Ramey) McCauley.

The late Thomas McCauley, father of Herman K., was born in Blair County, in 1824, and was a son of Henry McCauley, one of the early settlers whose parentage was either Scotch or Irish, Scotland and Ireland both having contributed largely to the sturdy class that first invaded this section and, surmounting dangers and difficulties, developed its hidden resources. Thomas McCauley located at Altoona in 1854 and spent the remainder of his life here, his death occurring in 1880. He married Ann Ramey, who survived him six years.

Herman K. McCauley was educated in the schools of Altoona until prepared for college and then became a student at Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he pursued the full course and was graduated in 1879. Mr. McCauley is a man noted for his decision of character and this was shown at the very entrance of his business career. Fresh from college and a long period of close attention to his studies, he sought no

recreation but almost immediately started to work, accepting a clerkship in the Altoona Iron Foundry and has been connected with the iron industry ever since. He has climbed step by step, showing efficiency in every department, by 1882 becoming secretary of the company and in 1893 was also made treasurer. He is now numbered with Altoona's representative business men. The Altoona Iron Company was organized in 1872 and incorporated in 1873. It has large resources and its president is John P. Levin, one of Altoona's capitalists. The plant covers ten acres and is situated at Ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and several hundred men are employed.

Mr. McCauley was married November 4, 1880, to Miss Sadie M. Crawford, a daughter of John Crawford, of Sinking Valley. They have three children: Anna D., Martha and Russell. The family residence stands at No. 1301 Sixth Avenue, Altoona. With his family, Mr. McCauley is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

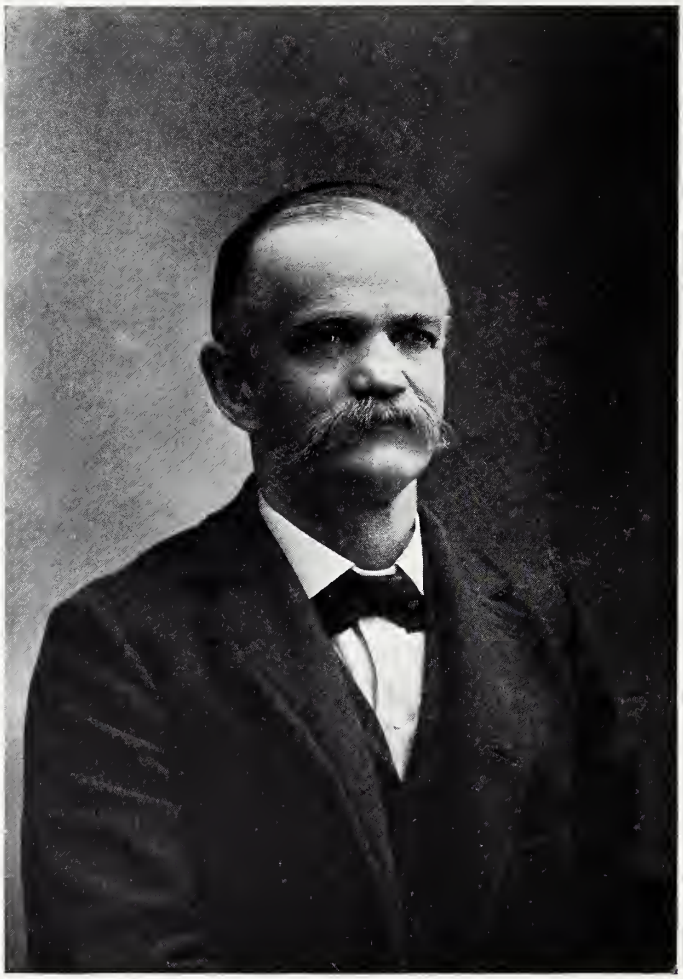
ROBERT L. PIPER, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon at Tyrone, Pa., and an interested and useful citizen, was born on the old Piper homestead in Bedford County, Pa., on which his great-grandfather, John Piper, had settled and in which he erected what was known as Piper's Fort, a strong building used as a place of refuge from the Indians. The parents of Dr. Piper were James and Lydia (Fink) Piper.

The Piper family is one of the oldest in Bedford County. Three brothers of the name came to this section from Ireland and the great-grandfather settled on the farm in Bedford County, now owned by Samuel Piper, a brother of Dr. Piper, in 1770. Here generations of the family have been born and a number of them have become prominent in different walks of life. The grandfather of Dr. Piper was a veteran of the War of 1812 and a grand-uncle, was a member of the legislature. Dr. Piper is one of the following family of children: Edward, who, for thirty years was connected with the Atchison Railroad, now lives retired at El Paso, Tex.; William Scott, who died at home when aged twenty-six years; Samuel, who lives in Everett, and owns the old farm in Bedford County; Valentine, who is an engineer on the Great Northern Railroad, lives at Minneapolis; Margaret, who is the widow of Dr. Thomas Rhodes, of Saxton, Bedford County; R. L.; and Mary, who is the wife of James H. Craig, of Altoona.

Robert L. Piper was graduated from the Collegiate Institute, at York, Pa., in 1886, after which he taught school for two years and then entered Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1892 and in the same year located at Tyrone. Here he is in the enjoyment of a large practice and has repeatedly been shown the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Blair County Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homeopathy and is one of the trustees of the State Homeopathic Society. He is identified also with Tyrone Lodge, F. & A. M., Council, Chapter and Shrine; the Odd Fellows, and the Junior order of A. M.

Dr. Piper was married to Miss Maud L. Eberly, who is a daughter of Lee L. Eberley, of York, Pa., and they have two children: Robert L. and Agnes E. The son is a student in the military school at Chester, Pa., and the daughter is a student in a private school at Tyrone, preparing for college. Dr. Piper and family are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican. The attractive family home is situated at No. 1225 Logan Avenue, Tyrone.

E. THOMPSON CLARK,* tax collector of the borough of Williamsburg, and foreman of the paper mill, was bornMarch17, 1860 in Catherine township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of John and Mary (Sisler) Clark.



JOSEPH B. SNIVELY

John Clark was a son of John and Eliza Clark, and during his early life followed farming, but spent the last 25 years of his life as cashier of the Williamsburg Bank, which was a branch of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg. He was politically a Republican in early life, and later a Prohibitionist, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Six children were born to John and Mary Clark: E. Thompson; Anna, who is the wife of C. T. Witherow; Ida, who married C. C. Clemson; J. Grier; Charles, and Dean.

E. Thompson Clark was reared in Catherine township, where he attended the common schools, and later learned the miller's trade, whlch he followed for 25 years. In 1903 he became identified with the paper mill of Williamsburg, where he is engaged as outside foreman, and is also serving as tax collector of the borough. He is politically identified with the Republican party and has served in nearly all of the town offices.

In 1889 Mr. Clark was joined in marriage with Lucretia Moore, a daughter of Elias and Amanda Moore, who also had another daughter, Ola, the wife of Elmer Brua. Mrs. Clark died in 1897 leaving four children,—Edgar, Ellen, Donald, and Isabel. Mr. Clark formed a second union with Edith Moore, a half sister of his former wife, and a daughter of Elias and Margaret (Stewart) Moore, who were parents of the following children: Ruth, Clyde, Joseph, and Edith, who is the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES P. FRANCISCUS, one of the leading and representative business men of Tyrone, Pa., and prominently identified with and interested in its progressive commercial activities, is a native of Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., and is a son of F. G. and Ellen (Parker) Franciscus.

F. G. Franciscus was born at Baltimore, Md., and died at Lewistown, Pa., in 1900, at the age of seventy-seven years. For fifty-one years he had been in the hardware business, and was a substantial and respected citizen of Lewistown. He married Ellen Parker, a native of Mifflin County, who died when her children were small. The two survivors are, James P., and Mrs. Catherine Lindsey, wife of Ellwood C. Lindsey, of Philadelphia.

James P. Franciscus attended Tuscarora Academy and was educated both at Lewistown and Philadelphia. He then became interested with his father in the hardware business at Lewistown and continued there until 1892, when he established himself in the same business at Tyrone. Owing to the death of his father he and his sister came into possession of his interests and he still carries on the hardware business there.

Mr. Franciscus married Miss Mary Wallace, a daughter of Rev. R. M. Wallace, formerly pastor of the Altoona Presbyterian Church, and they have two children, Eleanor and Rodger. In his political views, Mr. Franciscus chooses to be independent. He is a valued member of the Business Men's Association, is connected with the Improvement Building and Loan Association of Tyrone and is a member of the Tyrone Club. He is a man of pleasing personality and is recognized by his fellow citizens as one of business qualifications of a high order.

JOSEPH B. SNIVELY, proprietor of one of the leading furniture and undertaking establishments of Williamsburg, Pa., is also a stockholder and director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of this borough, and comes of one of the old established families of the county. He was born August 16, 1849, in Blair County, Pa., and is a son of David and Hannah (Bayer) Snively, who were also natives of Blair County. The family originally came from Germany and was established in Blair County more than one hundred years ago, the old homestead, which has been in the

family for 115 years, having been purchased from a Capt. Phillips.

David Snively was a son of Jacob Snively, and was a farmer and miller all his life. He was politically an adherent of the Republican party. He and wife were members of the River Brethren church. Of his union with Hannah Bayer were born the following children: Susan, deceased; Joseph B.; Elizabeth, wife of William Lower; Sarah, deceased; Barbara; George; Jacob, deceased; Hiram, deceased; Catherine, wife of Walter Worley; and Myra, who is the wife of George Batzell.

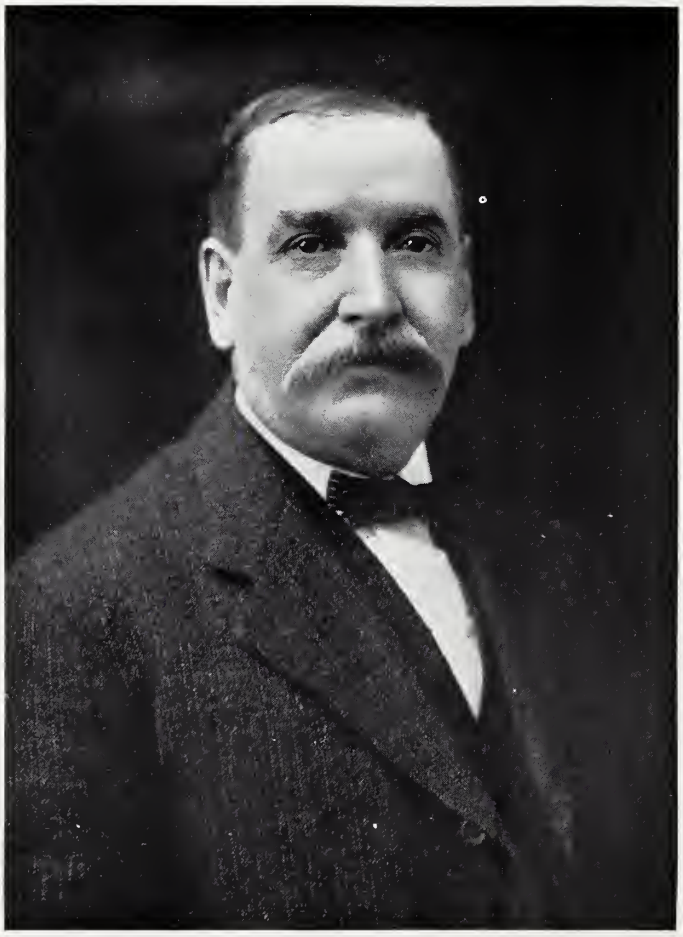
Joseph B. Snively was reared to manhood and educated in the county, and became a miller by trade, having followed that business for a number of years. Since June 14, 1898, he has been proprietor of his present furniture and undertaking establishment, which occupies three ground floors and two rooms upstairs.

In March, 1868, Mr. Snively was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Henderson, a daughter of George and Jane (Roller) Henderson, who were well known farmers of Blair County, and of their union were born the following children: David R.; Cora; Howard O.; Gertrude, who is the wife of Anderson Fay; Frank Melvin; and Daisy. Mr. Snively is politically a Republican and has served one term on the town council, and one term as supervisor.

JOSEPH U. BLOSE, M. D., whose success as a physician and skill as a surgeon has advanced him to the front rank among the professional men of Central Pennsylvania, has been actively engaged in medical practice at Altoona since 1886, coming to this city with six years of professional experience behind him. He was born in North Mahoning Township, Indiana County, Pa., October 3, 1856, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Shaw) Blose, and a grandson of Michael Blose.

William Blose was born in Armstrong County, Pa., January 21, 1825, and was a son of Michael and Sarah (Wangaman) Blose, who were natives of Germany. In 1850 William Blose moved to North Mahoning Township, Indiana County, where his subsequent life was spent, agriculture being his occupation. During the last year of the Civil War he served honorably as a soldier, being a member of Co. B, 67th Pa. Vol. Inf. He married Elizabeth Shaw, who was brought from Ireland by her father, Thomas Shaw, and was reared in Armstrong County. To them were born children as follows: Calvin; Dr. Daniel A., who graduated from the Lewisburg University and later took a theological course at Auburn Seminary and became a clergyman; Joseph U.; William T.; Dr. James Miles, who graduated from Oberlin University and later became prominently identified with one of the most noted musical colleges of the United States; Benjamin F.; Sarah, who married Phineas Work; Jennie, who married Henry Knauf; and Ella, who married Charles Perritt.

Joseph U. Blose remained at home during his early school period and later took a classical course at Glade Run Academy in Armstrong County, after which he became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. John W. Morrow, a prominent physician and leading public man of Indiana County. On February 26, 1880, Dr. Blose was graduated from the Columbus Medical College, at Columbus, O., and in 1895 took a post-graduate course in the Ohio Medical University at Columbus. Prior to coming to Altoona on November 15, 1886, Dr. Blose practiced for two years at Pine Flats and for four years at Cherry Tree, Pa. He has identified himself with all the leading medical organizations of the country and has been admitted to membership in the Altoona Academy of Medicine and Surgery, the latter being an organized body of trained scientists. He is a member of the staff of the Altoona Hospital, Surgeon to the Mercy Hospital, and has served on the city board of health. He is ex-President of Blair County Medical Society. In his



JOHN WILSON

political preferences he is a Republican. Personally he is a man of courteous and dignified address, and aside from his profession as well as in this connection, has always commanded the respect of his fellow citizens.

Dr. Blose was married in 1875, to Miss Lillie T. C. Brown, who is a daughter of the late Gen. Samuel C. Brown, who was a distinguished officer in the Civil War. Dr. and Mrs. Blose had four daughters: Edith Edna, Tina Marie, Ethel, and Helen. Helen died October 27, 1905. Edith Edna married Robert L. Gamble, a business man of Altoona, and Tina Marie married Robert Lingenfelter. Ethel is still at the home. Tina Marie Blose Lingenfelter is still director of the well known Blose orchestra. Dr. Blose maintains both his home and office at No. 401 Howard Avenue, Altoona. The religious connection of the family is with the Episcopal Church.

JOHN WILSON, proprietor of the Central Hotel, at Tyrone, Pa., conducts a first class hostelry and takes that personal interest in his guests that makes them feel at home and inspires the feeling that makes many of them return to his hospitable roof whenever opportunity offers. Mr. Wilson belongs to one of the old families of Northumberland County, England, where he was born March 20, 1857. His parents were James and Hannah Wilson, plain, quiet, industrious people who lived useful lives and died with the respect and esteem of all who had known them. By a remarkable coincidence, they both passed away on the same day, in 1896, at the same age, both having been born in 1812. Of their nine children there are three survivors: William, a resident of Luzerne County, Pa.; Thomas W., a resident of Northumberland, England; and John, of Tyrone.

John Wilson remained in England until 1881, when he came to America and for about two years was engaged in coal mining at Plymouth,Luzerne County, Pa. In 1883 he went to Houtsdale, in the Clearfield County mining district, and again engaged in mining and continued in that industry for some twenty-two years longer. He was the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel at that place for nine years and then came to Tyrone and took charge of the Central Hotel, which he has successfully conducted ever since, having been in the hotel business for fifteen years. He is known all through this section and he is one of the most personally popular hosts in the city.

In 1889 Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Jane Smiles, a daughter of Matthew Smiles, of Houtsdale, and they have had six children: William S., Joseph, Helen, Mary, John, and David Black, the last named being accidentally killed by a fall from a wagon, in Tyrone. Mr. Wilson is a Republican but official life presents no temptation to him, his business affairs and family and social interests absorbing his time. He is identified with Clearfield Lodge, B. P. O. E.

GUY H. SMITH, a progressive and successful farmer of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., who is the competent manager of all of the home farm of 250 acres which is tillable, was born on this place, January 10, 1871, and is a son of William C. and Angeline (McKenzie) Smith.

William C. Smith, who is one of Frankstown's substantial men, owns 577 acres of valuable land in this township, of which he is a native, born here in September, 1846. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Brotherlin) Smith, the former of whom was born in Frankstown Township in 1817. Samuel Smith was a farmer all his life and was one of the reliable and responsible men of his day and was made financial agent for the Government in handling funds in relation to drafted men during the Civil War. He was a staunch Presbyterian and a liberal member of the church. The Smith family came originally from Scotland and in the person of James Smith, settled in Blair County in 1787.

William C. Smith attended the district schools and spent one term at Juniata Academy, and then turned his attention to farming and became interested also in the sawmill industry. Industry and good judgment have been elements in bringing about his financial independence, while honesty and probity have made him a citizen worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Like his father and grandfather, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1869 he married Angeline, a daughter of Hamilton and Angeline McKenzie, who came from Beaver County, Pa., to Blair County, in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie had the following children: Cornelia, who is the widow of Thomas Jackson; Margaret, who is the wife of W. J. Moore; Anna, deceased, who was the wife of William Wilson; Alvin and Thomas, both of whom are deceased; Emeline, who is the widow of M. M. More; James, and Angeline, who is Mrs. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons: Guy H., and Samuel Chester, both being farmers.

Guy H. Smith was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., for one term, after which he went into the grocery business at Altoona, where he continued for six years. He then became interested with his father in buying timber and manufacturing lumber, sawing for the railroads. In 1907 he took upon himself his present responsibilities and since then has confined himself closely to agricultural activities.

On September 18, 1901, Mr. Smith was married to Susan Olive Stewart, who is a daughter of Angus and Ruth (Robinson) Stewart, and they have one son, William Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian church at Hollidaysburg. In politics he is a Republican. He served two terms acceptably to his fellow citizens in the office of tax collector and one term in that of mercantile appraiser.

WILLIAM ROBISON FINDLEY, M. D., deceased, one of the earliest and one of the most eminent physicians of Altoona, Pa., was born at Lewistown, Pa., October 12, 1811, and was a son of Joseph and Martha (Robison) Findley. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and was founded in America as early as 1740.

William Robison Findley was given many educational advantages, receiving instruction in the classics from Rev. James S. Woods, and in mathematics from Dr. James Telfer, both noted educators of that time. Later he read medicine with Dr. Edmund Burke Patterson, of Lewistown, and from under his care entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree. In 1831 he began his practice of medicine, selecting villages which seemed to offer good fields for professional work, his first choice being Manor Hill, in Huntingdon County, and later Williamsburg and Frankstown, Blair County.

When Dr. Findley came to Altoona in October, 1858, its business men boasted of its population of 4,000 and did not hesitate to predict that it would contain 7,000 individuals at some time within the period covered by their natural lives. The present city, with its population of between 40,000 and 50,000, its teeming marts of trade, its magnificent business structures and almost palatial homes, its great transportation facilities, its temples of religion and its beautiful school buildings—none of the optimists of 1858, even in their wildest dreams ever imagined it. In this promising little town Dr. Findley established himself permanently and he lived to see much of the growth above indicated and bore no small part in bringing about many of the conditions which now prevail. Particularly was he interested in the progress and development of medical knowledge and was one of the organizers and an officer in the Union Medical Society which drew its membership from Blair and adjacent counties. He was one of the promoters of the Altoona Hos-

pital. In early days he was a Whig and later a Republican. For many years he was active in Masonry and attained a high degree in the fraternity. He was associated with the leading men of the city and county in many public ways.

Dr. Findley was married January 12, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Fleming, and they reared a family of children, of which the following is a brief mention: Two of the sons—William M. and Thomas F.—became physicians. Another son, James Woods Findley, was for many years cashier of the Union Bank (as now named) and was also largely interested in building and loan associations, being treasurer of several. He was also prominent in church work as a member of the Broad Avenue Presbyterian Church, serving many years therein as trustee. The two surviving children are Alexander T. and Mary E., the latter of whom resides at Hagarstown, Md.

Alexander T. Findley, above mentioned, was born at Frankstown, Pa., September 4, 1846, and after completing his school attendance learned the machinist's trade, at which he has worked since 1868, being connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad shops. His church relations are with the Second Presbyterian Church of Altoona, Pa. He married Miss Lavinia G. Wallace and their comfortable home is situated at No. 1223 Eighth Avenue, Altoona. In politics Mr. Findley is a Republican.

WILLIAM HARRISON FLENNER, one of Tyrone's best known citizens, who has maintained his home here for twenty-eight years, has been in the fire insurance business since May, 1896, and is very active in Grand Army affairs, being a surviving officer of the great Civil War. He was born at Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, Pa., May 11, 1839, and is a son of Capt. John and Eliza S. (Rettew) Flenner.

Captain John Flenner was born near Huntingdon, Pa., December 25, 1809, and died in Huntingdon County, May 2, 1894, aged eighty-four years, four months and seven days. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. Indians were still numerous in Huntingdon County that early in the century, and a brother of Captain Flenner, Samuel Flenner, was killed by a savage while stooping over a spring to drink. He owned 1,200 acres of valuable land in Texas. Captain Flenner was a shoemaker by trade. He became a man of wealth and public importance in Huntingdon and served as councilman, burgess, assessor, street commissioner, poor director and county commissioner. On August 1, 1862, he enlisted as first lieutenant of Co. H, 5th Pa. Vol. Inf., for service in the Civil War, and in less than three weeks was commissioned captain. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville and received a thigh wound in the latter engagement, but served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he was honorably discharged.

Capt. John Flenner was married to Eliza Rettew, on April 10, 1831, who died May 28, 1885, aged sixty-nine years and five months. She was a useful member of the Baptist church, with which she had been connected from girlhood, and at the time of her death was president of the Ladies's Aid Society of that body. The following children were born to the parents of William H. Flenner, namely: Mrs. Mary C. Africa, who resides at Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Emma Thompson, who lives at Bristol; Farman, who was an apprentice in the office of the Monitor, at Huntingdon, and at the time of his accidental drowning in the Raystown Dam, in 1871, was eighteen years of age; William H.; and John R., who is a resident of Huntingdon.

William Harrison Flenner was educated in Prof. Hall's private school at Huntingdon and later became a student in the Mooresville Collegiate Institute. Through William Lewis and his estimable wife he became interested in printing offices and was connected with Mr. Lewis in this line for some

years. He taught school for a considerable period, twenty-four terms in Huntingdon County, three terms in Oneida Township, three terms in Porter Township, four terms in Franklin Township, two terms in Warrior's Mark Township, four terms in Jackson Township, nine terms at Birmingham and one at Huntingdon. During all this time he was accomplishing much in the way of literary composition, being correspondent for the following newspapers: the Shirleysburg Herald, the Philadelphia Press and other journals and it was while engaged thus that he received a pass to an execution for a capital crime, the execution taking place at Huntingdon.

Mr. Flenner was recognized as a young man of brilliant parts at that time and the position of clerk to the board of county commissioners was offered him; this he did not accept, but at the opening of the Civil War he was serving as tax collector. When Captain Miller, an old veteran of the Mexican War, started to raise a company in answer to the first call for troops, he offered Mr. Flenner the position of third sergeant in the organization, which became Co. D, 5th Pa. Vol. Inf. The other officers were Col. R. P. McDowell, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin C. Christ and Major R. Bruce Petrikin. This company was discharged July 25, 1861, and Mr. Flenner then returned home and shortly afterward was appointed recruiting officer for Co. H, 125 Pa. Vol. Inf., 12th Army Corps. Mr. Flenner and his father went out in the same company, the latter as first lieutenant and later became captain. Mr. Flenner was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment. He went to Washington and thence to Virginia with recruits, afterward, until the close of the war, serving in every rank up to the captaincy. After he returned to Huntingdon County he practiced dentistry having learned the profession previous to enlisting in the army, and continued in the practice of that profession for thirty years. Shortly after the close of the Spanish-American War he sold out his professional interests and by order of his physician, sought an occupation less strenuous than dental surgery.

On August 20, 1861, Mr. Flenner was married to Miss Amanda Jane Mattern, who was born January 5, 1845. The father of Mrs. Flenner was George W. Mattern, who, for very many years was a prominent and useful citizen of Pennsylvania. He was a son of Jacob and Jane (Wareham) Mattern, and was born March 14, 1810, on the old Mattern homestead at Seven Stars, in Franklin Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., and whose death occurred when he was aged ninety years, three months and five days, on June 20, 1900. He was a practical and successful farmer and owned large estates. He was a stanch Republican from the organization of that party and formerly had been a Whig and took a very active interest in both State and National affairs. His recollections of early days in Spruce Creek Valley, when game abounded and pioneer conditions prevailed, always claimed attentive listeners when his stories were told. He frequently spoke at the family reunions, which are a regular feature of the Mattern kindred, and his death was sincerely mourned by his many descendants although he had long passed the accorded years of the Psalmist. He was a member of the Lutheran church for seventy-two years and for fifty-three years was an officer in the same. He was thrice married, first to Miriam Stevens, second to Jane McPheran, and third to Nancy Haugh, and he was the father of a number of children. The survivors of the second marriage are: Mrs. Flenner and John S., who resides on the old homestead at Seven Stars. The mother of these chlidren died August 15, 1872. Other survivors of the Geo. W. Mattern family are: Mrs. Elizabeth Shoup, of Lorain, O.; Mrs. Alexander Bob, of Martinsburg, Pa.; and Jeremiah C., of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

To William H. Flenner and wife the fol-

lowing children have been born: Albert Wareham, married Carrie Fisher, in 1893, is a partner in the Flenner & Caldwell Shoe Store, Tyrone, and has five children—Robert Wareham, Albert Lawrence, Miriam, Donald and Elizabeth; Clarence Lincoln, who was born March 8, 1865, died February 8, 1884; Harry Rettew is a machinist residing at Bellwood; Lulu Lillian, who died July 30, 1909; Bertha Alberta, who is the widow of Frank Murphy, who was accidentally killed on the railroad, has one daughter, Florence; Jennie McPheran, who died September 28, 1891; Anna Mattern, who is the wife of Arnold R. Rhodes and they have two children—Lillian and Ruth; George Stewart, who is a train director with the Pennsylvania Railroad, married Verna Caldwell and they have three children—Madeline L., Helen B. and Gerald S.; Mary Orabel, who is the wife of P. D. Wilson, who is clerk to the trainmaster at Tyrone, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Desina Ruth, who died September 16, 1905; and Arthur Raymond, is a student at Tyrone.

William H. Flenner is a Republican in his political sentiments and at present is serving in his fourth term as assessor. When he first came to Tyrone he was offered one of the public schools but he declined the honor as he had made up his mind to leave the educational field, in which, however, he had been unusually successful. He is identified with the D. M. Jones Post, No. 172, G. A. R., at Tyrone and belongs also to the Sons of Veterans.

WILLIAM HENRY McGARVEY, who has been engaged in gardening and fruit growing on his present place in Logan Township, Blair County, Pa., for the past 26 years, was born January 10, 1844, on the farm adjoining his present place, and is a son of William and Mary (Grey) McGarvey. William McGarvey, grandfather of subject, who came from Lancaster County to Blair County at an early period, was the first of the family to locate in this county.

William McGarvey, father of subject, was born in 1821 on what was known as the Christy farm, west of Altoona, Pa., and spent his entire life in this county. He followed the trade of a hatter and tailor in Hollidaysburg for many years, but subsequently bought a farm of 130 acres in Logan Township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occured April 8, 1901, when he was 83 years of age. He was an active Democrat, but later became a Lincoln Republican, and finally a strong Prohibitionist. Mr. McGarvey was united in marriage with Mary Grey, who was born and reared in Blair County, Pa., and was a daughter of James and Jane (Cuningham) Grey. Her father came from Lancaster County, Pa., and bought and located on the farm in Logan Township on which our subject was born. He subsequently located on a farm above and adjoining this farm, and there spent his declining years. There were six daughters and three sons born to William and Mary McGarvey: Anna (Wicker), is a resident of Altoona; William Henry; Orlando, is a resident of Eldorado; Jennie (Farley) resides in Logan Township; Nancy (Robertson) is a resident of Altoona; John lives on the old home place; Adda (Clapper), resides in Eldorado; Fannie (Brown), resides in Altoona; Louisa (Smull) is also a resident of Altoona, Pa. William McGarvey was a member of the Baptist church of Altoona.

William Henry McGarvey was reared and educated in Logan Township, and has always made a specialty of gardening and fruit growing, including a variety of vegetables, celery, cherries, plums, apples, peaches and grapes. He both wholesales and retails his produce, making two trips a week and often daily trips to Altoona, where he finds a ready market for his goods. He has resided on his present place since 1884, and has made all of the improvements and erected all of the buildings, including his fine two-story brick residence.

On December 25, 1873, Mr. McGarvey was married to Carrie Wilson, who was born in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., and of their union were born three children: Mary, married Albert Rhodes, of Altoona, and is the mother of three sons, Charles, Walter, and Luther; Stella; and William, who married Ella Gotschal, and is a resident of Altoona. Mr. McGarvey holds membership with the Baptist Church of Altoona, and in politics, is identified with the Republican party.

ANDREW OBER, a well known citizen of Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa., and owner of a well improved farm of 100 acres, has resided here since 1892, and was born May 15, 1848, in Fayette County, Pa., a son of John and Julia A. (Zimmerman) Ober. John Ober was born in Bedford County, Pa., and was a son of Henry Ober, who was of German extraction. John Ober was a plasterer by trade and in early manhood removed to Fayette County, where he followed his trade in connection with farming the remainder of his life. The mother of our subject was also a native of Pennsylvania.

Andrew Ober grew to man's estate in Fayette County and obtained his education in the local schools of that county. When young he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed successfully for many years, but since coming to Blair County, in 1892, has devoted his entire time to agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of a fine farm of 100 acres.

On January 15, 1878, Mr. Ober was married to Jennie Francis, and of their union were born three children: Alice, married James C. Diehl, of Blair County, Pa.; Francis, and Nellie, both residing in Juniata Township, Blair County, Pa. Mr. Ober is a man of public spirit and enterprise, a friend to the public schools and education in general, and is ever ready to aid in the promotion of those measures which tend toward the advancement of the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Poplar Run Grange, the P. of H., and in politics, is independent, although inclined towards prohibition.

WILLIAM L. LOWRIE, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon at Tyrone, Pa., where he is also an active and interested citizen, was born at Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of Jonathan R. and Mary (Lyon) Lowrie, and a member of an old and distinguished family of this state.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Lowrie was Joseph Lowrie, a native of Scotland, who was a pioneer in Butler County, having settled for a brief period previously in Sinking Valley, Blair County. Among his sons was Walter Lowrie, who was born in Scotland and lived to attain great distinction in his adopted land. He was eight years old when his parents came to America and was reared in Butler County, Pa. He served as a member of the United States Senate and for eleven years after the termination of his term, served as secretary of the senate. The larger part of his life was passed in Butler County but some years before his death he removed to the city of New York and there filled the office of secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Jonathan R. Lowrie, father of Dr. Lowrie, was born in Butler County but spent a large part of his life in Blair County, where he was one of the early and leading members of the bar. In 1848 he was married and in 1854 moved to Warrior's Mark. His death occurred in 1885, at the age of sixty-three years. William L. Lowrie prepared for college at Birmingham and then entered Williams College, in Massachusetts. His medical education was pursued in the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. He located first at Mapleton Depot, in Huntingdon County, and engaged in practice there from 1883 until January, 1887, when

he came to Tyrone, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice and occupies a foremost place in his profession. He is identified also with financial and other business interests here but his personal attention is confined to his professional duties. He is a member of the Tyrone Medical Club, the Blair County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Railway Surgeons Medical Association.

In 1887 Dr. Lowrie was married to Miss Bertha G. Finney, at Potts Grove, Pa. Her father was the late Rev. H. G. Finney, a well known Presbyterian clergyman, who died in May, 1910. Dr. and Mrs. Lowrie have three children: Mary L., Sarah F. and William. The beautiful family residence is situated at No. 861 Washington Street, Tyrone, Pa.

R. W. SHOENFELT, owner of a foundry and machine shop at Williamsburg, Pa., was born March 20, 1869, in Blair County, Pa., and is a son of John and Maria (Whittaker) Shoenfelt. John Shoenfelt followed milling during his early life, but later engaged in farming in Blair County. His marriage with Maria Whittaker resulted in the following issue: James; Sarah, who is the wife of H. D. Brumbaugh; Harry; R. W., subject of this record; Ellen; Margaret; Jennie, who is the wife of D. D. Detwiler; Charles; Irwin; Carrie; Homer; Susan; and Elmer, deceased. John Shoenfelt was politically a Republican, and was religiously a member of the Reformed church, his wife being a member of the Progressive Brethren church.

R. W. Shoenfelt obtained his educational training in the common schools of the county, then learned pattern making in the shops at Hollidaysburg, Pa., and subsequently followed his trade at various places until 1908. At that time he purchased a foundry and machine shop at Williamsburg from William Leisig. This was shortly afterward destroyed by fire, and replaced by a more modern shop, where Mr. Shoenfelt carries on a general foundry work in connection with the manufacturing of mine car castings. He employs about three men the entire year.

On March 6, 1895, Mr. Shoenfelt married Blanch Carney, who is a daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Carney, well known residents of Hollidaysburg. She has four sisters: Anna, Delia, Rebecca, and Irene. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shoenfelt, namely: Lottie, J. Lee, and Ethel, the last mentioned being now deceased. Mr. Shoenfelt is politically a Republican, and the religious connection of the family is with the Baptist church.

CHARLES B. CLARK, a representative citizen of Altoona and a prominent member of the Blair County bar, was born in Trumbull County, O., January 1, 1854, and is a son of Warren and Clarissa (Eno) Clark.

Warren Clark was born in Trumbull County, on the old Clark estate, in 1826. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and of Pilgrim stock. The great-grandfather, Giles Clark, was a pioneer from Connecticut to Ohio in 1801, and secured large tracts of land in Trumbull County, on which his son, Henry Clark passed his life and his grandson and great-grandson were born. Warren Clark remained in Trumbull County until 1870, when he moved to Michigan, where he lived for four years and then returned east and took up his residence at Blairsville, in Indiana County, Pa. In 1887 failing health caused him to remove to Florida, where he resided until 1890, when he returned to Pennsylvania and became a resident of Altoona, where he died January 1, 1909. On July 3, 1851, he married Clarissa Eno, in Trumbull County, Ohio. She died in 1889 at Starke, Fla.

Charles B. Clark obtained his education in the public schools of Ohio and afterward, for some years, engaged in teaching, in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and while

so occupied, made use of his leisure time in studying law and with such success that he was admitted to the bar of Indiana County, Pa., on September 13, 1880. For one year he practiced law at Blairsville and then accepted a clerical position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona and continued to perform its duties for the next four years. In the meanwhile he had made many friends in this city and decided to make it his home, and in October, 1885, was admitted to the bar of Blair County, and also to the Supreme Court of the state. In addition to attending to a large practice, giving special attention to Building and Loan Association law, Mr. Clark has been interested in publishing directories of different sections, in 1886 and until 1895, issuing directories of Altoona and Johnstown, and in 1888, of Beaver Falls and the Lower Beaver Valley. In politics he is a Republican and has always taken an interest in public affairs and not without reason has had some political aspirations. He has possibly inherited some of the independent spirit of his old Puritan forefathers and occasions have arisen when he has refused to submit to the dictation of party managers, against his conscientious scruples, and thus has failed in securing party support for nomination to office. He was a delegate, however, to the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in 1908. In the swing of the circle the time may come when the ideals of Republicanism that he cherishes may be the main party issues.

Mr. Clark was married on December 13, 1877, to Miss Hallie I. Johnson, a daughter of Michael Johnson, of Westmoreland County, Pa. Two daughters were born to them, Nellie and Stella Mabel, the latter of whom died when aged four years. The former is the wife of Capt. W. G. Reed, of Blairsville, an officer in the Pa. N. G. Mr. Clark owns the valuable corner property on Fifteenth Street and Eleventh Avenue, on which his residence stands, in addition to a number of houses and lots in other parts of the city and suburbs.

H. S. GURD, proprietor of a general store and one of the leading business men of Williamsburg, Pa., was born in 1865, at Jeffersonville, N. Y., and is a son of Thomas and Hannah Gurd. Thomas Gurd was born in England, and since coming to this country has been a resident of New York state. There were five children born to Thomas and Hannah Gurd, namely: Frances, who is the wife of Henry Stephenson; Elizabeth, who is the widow of a brother of Henry Stephenson; Mary and Guy.

H. S. Gurd obtained a common school education and at the age of seventeen years began learning the tanner's trade, which he followed until 1905, when he came to Williamsburg, Pa., and purchased his present store from the Eastep Norris Company. He has since been sole proprietor of the business and is recognized as one of the successful business men of the borough. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 29, F. & A. M., of Moorefield, W. Va., and in politics is identified with the Republican party, being now one of the school directors of the borough.

In 1891 Mr. Gurd was joined in marriage with Miss Carrie Weaver, who is a daughter of Ferdinand and Anna Weaver of Williamsburg. The following children were born to her parents: Charles; Orlando; James; Ferdinand; Maud, who is the wife of Henry Gurd, a cousin of our subject; Jesse; John; Leona, who married Henry Good; and Carrie. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gurd: Verna, Hazel and John.

HON. WILLIAM F. HILLER, formerly burgess of Tyrone, Pa., and a representative citizen of the borough, was born here, May 28, 1856, and has been in business since boyhood. His parents were John A. and Margaret (Braun) Hiller.

John A. Hiller was born in Germany and came to America and located at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1848, coming from there to Tyrone, in 1855, where he followed his trade of har-

H. S. GURD

nessmaker until 1900, when he retired. His death occurred January 4, 1910, when he was aged eighty years, five months and four days. He married Margaret Braun, who was born also in Germany and died on her sixty-fifth birthday, February 7, 1892. Of their children three daughters and one son survive, namely: Wilhelmina and Henrietta, both of whom reside at Tyrone; A. Mary, who is the wife of John E. Bottger, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; and William F.

William F. Hiller was born in the year following the location of his parents at Tyrone and later obtained his education in the Tyrone schools. When old enough to learn a trade he entered his father's shop and worked at the saddlery business until 1892, when he went into insurance and real estate dealing, with which line he has remained connected ever since. In addition to his important interests in this direction he has others and is president of the W. E. Hoffman Co., milk, bakery, ice and ice cream; is vice president of the Central Building and Loan Association of Tyrone; is president of the Harrison Mutual Burial Association, and is president of the local board of fire underwriters at Tyrone. For many years he has been active in politics, voting with the Republican party, and has served as tax collector, as a member of the board of health and as burgess, in all capacities proving his worth as a sterling citizen.

In 1892 Mr. Hiller was married to Miss Sarah E. Valentine, a daughter of Cyrus Valentine, of Altoona, and they have had eight children born to them, namely: Esther and Margaret, twins, John A., Frederick V., William F., Helen, Anna and Karl Edgar. Mr. Hiller and family are members of the English Lutheran church. Fraternally he has been interested in several organizations and an official in these for many years, being a member of Sinking Spring Lodge, No. 127, Knights of Pythias, of which he has been treasurer for twenty years; a member of Good Will Council, No. 42, Jr. O. U. A. M., at Tyrone, of which he has been treasurer for twenty-five years, and a member of the Tyrone Castle, No. 79, K. G. E.; and also a member of the Volunteer Fire Department.

AUGUSTUS G. MYERS, whose valuable farm of about eighty-four acres is situated in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., is a highly respected citizen of this section, in which he has lived since 1906. He was born in Bedford County, Pa., March 30, 1859, and is a son of Henry B. and Maria (Mock) Myers.

Henry B. Myers and wife were members of old Bedford County families of German extraction. They remained in Bedford County until 1872, when they moved into Blair County, where the remaining years of their lives were spent.

Augustus G. Myers was thirteen years old when his parents came to Taylor Township, Blair County, and he has lived in this township ever since. He is largely a self made man, through industry and good judgment having gained a foothold as to material things and through honesty and good will having secured a wide circle of friends. He settled on his present farm in 1906 and has been carrying on general agriculture here with a success that speaks well for his methods of farming.

On October 13, 1886, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Rachel E. Clapper, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Garver) Clapper, and a granddaughter of John Clapper and of John Garver, who were early settlers and responsible men in Bedford and Blair Counties. Samuel Clapper was born in Bedford County and died December 7, 1905, at the age of 72 years. His widow, who was born in Blair County 70 years ago, still survives. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Myers: Harry B., Pearl S., Elmer B., Carl P. and Ruby A. All survive except Carl P., who died June 1, 1895, at the age of one year. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Brethren church.

Mr. Myers casts his vote with the Democratic party.

JOHN GRANT ANDERSON, general manager of the Tyrone and Williamsburg Paper Mills of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company is one of the leading business men of Tyrone, Pa. He was born in Coshocton County, O., October 29, 1863, and is a son of Dr. John and Anna (Stevenson) Anderson.

Dr. John Anderson was born in Ohio in 1817, and died in Coshocton County in 1888, where he had practiced medicine for a number of years. He married Anna Stevenson, who was born in Maryland and died in Coshocton County, O., in 1878, aged fifty-one years. Of their family of seven children, one son died in infancy and three sons and three daughters are living. Sarah is the wife of Joseph K. Cass, of Tyrone. Annie M. is the wife of Samuel Irvine, of Pittsburg. Ida M. is unmarried and resides at Tyrone. Leroy K. is a paper salesman in business at Chicago. Charles E. is in the drug business at Coshocton, O. John Grant completes the family.

John G. Anderson was educated in the Coshocton schools and graduated from the Coshocton High School in 1880, after which he completed a business course in a commercial college and in 1881 he entered the employ of the well known paper firm of Morrison, Cass & Co. This subsequently became the Morrison & Cass Paper Company, which now operates under the style of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. In 1890, Mr. Anderson came to Tyrone as secretary and treasurer of the Morrison & Cass Paper Company and since its consolidation has been general manager of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company's Tyrone and Williamsburg mills. Mr. Anderson was reared in the Presbyterian faith. He is a Republican in his political views.

S. F. HETRICK, who is now living in retirement at Williamsburg, Pa., is vice president of the First National Bank of this borough, and is also the owner of two fine farms in Woodbury Township, Blair County. He was born January 4, 1840, in Morris Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of John and Catherine (Focht) Hetrick, who were prominent farmers of Huntingdon County. The father was politically a Democrat and he and his wife were both members of the Lutheran church. They were parents of the following children: S. F., the subject of this record; Margaret, who is the wife of John Plummer; Mary, who married John L. Miller; Elizabeth, the wife of Frank Brennaman; Susan, who married William Morgan; and David M.

S. F. Hetrick was reared and educated in his native township, then engaged in agricultural pursuits until about 26 years of age, after which he was employed in various ways for about two years. He ran a hucksters wagon to Altoona for three years, then was unable to work because of illness for about three years, and subsequently ran a boarding house for a time. He again returned to farming, renting a farm in Catherine Township for five years, after which he purchased a farm in Woodbury Township about four miles south of Williamsburg. This he operated for 20 years, making many improvements on it, including the erection of a fine modern home. He subsequently purchased another tract of farm land in Woodbury Township, residing upon and farming it for nine years, and in 1908 came to Williamsburg, where he purchased property and has since been living here in retirement. He still owns his two farms and although retired from business activities, is engaged in shipping grain on a small scale. Mr. Hetrick is politically a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran church.

Mr. Hetrick was married January 18, 1866, to Maria Nancy Biddle, who is a

daughter of Jacob and Susan Biddle, and is one of the following children born to her parents: Melinda; Caroline; Maria Nancy; Gilbert; and Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Hetrick have reared the following children: Frances Marrion; John C.; Walter B.; Elmyra B., wife of Vance Craig, deceased; and Oscar B.

CHARLES McCLELLAND WAPLE, the genial and popular proprietor of the Ward House, one of the leading hostelries of Tyrone, Pa., was born at Salem Church, Clearfield County, Pa., December 29, 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Maria Waple.

Thomas Waple was born in Virginia. He is a blacksmith by trade but now lives retired at Phillipsburg, Pa., being in his seventy-fifth year. He married a lady of Clearfield County and they had two children: Charles McClelland and Lillie, the latter of whom is the wife of Amos Owens, of Clearfield.

Charles M. Waple was reared in Clearfield County and obtained his education in the public schools of Bigler. On June 26, 1880, he came to Tyrone and for seven years following had charge of the finishing department in a tannery at this place. In 1887 he went into the hotel business, taking charge of the Pennsylvania House at Tyrone and conducting it for some five years. In 1893 he changed to the Central Hotel, which he successfully conducted for eleven years and then went to Phillipsburg, where he had charge of the Potter House for five years. In May, 1910, Mr. Waple came back to Tyrone, where he has a host of friends, and purchased the lease of the Ward House. Since taking charge he has spared no expense in renovating the whole building and not confining his efforts to the inside. The beautiful cement walks around the hotel make an exceedingly attractive relief for the stately building which has between eighty and 100 rooms and all of these have been equipped with appropriate comforts and conveniences, from the office to the servants' quarters. It is conveniently located near the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the cuisine is kept up to the highest mark. It is Mr. Waple's aim to make this a favorite stopping place for travelers, transients, tourist parties and permanent guests, giving them assurances and proof that this is a pleasant home for any length of time.

Mr. Waple is a member of all leading fraternal organizations. In politics he is a Republican and has served two terms as a member of the Tyrone town council as he was also of the Phillipsburg council. He takes an intelligent citizen's hearty interest in county politics.

In 1884 Mr. Waple was married to Miss Margaret Troutwine, and they have three living children: Walter, who is proprietor of the Potter House at Phillipsburg; Charles, who is a student at Susquehannah University; and Catherine, who attends the public schools at Tyrone. Mr. Waple is a man who stands high socially and otherwise, is of unimpeachable business integrity. His fame as a host extends all through Central Pennsylvania.

ALEXANDER DYSART MORROW, who has been a resident of Tipton, Pa., for the past seventeen years, was prior to that living in Sinking Valley, Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., and was born there April 18, 1844, a son of Matthew and Ellen (Dysart) Morrow.

Robert Morrow, great-grandfather of our subject, was of Irish descent and was one of the pioneers of Sinking Valley, having come from Path Valley, and was living here as early as 1783. He died in Tyrone Township in 1810. Robert was father of two sons and one daughter—Robert, grandfather of our subject, lived in Tyrone Township; James, who also lived in Tyrone Township, died in 1841; and Rebecca, who married James E. Stewart of Tyrone Township. The farm settled upon by Robert Morrow is now owned by one of his descendants, Miss

Margaret Morrow. Robert Morrow, grandfather of subject, married Margaret Moore, a daughter of Joseph Moore, who resided some years on the Robert Morrow farm, where he was several time obliged to defend his home from the Indians. He died in 1807. Robert Morrow was father of the following children: Robert, George, John H., Matthew, Joseph, Samuel—all of whom resided in Blair County—and Rebecca, who married Joseph K. Orr of Sinking Valley; and Nancy, well known in the valley, who died May 21, 1885.

Matthew Morrow, father of Alexander D., was born in Tyrone Township in 1814, and lived in Sinking Valley until 1869, when he left the farm and located at Tipton. He some time later bought three lots and the house where our subject now lives from Capt. Elliott, and retired except from the banking business. He was one of the original stock holders and organizers of the Altoona Bank, now the Central Trust Company, and was one of the original directors. His son, Robert P. Morrow, now deceased, was the first cashier of this bank. Mr. Morrow continued his connection with the bank until his death in September, 1893. Matthew Morrow married Ellen Dysart, who was born in Sinking Valley, a daughter of Alexander Dysart, and died January 9, 1871. The following children were born of their union: Margaret, died November 24, 1871, aged 30 years; Alexander Dysart, subject; John Harvey, lives in Tama County, Iowa; Robert R., died in July, 1873, aged 24 years; William G., died at Tipton, lived some years in Colorado; Ella V., died August, 1880, aged 24 years; and Ann, who died aged one year. Mr. Morrow was politically a Republican, and served in various local offices. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander D. Morrow was reared on the home place in Tyrone Township, and obtained his education in the local schools and at Elders Ridge Academy, where he attended a short time. He remained on the home place until August 18, 1861, when he enlisted for service in the army in Company G, 11th Pa. Cav. He served three years with that company mainly in Virginia and North Carolina, his company bearing the envied reputation of being the best drilled cavalry regiment in service. He was mustered out in August, 1864, at Jones' Landing, and has a relic of a spur, taken from a wounded prisoner, whom he carried on horseback before him. After his father left the farm and moved to Tipton, Mr. Morrow conducted the place for twenty-five years, and in the spring of 1894, ran for sheriff on the Republican ticket, and was offered the nomination the following term, but did not care to accept it. He then came to Tipton and has since added four lots to his father's old place here, and sold the farm to Lawrence Pagin.

Mr. Morrow was married March 11, 1869, to Alice Tussey, who was born in Canoe Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., a daughter of Robert and Dorothy (Harnish) Tussey. John Tussey, great-grandfather of Mrs. Morrow, was the first of the family to come to Pennsylvania, and located in Harts Log Valley, below Alexandria, in Huntingdon County. He was the father of three children, David, John B. and Mary. David, grandfather of Mrs. Morrow, was born near Alexandria in 1783, and was 21 years of age when he moved to Canoe Valley. He married Elizabeth Means, a daughter of Hughey and Margaret (Dean) Means, the latter also coming of one of the oldest families of Huntingdon County. The Deans suffered considerable loss of property and relatives through the Indians. Robert Tussey was born January 30, 1816, in Canoe Valley, and was reared on the home farm. He was married February 6, 1840, to Dorothy Harnish, who was born December 15, 1814, a daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Keller) Harnish. Robert Tussey always lived in Canoe Valley, where he farmed extensively, and also dealt in cattle, supplying the people of that community with beef

and fresh meats. He was the father of the following children: William H., deceased; Susannah, married William Irwin of Phillipsburg; Samuel C.; Mary E., deceased; Elizabeth A., wife of subject, born March 1, 1847, and died January 27, 1904 (she is buried in Arch Spring Cemetery); David F., deceased; Lydia Laura, married William Isett and lives in Philadelphia; Anna Caroline, married George Moore of Altoona; Robert J., lives in Alexandria; and Lillian M., who teaches in the schools of Altoona. Christian Harnish, grandfather of Mrs. Tussey, came from Berks County, Pa., where his grandfather had settled in 1800, to Huntingdon County, and bought 1,000 acres of land in what is now Morris Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrow had the following children: Frank Tussey, who was born April 23, 1870, is a member of the Blair County bar, but is not engaged in practice on account of ill health. He read law with Craig & Bowers of Altoona, and also attended the Carlisle Law School and at Dover. Edith Bell was born September 1, 1871, and died June 3, 1904. Ella Kate was born March 2, 1873, and died June 10, 1873. Samuel B. was born July 11, 1874, and died April 4, 1880. Mary M. was born May 7, 1876, and is a graduated nurse of the Nason Hospital at Roaring Spring, Pa. Rachel Harnish, who was born November 20, 1877, is a trained nurse, and a graduate of the Philadelphia Children's Hospital. Alice Elizabeth, who was born February 26, 1879, was married June 15, 1910, to J. W. Shoenfelt of Altoona. She is a graduate of the Normal School and taught some time in Bellwood. One son born July 10, 1880, died unnamed. Dorothy, who was born July 9, 1882, is a graduate of Millersville School and teaches in Bellwood. Alexander Dysart, Jr., born October 27, 1885, died December 9, 1905. Mr. Morrow is politically a Republican, although inclined to be independent.

HON. JOHN HOWARD GRAZIER, burgess of Tyrone, Pa., as well as a leading business man of the place, belongs to one of the old and representative families of Blair County. He was born in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., January 17, 1863, and is a son of Joseph B. and Mary (Webb) Grazier.

Joseph B. Grazier was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was brought to Blair County when a small boy. He followed an agricultural life and died on his farm situated near Tyrone, in 1879, at the age of sixty-three years. He married Mary Webb. who was born in York County, Pa., and was brought to Blair County in infancy. Her death occurred at Tyrone, when aged seventy-five years. Of the eleven children born of this marriage, two died in infancy, the others being as follows: Cynthia, who is now deceased, was the wife of G. W. Swayne; Albert, who is a resident of Altoona; Kate, who is the wife of G. W. Burkett, of Altoona; Frank, who lives at Tyrone and follows the carpenter trade; Ellie, who is the wife of H. M. Stover, of Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon County; Alice, who is the wife of H. C. Stine; James B., who is a member of the firm of Grazier Bros. & Stine, of Tyrone; Priscilla, who is a resident of Altoona; and John Howard, who is the youngest of the family.

John Howard Grazier was educated in the public schools and Birmingham Seminary, attending until he was twenty years of age, after which he alternated working on the home farm and teaching school for four years. In 1888 he came to Tyrone and went into the hardware business and has been identified with the same ever since, first under the style of Grazier Brothers and later as Grazier Bros. & Stine, being the head of the firm. Mr. Grazier has been much more than a successful business man. He has interested himself in public matters and has frequently been called on by his fellow citizens to take charge of important affairs and on each occasion has ac-

quitted himself with credit. He served as a member of the borough council for four years and during two years of this period was the president of that board, and in February, 1909, he was elected burgess. His administration of this office has been entirely in the interests of the public, no private concern ever enjoying special privileges or receiving favors. While he is nominally a Democrat, he is disposed to give political support occasionally to candidates, irrespective of party, whose past record as well as present availability, meets with his approval.

In November, 1899, Mr. Grazier was married to Miss Olive M. Grammer, a daughter of A. J. Grammer, of Newark, N. J. They have four children: Allen, Joseph, Clara and John. Mr. Grazier is a member of Allegheny Gateway Lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F., at Tyrone. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder.

SOLOMON S. LAYMAN, deceased, for many years was a successful agriculturist of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., and later a valued citizen of Martinsburg, in which borough his long and useful life closed, on November 23, 1907. He was born November 7, 1832, in Taylor Township, Blair County, and was a son of John and Mary Layman. Three of his brothers still survive, namely: Jacob and William, both residents of North Woodbury Township; and Samuel, living at Dallas Center, Ia.

Solomon S. Layman spent his whole life in Blair County. Farming and stock raising were the main interests of his manhood and thereby he accumulated a comfortable fortune. In later years he retired to Martinsburg and during his years of residence there took an interest in public matters and at times cheerfully accepted citizenship responsibilities. Previous to moving to the borough he had many times served in township offices and afterward became a member of the borough council where his experience and sound judgment made him valuable as a public official. He was a Republican in his political views but he was a broad-minded man and never permitted his private sentiments to dominate his official acts. He was a member of and a deacon in St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Martinsburg.

On January 27, 1868, Mr. Layman was married to Miss Mary A. Brown. She was born November 14, 1842, and now resides in a handsome home at Martinsburg. Her parents were Daniel and Susan (Ling) Brown, both of whom were natives of Bedford County. When she was nine years old the family moved to North Woodbury Township, Blair County, where the parents subsequently died, and there she was reared and educated. Of the children of Daniel and Susan Brown, the following survive: Mary A.; Jeremiah, who resides at Roswell, New Mex.; Hannah, who is the wife of Benjamin Newcomer, of Curryville, Pa.; Isaac C., who lives at Martinsburg; Hezekiah, who is a resident of Pittsburg; Catherine, who is the wife of Jacob Law, of Curryville; George F. and Daniel, both of whom live at Martinsburg; Susan, who is the wife of George Burket, living at Martinsburg; and Martha, who is the wife of S. S. Rhodes, of Curryville.

To Solomon S. Layman and wife six children were born, namely: Emma, who is the wife of Rev. John Furry, of North Woodbury Township; Mrs. Minnie C. Allen, who lives in North Woodbury Township; Annie, who is the wife of William Tipton, of North Woodbury Township; W. Roy, who lives in North Woodbury Township; Homer B., who is in business in Pittsburg; and Effie M., who is now deceased. This family has long been active and interested in the work of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and belong also to the social circles which give and accept neighborly hospitality.

WILLIAM F. TAYLOR, J. P., one of Tyrone's best known citizens, to which place he came in 1875, has ever since been identified more or less with business interests here and for twenty-three years has served in the office of justice of the peace. He was born at Milesburg, Center County, Pa., November 6, 1848, and is a son of Thomas B. and Livan (Lucas) Taylor.

Thomas B. Taylor was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of John Taylor, moved to Center County when a young man and died there in 1888, at the age of eighty-two years. He spent his active years working as a forgeman in the McCoy & Lynn Iron Works at Milesburg. He was married first to a Miss Brooks and five children were born to them, namely: Josephine, who married Alfred Green, formerly of Altoona but now of Kansas; Samuel B., who resides in Clearfield County; Thomas T., who is a retired citizen of Altoona; Harriet, who is the wife of Wilson Hahn, of Philadelphia; and Maggie, who is the wife of Abram Peters, of Eureka, Kans. Thomas B. Taylor married Livan Lucas for his second wife. She was born in Center County, Pa., and survived until December, 1908, having reached her ninety-second year. She was a daughter of John Lucas, who lived at what is now known as Snow Shoe. Four children were born to the second union, namely: William F.; Agnes, who was the widow of John Grant and later married L. H. Fowler of Berwick, Pa.; and Lyda and Florence, both of whom reside at Milesburg, in Center County.

William F. Taylor attended the Milesburg schools in his youth and afterward worked for a time at the cabinet-making trade, following which he engaged in clerking both at Milesburg and at Hopewell, in Bedford County. After coming to Tyrone he entered the employ of the firm of Van Valzah & Wilson and continued as a clerk with that house until 1880 and for the succeeding five years was in the furniture business for himself. In 1887 he was elected a justice of the peace and appointed register of vital statistics and has been busy with official duties ever since.

On February 13, 1873, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Emma Haupt, a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Auchmoody) Haupt, of Union County. Five children were born to this marriage, as follows: Vema, who is the wife of Rev. J. Max Lantz, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Spring Mills, Center County, and they have four children—Richard T., William, Emily and Elizabeth; Edna, who is the wife of Robert A. Zentmyer, a civil engineer at Tyrone, and they have two children—Roberta and Rebecca; John V., who is a clerk in the superintendent's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, married Ora Keynote; William F., who is bookkeeper for the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, married Maud Mackey and they have two children —Edna and Sarah; and Mabel, who is engaged in the millinery business with the firm of Grazier & Taylor, and resides at home. Mr. Taylor and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 1230 Washington Avenue. In politics Mr. Taylor and sons are Republicans. All have literary talent to a marked degree and Judge Taylor and two of his sons are newspaper correspondents, his own letters appearing in the Mirror; those of John V., in the Tribune, while William F., Jr., contributes to the Times.

FRANK J. F. CONFER, who has been a member of the legal profession of Altoona, Pa., since 1902, was born in that city in 1878, a son of Capt. F. P. Confer, who for the past twenty-five years has been living in retirement in Altoona. Capt. F. P. Confer was born in 1836, in Blair County, near the Y Switches and there he in later years conducted a hotel. He also conducted very successfully the old Confer Hotel, which was very popular among the railroad men of

that day. After taking up his residence in Altoona he operated the old Model Grocery for some time. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served as captain of Company G, 1st Pa. Reserve Cavalry.

Frank J. F. Confer was reared in Altoona and educated in the public schools. He also attended Cornell University and Notre Dame University, graduating from the latter in the class of 1897, but continued his studies at this institution by taking a post-graduate course in 1898. In 1902 he was admitted to the bar and has since that time been actively engaged in the practice of the law in Altoona, in all the state and federal courts. Mr. Confer is solicitor for the Anderson Paper & Twine Company of Altoona. Fraternally, Mr. Confer is a member of the Order of Eagles and of the Blair County Bar Association; religiously, he holds membership with St. John's Catholic Church.

A. J. DETWILER, who operates a plant in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., for the manufacture of various grades of lumber, and also nail keg staves, is one of the leading citizens of Williamsburg, Pa., and was born July 14, 1884, in Woodbury Township, a son of John and Emma (Enyeart) Detwiler. The father still resides in Woodbury Township, is politically a Democrat, and holds membership with the Brethren church. He married Emma Enyeart, who died in 1900, and they had six children, namely: Laura, wife of Joseph Landis; A. J., subject of this record; Jesse M., Mary, wife of Jonas Baker; George and Emma.

A. J. Detwiler was reared in Woodbury Township and obtained his education in the common schools and at Juniata College, where he was in attendance for two years. He then taught school one term in Catherine Township and one term in Woodbury Township, since which time he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber and nail keg staves. He employs ten men at the plant in Woodbury Township, and about sixty additional men at various other plants and manufactures about fifty car loads of material per month, disposing of the lumber to the railroads and mines, and marketing the staves to the various steel companies.

Mr. Detwiler was married October 31, 1907, to Miss Anna Senora Bolton, the second daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Reiff) Bolton, who reside at Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa. Mrs. Detwiler has two sisters, Stella and Viola. One son and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler, Howard Bolton and Gladys. They are both members of the Church of Brethren. Mr. Detwiler is independent politically.

JAMES C. McCONAHY, a representative business man of Tyrone, Pa., engaged as a shoe merchant, was born at Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., March 18, 1860, and is a son of James E. and Sarah (Bearly) McConahy.

Both parents of Mr. McConahy were born also at Lewistown, where his mother died when he was but twenty months old. The father, James E. McConahy, engaged in the blacksmith business at Lewistown. He was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served for four years and during this period was wounded and also incarcerated in Libby Prison. His death occurred on May 17, 1893. To his first marriage, with Sarah Bearly, three children were born: William B., a machinist living in Philadelphia; Jacob, an engineer, living at Camden, N. J.; and James C. James E. McConahy married Jennie Walls, of Mapleton, Huntingdon County, Pa., for his second wife and five children were born to them: Bertha, who is the wife of Edward Dysart, of Mapleton; Frank, who is a railroad man; Mary, who is the wife of Frank Brown, of Mt. Union; Juniata, who is the wife of Edward Foster, of Mapleton; and Grace, deceased, who was the wife of Frank Moore.

James C. McConahy was afforded the usual term in the public schools but he was only fourteen years of age when he started to work at the shoemaking trade and

A. J. DETWILER

worked on the bench in a shoe shop at Lewistown for three and one-half years, after which he operated a shoe shop of his own at Mapleton for several years, and for a short time at Huntingdon. In 1881 he came to Tyrone and for one year worked at his trade but in 1882 again went into business for himself, at his present stand, on the corner of Logan Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where he has continued for twenty-eight years, his being one of the landmark business houses of this section of the city. When he started it was necessarily in a very modest way, but he laid his foundations carefully and through honesty, industry and fair dealing has built up a large and prosperous business and now is the oldest exclusive shoe merchant in the city. He has additional interests, and is a member of the Tyrone Business Association and of the Tyrone Board of Trade.

In 1882 Mr. McConahy was married to Miss Anna Chandler, a daughter of George A. Chandler, of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County, Pa., and eleven children have been born to them, as follows: Harry E., who is bookkeeper for the firm of Templeton & Co., married Bernadine Sweeninger, and they have one child, James S.; Bessie A., who lives at home; N. C., who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Tyrone, married Alice Port, and they have one little daughter, Anna; Carrie B., who is the wife of C. F. Zerby, of Scranton and James C., John Raymond, Ruth Ann, Russell S., Gerald William and Mary; and one who is deceased. Mr. McConahy and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is interested in the Y. M. A. A. and is serving as first vice president of the organization. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and several other bodies of like nature. In politics he is a Democrat.

D. M. REPLOGLE, manufacturer of Magnolia flour and custom and merchant miller and also dealer in general merchandise, is one of the leading and enterprising business men of Drab, Pa. He was born in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., September 30, 1870, and is a son of Isaac B. and Mary B. (Miller) Replogle.

Isaac B. Replogle and wife were both born in Bedford County, and they now reside at New Enterprise. The paternal grandfather was Rev. John B. Replogle, whose father, Daniel Replogle, was born in Germany and was a pioneer settler in Bedford County. Rev. John B. Replogle was a minister in the German Baptist church, in which his son Isaac B. was a deacon and of which his grandson, D. M., is a member.

D. M. Replogle was reared to man's estate in South Woodbury Township and there attended the public schools. Prior to his marriage he followed farming on the home place and afterward engaged in the same industry for himself until the fall of 1900, when he came to Blair County and started his milling enterprise, and opened his store on April 1, 1907, and in the same year was appointed postmaster at Drab. He is one of the town's busy and public spirited men and is interested in everything that promises to build up this section which he has chosen for his home.

Mr. Replogle was married to Miss Mary J. Greenwalt, a daughter of the late Samuel Greenwalt, a former prominent resident of Woodbury Township. Mr. and Mrs. Replogle have had six children, as follows: Charon S., Earl D., Vera M., Bertha M., Ada F., and Nancy M. Mr. Replogle gives political support to the Democratic party.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BURKET, M. D., the oldest practicing physician in Tyrone, Pa., was born at Smicksburg, Indiana County, Pa., March 4, 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Miller) Burket.

Jacob Burket, father of Dr. Burket, was born in York County, Pa., July 28, 1879, and died at Brookville, Jefferson County,

Pa., July 26, 1880. He removed from York and settled in Sinking Valley and then moved to Indiana County in 1831, and in 1844, to Brookville, in Jefferson County. He was engaged in the mercantile and other lines of business until retiring from active life. Jacob Burket was thrice married and he was the father of numerous children. The mother of Dr. Burket bore the maiden name of Catherine Miller. She was born August 23, 1811, and died at Brookville, April 12, 1884.

George W. Burket obtained his early education in the district schools and Brookville Academy. He read medicine in the office of Dr. George Watt, of Brookville, and graduated at the Cleveland, O., Medical College, in the class of 1857. His first location for practice was at Elderton, Armstrong County, where he remained for ten years. In 1867 he took a course in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, graduating in the same year and immediately afterward coming to Tyrone, where, for forty-four years he has been in continuous practice. Although the practice of medicine is acknowledged to be one of great nervous as well as physical strain, Dr. Burket has met its demands for over a half century, without any diminution of his mental powers and with remarkably few tokens of advancing age. Here and there a careful observer may find a few gray hairs but his whole appearance suggests one many years younger.

In the autumn of 1856, Dr. Burket was married to Miss Nancy Burket, a daughter of Major John Burket, of Center County, Pa. Dr. Burket's office and residence are located on the same site on which he first settled in 1867, this home being a landmark with the older residents, who have many times enjoyed a gracious hospitality here. Dr. and Mrs. Burket are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Tyrone, of which he is a trustee and to which he has always given generous support. His professional affiliations include membership in the Blair County, Pennsylvania State and the American Medical Associations. He is identified also with Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, F. & A. M., at Tyrone. Dr. Burket is one of Tyrone's most substantial and most highly esteemed citizens.

WILLIAM H. MARKLEY,* senior member of the firm of Markley & Louden, real estate and insurance dealers of Altoona, Pa., has been a resident of this city for the past 32 years and was born in 1857 in Juniata County, Pa.

William H. Markley grew to manhood in Juniata County, Pa., later removed to Perry County for a time, and in 1878 came to Altoona, where the first two years he spent as a clerk in a store. He then operated a general store with considerable success for 12 years, and for the past 18 years has been engaged in the real estate business, having been the first man in Altoona to take out a license for that business. The present firm of Markley & Louden, which was established in 1905, deal extensively in Florida lands and for the past ten years have also carried on a large fire insurance business.

Mr. Markley is a man of public spirit and enterprise and has served two terms on the city council, and was assessor three years. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is fraternally a Knight Templar, a Mason and a Shriner. In 1887 Mr. Markley was joined in marriage with Sarah L. Law, who was born and reared in Altoona, Pa., and of their union has been born one son, Raymond, who is a student at Gettysburg College.

LEWIS B. WEBER, whose well cultivated farm of 122 acres is situated in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., was born June 18, 1856, in Clearfield County, Pa., and is a son of George J. and Elizabeth (Zilliox) Weber and a grandson on the maternal side, of Godfrey Zilliox, who was an old resident of Clearfield County. Both

parents of Mr. Weber were born in Germany and came to America with their parents in their youth.

Lewis B. Weber was reared in Clearfield County and obtained his education in the district schools and learned the principles of farming from his father. For seventeen years he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in his native county and then, in October, 1902, he came to Blair County and settled on his farm in Huston Township. Mr. Weber attends closely to his business, farming and stock-raising, and has met with excellent success and is numbered with the substantial men of this section. He takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs in his township, but is not a politician.

Mr. Weber was married December 25, 1884, to Miss Susan Haag, who was born in Jefferson County, Pa., a daughter of the late Frederick Haag, who formerly was a well known resident there. To Mr. and Mrs. Weber a family of seven children were born, all of whom have been afforded educational advantages. Mary E., the eldest daughter, is the wife of Homer Hamilton, of Huston Township. Elizabeth E. is the wife of Blaine Greaser, of Altoona, Pa. George G. is a student in the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa. William O., Charles E., Clair L. and Agnes A., all reside at home. Mr. Weber and family are members of the Reformed church at Drab, Pa.

STEPHEN REED MATTHEWS, who resides on a farm of 160 acres in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born August 31, 1840, at Huntingdon Furnace, Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a son of George Bowman and Mary (Markley) Matthews.

George Bowman Matthews was born in New Jersey, and during his early life was a school teacher, but spent his later years engaged in farming, and died in Mifflin County, Pa. The mother of our subject was a native of Mifflin County, her birth occurring in Little Valley, and she died in Blair County, Pa., where she made her home with her son during the last forty years of her life. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and the father was politically a Democrat. They were the parents of the following children, Jessie, deceased; Sarah, the deceased wife of Alexander Stewart; Parmela, deceased wife of Samuel Giland; George, was killed in the war; Sophia, was the wife of Michael K. Lane; William, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Matilda, married Martin L. Robison; and Stephen R.

Stephen R. Matthews was reared on the farm and attended the local schools of the township until fourteen years of age. He was but 12 years of age when his father died, and was consequently thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He began working for different farmers during the summer months and attended school during the winter for about two years after his father's death. On August 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 49th Penna. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Mathias Niece and served eighteen months as a private. He re-enlisted December 24, 1863, in the Third Brigade, First Div. of the Sixth Army Corps and was detailed from his company as brigade wagon master, which position he held until July 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged with the regiment near Halls Hill, Va. He participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Va., April 16, to May 4, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Garnets Hill, Va., June 27, 1862; Goldens Farm, Va., June 28, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Gramptons Gap, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., April 13, 1863; Fredericksburg, Va., April 29, 1863; Fredericksburg and Salem Church, May 3, and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3, 4, 1863; Frankstown, Md., July 12, 1863; Rappa-

hannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863; Locust Grove, Va., November 27, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 28, 1863. He was present with his train at the following places, Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 22, 23, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 22, 23, 1864; Welden Run R. R., or Rean Station, Va., June 30, to July 2, 1864; Winchester or Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Saylors Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; and after marching to Danville to head off Johnston was honorably discharged July 15, 1865. After the close of the war Mr. Matthews went to Altoona, Pa., and for about nine months was employed on the railroad, then worked on a farm by the month until the time of his marriage, when he engaged in farming for himself.

Mr. Matthews was married November 22, 1866 to Lavina McCormick, a daughter of James and Lucinda McCormick, agriculturists of Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., and the parents of the following children: John B.; Lavina, wife of our subject; Mary, who is the wife of Joshua R. Pheasant; Alice, the wife of Harry Hileman; Thomas; and Isabel, who is the wife of Charles Moss Hileman. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Matthews: James Reed; Howard Markley; Harry McClelland; Alpha Gertrude, deceased wife of Roy K. Hileman; Philip Garfield; and Jessie, who is the wife of Ernest E. Rhodes.

Mr. Matthews is politically identified with the Republican party, and is now township supervisor, his term of three years having begun March 4, 1910. He previously served one term as supervisor in Frankstown township and four years term in Blair township, and was for three years a jury commissioner. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the G. A. R. Post No. 39 at Hollidaysburg, and is also a member of the U. V. L.

CECIL A. PRESTON, superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with home and office at Altoona, Pa., has been identified with railroads ever since he was graduated at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, in 1872. He was born at Philadelphia, of English parents. They were Edward H. and Margaret Preston.

Mr. Preston's rapid and uninterrupted rise from rodman on the Cattaraugus Railway, to the important office he now so ably fills, makes an interesting story to those who recognize the difficulties he had to overcome and the competition he had to meet, at each step of the way. As noted, he entered the service in 1872 and was rodman until June, 1877; transitman and engineer in charge of railroad surveys to 1878 with the Madeira & Mamore Railway, in Brazil, South America; to May, 1880, on surveys with the West Pennsylvania Division Pennsylvania Road; in 1880 transferred to Baltimore, Md., and from September to December, 1880, was assistant supervisor at that point; December, 1880, to April, 1882, assistant supervisor Pennsylvania Road, at York, Pa.; August, 1882, to January, 1890, supervisor Baltimore Division, same road; January, 1890, to April, 1893, assistant engineer, same division; April, 1893, to July, 1900, principal assistant engineer Pennsylvania Road at Williamsport, Pa.; July, 1900, to April 1, 1902, superintendent Elmira & Canandaigua Division Northern Central Railroad, Pennsylvania system; April 1, 1902, to June 1, 1903, superintendent Eastern & Susquehannah Divisions, same road and Philadelphia & Erie Road; and from June 1, 1903 until the present, has been superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Road at Altoona. The mere occupancy of this position, evidences his efficiency as a railroad man. Mr. Preston is identified with numerous fraternal and social organizations. He resides at the Logan House, Altoona.

ROBERT IRWIN TUSSEY, who owns a farm of 234 acres in Frankstown township, which he purchased from his father, is a native of Blair County, Pa., and was born on his present farm February 4, 1875, a son of Samuel and Anna (Hileman) Tussey.

Samuel Tussey was born at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon County, Pa., and when a young man came to Blair County and purchased this present farm in Frankstown township. This he farmed for about 18 years and with the exception of three years spent in the army has always followed farming. He now spends the greater part of his time in the south, where he owns an orange grove. He is a Republican in politics and has served in nearly all of the township offices, including that of supervisor and school director. Samuel Tussey married Anna Hileman, who was born in Frankstown township, Blair County, Pa., and they became the parents of the following children: Harry, Susan, Robert I., our subject; Dorothy, who is the wife of Joseph Moore and has four children, Hugh, Josephine, Frank and Dorothy; Joseph; Byrde, who is the wife of William Robb; Jay; Samuel; Hugh, deceased; and Clara.

Robert Irwin Tussey grew to maturity on the home farm, and attended the local schools until 21 years of age. He then engaged in farming with his father for a time, and now owns the home farm of 234 acres. He is a man of enterprise and public spirit, and is one of the successful and progressive agriculturists of the township.

Mr. Tussey was married June 1st, 1904, to Mary (Porter) Crawford, a daughter of Russell and Nancy (Dean) Crawford, formerly prominent farmers of Sinking Valley, Blair county, but now living in retirement at Hollidaysburg. Mrs. Tussey has one sister, Elsie, a trained nurse, who lives in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Tussey have had two children; Ralph, who was born March 3, 1905; and Helen, who was born December 1, 1907. In politics, Mr. Tussey is a Republican, and has served three years as road supervisor. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

RAYMOND FRED SMELTZER,* one of the leading druggists and enterprising business men of Williamsburg, Pa., was born May 12, 1883 at Altoona, Pa., and is a son of Ferdinand and Anna L. (McConnell) Smeltzer, and a grandson of Peter Smeltzer.

Ferdinand Smeltzer came to Blair county from Cambria County, Pa., and located at Altoona, where he is now engaged in shoemaking, but was formerly an employee of the Pennsylvania railroad for many years. His religious connection is with the Catholic Church, and he is politically identified with the Democratic party. His union with Anna L. McConnell resulted in the following issue: Charles, Anna, Mary, Edward, Joseph, Catherine, and Raymond F., our subject.

Raymond F. Smeltzer spent his boyhood in Altoona, and was educated at the St. John Parochial School and the High School of this city. He also studied pharmacy in Altoona, and was first employed in the A. F. Shomberg drug store. He passed the examination at Williamsburg and also passed as a registered druggist at Pittsburg, and in 1904 embarked in the drug business at Williamsburg, where he has since been continuously and successfully engaged in that business. Mr. Smeltzer is politically a Republican, and is fraternally a member of the M. W. of A. of Williamsburg. His religious connection is with the Catholic Church.

In May, 1905, Mr. Smeltzer was united in marriage with Eva M. Brookbank, whose parents had the following children: Clemmentine, who is the wife of William Lingenfelter of South Fork; Ernest; Lila, who is a nurse at the Morristown State Hospital; and Eva M. Mr. and Mrs. Smeltzer have two sons; Raymond Frederick, Jr., and Sterling Brockbank. The religious connec-

tion of the family is with the Catholic Church.

HARRY E. CHAMBERLIN, who is engaged in general farming and truck gardening on a farm of 175 acres in Frankstown township, Blair County, Pa., was born August 15, 1868, in Frankstown township, and is the only child born to John and Margaret (Larinson) Chamberlin, both now deceased. The father, who died in Fayette County, Pa., followed mining, was a Republican in politics, and both parents were members of the Lutheran Church. The mother died in Blair County and was buried at the Geeseytown Cemetery.

Harry E. Chamberlin was reared in his native township, attended the local schools until seventeen years of age, and then learned the trade of a stationery engineer, and followed that business for about nine years. He has since been extensively engaged in farming and in February, 1904, purchased his present farm of 175 acres from the heirs of his maternal grandfather. John S. Larinson. Here he has since carried on general farming in connection with truck gardening, and disposes of his produce, which consists of vegetables of all kinds, at Altoona, where he finds a ready market.

In August, 1891, Mr. Chamberlin married Addie J. London, who is a daughter of John and Sarah (Stewart) London, the former also a stationary agent, and a resident of Blair County. Mrs. Chamberlin is the eldest of the children born to her parents, namely: Addie; Laura, the wife of Samuel Eckard; William; Edith, the wife of Linus Cochran; George, Albert, Bertha, and Edward. The following children have been born to our subject and wife: Bessie, Andrew, Linnie, Ralph, Harry, Ethel, Anna, Theodore, and Chester. Mr. Chamberlin is politically a Republican, and is affiliated with the K. O. T. M., Quaker City Tent of Salem, Ohio. He is a member of the Mennonite church.

JOHN HALTON, deceased, passed out of life leaving not only a large fortune to his family, which he had accumulated through his own industrious efforts, but also a name that was held in honor and respect throughout a long and useful existence. He was six years old when he was brought to Altoona and this city claimed his loyal affection as long as he lived. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, August 15, 1844, a son of John S. and Jane (Darby) Halton, who had six children, three of whom are yet living. The death of John Halton occurred August 10, 1903.

The parents of Mr. Halton were both born in County Meath and there they remained until 1850, when they emigrated to America and came to Altoona, Pa. They were good people, consistent and devoted members of the Catholic church, and in the new country found the opportunities for comfortable living that they had not been able to secure in their own land. John S. Halton died in 1879 and his widow in 1881.

John Halton attended the schools of Altoona until old enough to learn a self-supporting trade. He had a natural leaning toward mechanics, although his father had been a farmer, and he entered the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona and later was placed in charge of the gas and steam fitting department. His early investment in city property proved him a man of prudence and forethought and each year he had the satisfaction of seeing it increase in value.

In 1876, Mr. Halton was married to Miss Mary Rodgers, who is now deceased. She was a daughter of Andrew Rodgers of Philadelphia. Two children were born to this union: Mary R. and Edward R.

Edward R. Halton, who is manager of the Halton Coal Company at Altoona, was born in this city, January 23, 1882. He was educated in the Altoona schools, graduating from the High School, and at Lehigh University. The Halton Coal Company is a large commercial enterprise of Altoona, handling anthracite and bituminous coal and dealing also in coke and kindling wood. The office and yard of the company is located at 1605-1611 Ninth Avenue.

JOHN HALTON

Mr. Halton resides at No. 1506 Sixth Avenue, Altoona.

THEODORE D. SNOEBERGER,* of the firm of Gorsuch & Snoeberger, at Martinsburg, Pa., founders and machinists, manufacturers of all kinds of castings, farm implements, etc., and dealers in pumps and fixtures, iron pipe, fittings, valves, engine and cylinder oils, making a specialty of heating and plumbing, is one of the representative business men of this place. He was born in Taylor Township, Blair County, Pa., December 11, 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Deeter) Snoeberger. The former was a native of Bedford County and the latter of Blair County.

Theodore D. Snoeberger is a true example of a self-made man. He was only four years old when his father died and when nine years of age he left the shelter which had been his home and went to earn his own living. Farmers in the neighborhood were glad to have the services of a bright and willing lad in return for board and clothes, and so capable did he prove himself that by the time he was twelve years of age he was able to secure wages, which he in large part devoted to taking care of his mother whom he provided for thenceforward until her death in the nineties. He has one surviving brother, Daniel T., who is also a resident of Martinsburg. When he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Snoeberger started to learn the carpenter trade and served an apprenticeship of three years and for a long time afterward worked as a carpenter and developed into a builder and contractor. Later he became interested in the foundry and machine business and has worked alone and also with partners, at Martinsburg, since 1874. The present firm of Gorsuch & Snoeberger was organized in June, 1909. A large amount of business is done by this firm in their various lines. Mr. Snoeberger is so well and favorably known to his fellow citizens that many large contracts that might otherwise have been placed with houses of reputation in larger cities, have been entrusted to him and have been satisfactorily completed. Mr. Snoeberger was married to Miss Hannah Smouse, a native of Bedford County, and they have one daughter, Ada, who resides with her parents. Mr. Snoeberger and family are members of the Brethren church.

JOHN HALLER, who is owner and proprietor of the Eagle bakery at Altoona, Pa., is a representative business man of this city and he maintains his home and conducts his business at Nos. 1208-10-12 Fifth Avenue. He was born in Germany and is a son of John and Sarah Haller who still live in the old country. Mr. Haller has one brother, Matthew Haller.

In May, 1890, John Haller left his home and parents and came to the United States and stopped first at Pittsburg, Pa. In that city he learned the baking business and in 1893, when he reached Altoona, secured employment as a baker with Albert F. Hess, with whom he remained for two and one-half years. Mr. Haller started into business for himself on April 6, 1896 and for eight years conducted an establishment on Thirteenth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. He then bought the business and location of Albert F. Hess, Jr., tore down the old structure and erected on the site his present modern bakery in which every improved device known to the trade has been introduced in order to make his products wholesome and appetizing. It is probably the most sanitary bakery in the city and he does a very large business, having twenty-five people on his pay roll.

In October, 1894, Mr. Haller was married to Miss Anna Weiss, a daughter of Christian and Sarah Weiss, of Altoona, and they have three sons: John Christian, William Herman, and Frederick Martin. Mr. Haller and family are members of the German Lutheran church. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally he is identified with the Eagles, the Owls and the Elks.

ABRAM BURKET, general merchant and representative citizen of Claysburg, Pa., who has been identified with the interests of this place since 1870, was born in Blair County, Pa., March 6, 1842, and is a son of David and Barbara (Dively) Burket, and a grandson of Samuel Burket, who was a very early settler in what is now Greenfield Township, Blair County.

Abram Burket was seven years old when his father died. He was reared in Greenfield Township and obtained his education in the public schools and when the Civil War broke out had scarcely yet decided what his life work should be. In August, 1861, he enlisted for service, entering Co. G, 11th Pa. Vol. Cav., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. This was but the beginning of four years of army life, for, after the expiration of his first term of enlistment, he re-entered the same company and regiment and received his honorable discharge. He had enlisted as a private and through bravery and valor was promoted and was mustered out as a second lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Ream's Station and of Suffolk and fought in twenty-two sharp engagements. He was also employed in the dangerous service of scouting and, although he took hazards innumerable and faced every kind of danger, he survived to return home practically unharmed. He subsequently embarked in the mercantile business and in 1870 established himself at Claysburg where he is one of the oldest continuous business men. For a time he served as postmaster but has never been eager for political office. His interest in the public schools led him to consent to serve as school director in Greenfield Township, where he also held the office of constable for a time.

Mr. Burket was married to Miss Catherine Mauk, a daughter of Paul Mauk, a former prominent resident of Claysburg, and of their children, the following survive: Paul W., who is a resident of Claysburg; Howard, whose home is near Philadelphia; Watson E., who is in the mercantile business at Claysburg; Edward M., who is a farmer in Greenfield Township; Charles E. and George I., both of whom reside at Claysburg; Homer A., who is a Law student in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, Mich.; and H. Claude, who also resides at Claysburg. Mr. Burket and family are members of the Reformed church. He is an independent voter.

DAVID M. THOMPSON, an enterprising citizen of Williamsburg, who is now serving as street commissioner and superintendent of the water works, was born February 28, 1851, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., and is a son of Roswell D. and Mary M. (Sellers) Thompson. The father was a blacksmith by trade, a Republican in politics, and the religious connection of both parents was with the Methodist Church. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Margaret, Caroline, John, David M., George, Mary, Emma, Charles B., William, and Harry.

David M. Thompson was reared in Blair County and was married March 5, 1874 to Annie M. Mentzer, a daughter of Ephraim and Susan Mentzer, and of their union were born the following children: Howard M.; Mary M., the wife of J. R. Detwiler; Estella, married Andrew Gailey; and William G. Mr. Thompson is fraternally a member of the Portage Lodge of Masons at Hollidaysburg, and the I. O. O. F., of Williamsburg. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a school director and is now superintendent of the water works and street commissioner of the borough of Williamsburg. The family holds membership with the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM E. DEAN, proprietor of a general store and one of the substantial business men of Williamsburg, Pa., was born in 1863 in Juniata County, Pa. He was reared and educated in his native county and in 1884 came to Williamsburg

and was engaged for some time here as a mechanic. About 1890 he embarked in his present business, in which he has been quite successful. His store has a floor space of 32 by 100 feet and he carries a general line of dry goods and other articles in general demand, his stock being always of good quality. He keeps two clerks constantly employed.

In 1884 Mr. Dean was united in marriage with Della Fox, who is a daughter of Henry and Sarah Fox of Yellow Springs. Of this union there have been born one son and one daughter, namely: William, who is a civil engineer, now employed in the Philippines, and Ruth. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist church. and Mr. Dean is politically identified with the Republican party.

D. E. PARKER, president of the First National Bank, and one of the leading citizens of Juniata, Pa., was born in 1856 in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was there educated and reared to maturity. About 1878 Mr. Parker came to Altoona and engaged in carpentering until 1889, and then established a planing mill and carried on a general contracting business until 1905. In January of that year, Mr. Parker and others organized the First National Bank of Juniata, which was opened up for business June 28, 1906, and has been president of same since the time of its organization. They have met with uninterrupted success in their work and have grown rapidly along all lines. Mr. Parker has served 13 years on the village council, and is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F., the Encampment, the Juniata Grange, and the Juniata Fire Company. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church of Juniata, of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

On May 20, 1880, Mr. Parker was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Alice Miller of Huntingdon County, Pa., and to them have been born two children; Clara, who is the wife of C. A. Jones of Juniata, Pa.; and Dora.

D. G. MEEK, cashier of the First National Bank of Juniata, and a native of Center County, Pa., was born in 1870, a son of George Y. Meek, and comes of one of the oldest established families of Blair County, Pa. At the age of 12 years he came with his parents to Tyrone, Pa., where he obtained his educational training, and when about 21 entered the employ of the Blair County Bank. He continued in the employ of this concern about 14 years, beginning at the bottom as office boy and worked in various positions until the time of his resignation, after which he engaged in the mercantile business. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Juniata, he accepted a position as cashier of same and has since served in that capacity. Mr. Meek is a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church, of which he is an elder and member of the council. He affiliates with the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment, and is an honorary member of the Tyrone Club. Mr. Meek was married in January 1908 to Beulah Fasic of Juniata and they have one son, Richard Burns Meek.

EMORY E. RHODES, postmaster at Royer, Blair County, Pa., was born in this town, January 30, 1871, and is a son of James and Evaline (Gunnett) Rhodes.

The Rhodes family is an old settled one in Woodbury Township and the parents of Emory E. were active in the Methodist Episcopal church. They had six children, namely: Emory E., Minnie, wife of Charles Sweeny; Harry; Etta, wife of John Horton; Norman and Harvey.

Emory E. Rhodes obtained his education in the Royer schools. His first work was done for Royer business men, F. R. Schmucker & Co., with whom he remained for eight years, then John Manning and still later he was with the Pittsburg Limestone Company. Mr. Rhodes then went into

business for himself and for the first two months had a partner, since when he has been alone and since 1897 has been postmaster. In politics he is independent. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and Odd Fellows, belonging to Juniata Lodge, No. 282, F. & A. M., and to the Odd Fellows at Williamsburg.

ARCHIBALD C. CLAPPER, a prominent citizen of Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., now filling the office of township tax collector, was born in Huston Township, December 21, 1856, and is a son of John H. and Mary (Brumbaugh) Clapper.

John H. Clapper was born on the farm in Huston Township now owned by his son, Archibald C., and spent his entire life here, dying in 1903. He was a son of Henry Clapper, who was a son of Ludwig Clapper, one of the earliest settlers in what is now Huston Township. The village of Clappertown perpetuates his memory. At various times the late John H. Clapper consented to accept township offices and in the discharge of the duties pertaining to them he was honest and efficient. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He married Mary Brumbaugh, who was also born in Huston Township and now resides at Martinsburg, with her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hagey. Although quite advanced in years she retains her faculties and enjoys visits from her friends. Three of her children still survive, namely: Margaret, who is the widow of George W. Hagey; Archibald; and John S., who resides at Swissdale, Pa.

Archibald C. Clapper was reared in Huston Township and attended the public schools and later passed three sessions of study at the Juniata Collegiate Institute at Martinsburg, Pa., which was succeeded by four years at Kishaquillas Seminary, in Mifflin County. He was thus well prepared when he began to teach school and for nine terms followed educational work. Since then he has given his attention largely to farming and stockraising, devoting his 125 acres of land to these industries.

Mr. Clapper was married first to Miss Ada Rider, a native of Center County and a daughter of Michael C. Rider, a former well known citizen of Huston Township. Three children were born to that marriage, namely: George L., of Chicago, Ill.; John C., of Birmingham, Ala.; and Fleda F., of Huston Township. Mr. Clapper's second marriage was to Mrs. Mahala Wilson, a daughter of the late John Donaldson, of Huntingdon County, Pa. Mr. Clapper is a member of the Lutheran church in which he is a deacon. In politics he is a Republican. He has frequently been tendered public office by his party and fellow citizens and served three years as county auditor, three years as a member of the township school board and is now serving as county collector of taxes for Huston Township. He is identified with the order of Odd Fellows at Martinsburg. Mr. Clapper is a broad minded and intelligent man and has proved trustworthy in every charge committed to his care.

HOWARD FRANCIS COX, an enterprising agriculturist and highly esteemed citizen of Antis township, Blair County, Pa., was born November 29, 1862, on the farm where he now lives, and is a son of Asbury and Margaret Alice (Williams) Cox.

Samuel Cox, grandfather of Howard F., was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was a son of Joshua Cox, who was one of the very early settlers of that county. Samuel resided until 1842 in Huntingdon County, when he removed to what is now Blair, where he has a fine farm of 135 acres, which is now owned by his son J. B. Cox. He married Nancy Beck, also a native of Huntingdon County, and of their union were born the following children: Porter, who died aged twenty-two years; Asbury, father of our subject; Martha, who died at the age of three years; Samuel Davis, who

is a resident of Altoona; Benjamin Franklin, who resides in Logan township; Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Luther Coleman; Jeremiah Beck, who lives in Allegheny, Pa., and is the owner of the old home farm; Anna, who is the wife of Allen McCartney, of Juniata; Ella, who is the wife of D. D. Coleman, of Juniata; and Martin T., who resides in Juniata.

Asbury Cox was born September 10, 1839, in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was three years of age when he accompanied his parents to Antis township. He has since resided continuously on his present farm of eighty acres, which is a part of the old Williams homestead. On February 14, 1862, he married Margaret Alice Williams, who was born and has always lived on the farm where she now resides. She was the only child of John C. and Ann (Cherry) Williams, and comes of one of the old families of Antis township. Her grandfather, Thomas Williams, lies buried on this farm and was one of the first of the family to locate in the township. The following children were born to Asbury and Margaret A. Cox: Howard Francis, subject of this record; Ira Marvin, who died aged four years; Nettie, who is the wife of Clark Nearhoof, of Antis township; Annie, wife of Harvey G. Reigh, of Antis township; Emma, who married David W. Irwin, of this township; Nannie, wife of Robert Mauk, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Bertha, who married Edward Steele, of Antis township. Mr. Cox belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry.

Howard Francis Cox resides on the home farm, just across the road from his mother and father, known as "Sabbath Rest Farm," and was here reared and in boyhood attended the local schools. He also attended a subscription school, which furnished a course of study equivalent to a high school course, the teacher being Prof. E. N. Root, of Bellwood. After thus completing his literary studies, he was engaged in teaching in Antis township for a time. Subsequently he spent four years working on the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In June, 1885, he took charge of the home farm and has since resided here continuously. In 1885 Mr. Cox became a member of the Sheridan Troop and when he severed his connection therewith in 1894, he had risen to the rank of first sergeant. At the time of the Spanish-American War he attempted to re-enlist but the ranks were full. Mr. Cox is a member of the State Board of Agriculture from Blair County, and is actively interested in all matters that pertain to farming. He is an active member of the Pennsylvania State Grange and is its second officer, being subordinate only to William T. Creasy. In politics he is a Democrat and has served three years as township supervisor. Fraternally, he belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry; the I. O. O. F.; K. of G. E.; I. O. R. M.; and the F. O. E.

On September 13, 1888, Mr. Cox was joined in marriage with Lucinda C. Bryan, a native of Altoona, Pa., and a daughter of Dr. M. M. and Emma (Defibaugh) Bryan, and to them have been born the following children: Ira Clyde, a stenographer in Gable's Store in Altoona, who was born December 1, 1890, and is a graduate of Juniata College, and of Zeth's Business College; Earl Raymond, who was born December 23, 1892, and is a graduate of the Antis township High School and Juniata College; Alma Margaret, born August 2, 1895, who attends the schools of Antis township; Mildred May, born September, 26, 1897; and Samuel Paul, born August 4, 1902, who attends the schools of the township. Mr. Cox has successfully conducted the Farmers' Institutes of Blair County for a number of years, and has the confidence and esteem of the entire State Department of Agriculture. He is a firm believer in, and an ardent advocate of, the centralization of rural schools, and the teaching of Agriculture therein.

J. T. BROWN, a veteran of the Civil War, who has been living in retirement since May 1st, 1909, after an active career in the business world, was for 44 years identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., since 1852. He was born April 9, 1839, in Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Lafferty) Brown, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were natives of Westmoreland County, Pa., but resided for a time in Fayette County, Pa., and subsequently came to Blair County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Of the seven sons and three daughters born to them but one still survives, namely, J. T. Brown, the subject of this record.

J. T. Brown was reared in Westmoreland County, Pa., and in 1852 came to Blair County and was for a year employed in the furnaces at Blair Furnace. He then lived in various parts of the county, but principally in Logan township. and in 1865 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, working first in the car building department. He was then for 15 years employed as a foreman in the car building department but since May 1, 1909, has been living in retirement.

On April 18, 1861 at President Lincoln's first call for troops, Mr. Brown enlisted with Company B, and the 3rd Pa. Vol. Inf. for three months, and at the end of that time enlisted with Company F, 76th Pa. Vol. Inf. for three years and veteranized with that company. On July 11, 1863, he was seriously wounded, receiving a gun shot wound through both thighs at Fort Wagner, S. C., and was taken prisoner. He remained in the hospital some time and was first confined at Charleston, S. C., then removed to Columbia, and was also taken to Libby Prison and Belle Isle for a time, and was finally parolled and taken to his own lines. At City Point his shoulder was broken by a shell and he was confined to the hospital boat on the James River. His service was principally in the army of the James in the department of the south. He was then sent to Richmond, where he was a member of the Tenth Corps until that corps was reduced to such an extent, that it was consolidated with the Eighteenth Corps, and was mustered out in May, 1865, at Harrisburg, Pa.

On September 17, 1868, Mr. Brown married Sarah Jane Shotts, who was born in Logan township, Blair County, Pa., a daughter of Philip and Katie (Mullen) Shotts, who were well known agriculturists of the county. Of their union were born the following children: James A., who lives adjoining his father, married Annie Smith and has two children, Joseph Clare; and Margaret; Harry, died aged 11 years; Elmer Ellsworth; Joseph Ambrose, lives adjoining his father, and is employed in the shops. He married Bertha Grove, and has three daughters, Kathryn; Ethel and Minnie and one son Clyde; Cordella M., married John R. Johnson of Dubois, Clearfield County, Pa.; Margaret; and Catherine.

Mr. Brown is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 468, the Union Veterans Legion, the I. O. O. F., the I. O. R. M. and the Knights of Malta. In politics he is a radical Republican, and has served in various local offices, having been a member of the school board a number of years, auditor of the township one term, and also jury commissioner one term. He and his estimable wife are members of the Fifth Avenue M. E. Church of Altoona.

OLIN K. McGARRAH, M. D., who has attained considerable prominence in the practice of medicine and surgery in Blair County, Pa., has been located at Altoona, since 1897, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., a son of Rev. James H. McGarrah, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. His educational training was obtained at the Williamsport and Dixon Academies, and on May 5, 1895, he

graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, after which he located in Huntingdon, Pa., where he followed his profession until 1897 He then came to Altoona, where he engaged in practice for two or three years, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he established himself in business while taking a special course at the Hahnemann and Orthopedical Hospital. He also attended clinics at the various hospitals in that city and in 1900 returned to Altoona, where he has been eminently successful in the practice of medicine and surgery, practicing according to both the regular and the homeopathic systems.

On January 3, 1902, Dr. McGarrah was joined in marriage with Miss Louisa A. Johnson, a daughter of Joseph A. Johnson.

Dr. McGarrah affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Belle-Letter Fraternity of Williamsport, the K. of P., Red Men, Eagles and the Owls.

JACOB A. BOYCE,* who has had an active and varied career in the business world, is engaged in truck gardening at Eldorado, Blair County, Pa. He was born in Bucks County, Pa., February 19, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Charlotte (Davis) Boyce.

Jacob Boyce, the father of subject, was a civil engineer and also conducted a store while in Bucks County. He moved west to Cambria County, near Carrolltown, and thereafter followed his profession. While thus engaged he came across a beautiful place in the corner of Clearfield County, which he purchased and resided upon until his death. This farm is rich in coal and timber, is now owned by the two survivors of the family, Jacob A. and his brother M. L. Boyce, the latter of whom resides on the place. Of the other children, Evan died in the west; John died in the army during the Civil War; another son died in infancy, and a daughter, Charlotte, died in early womanhood. The father of this family was a man of exceptional education for his days, and gave his children superior training at home, so that there was little to be gained from attendance in the common school.

Jacob A. Boyce was educated largely at home, but attended the public schools some time and afterward received instruction from an old professor. At an early age he learned civil engineering, which he has followed more or less all his life. He began teaching school at Cherry Tree, Indiana County, as early as 1858, and continued in that profession, with some interruptions until 1882. He has been a resident of Eldorado since 1863, and for some two years taught in the old school standing opposite his residence. His last two years as a teacher were spent in the schools of Altoona. He operated a saw mill up in the mountains until 1869, and was afterwards variously employed until 1882, at which time he was appointed agent of the station at Eldorado, and also postmaster. He filled these positions in a most acceptable manner for more than 25 years, and was also during that time proprietor of a store. In connection with his duties as agent and postmaster he carried on a coal business, which he still retains. About the time he became agent at Eldorado, Mr. Boyce began gardening in a small way, and after leaving that position went into it more extensively, building a large greenhouse. He sells his products directly to the customer in Altoona, and has some who have been his patrons for more than 20 years.

In 1865 Mr. Boyce married Sarah Lance, whose sad loss he was called upon to mourn in January, 1909. She is buried at Rose Hill Cemetery. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyce: Jennie, who has charge of the railroad office at Eldorado; Anna (Culbert), living in Philadelphia, Pa.; Kate (Gorsuch), a resident of Patten, Pa.; and Mary, also employed in the railroad office at Eldorado. Mr. Boyce is politically a Republican, and religiously, the family attend the Fifth Avenue Church at Altoona.

ABRAM R. IRWIN, who has been a resident of Bellwood, Pa., since 1875, was for forty years engaged in farming in Blair County, Pa. He was born on what is now the Wentzell farm below Hensheystown, Pa., March 9, 1832, a son of Daniel and Catherine (Crain) Irwin, and is a direct descendant of one Jared Irwin, who came from Ireland about the time of the advent of William Penn. It is said that Jared Irwin bought the land of Penn, where Philadelphia now stands, and the family branched out to various parts of the country, many becoming prominent and useful citizens. Jared Irwin married into the royal Stuart family and had a family before coming to this country. One Jared Irwin became second governor of the state of Georgia, and the branch from which our subject's family sprang, settled in the vicinity of York, Pa. The grandfather of our subject was named Jared, as also was his great grandfather. The name seems to occur in all branches of the family, indicating that the Irwins in all this country generally are descendants of this original Jared Irwin. Jared Irwin, grandfather of our subject, lived in Huntingdon County, Pa.

Daniel Irwin, father of Abram R., was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was for some years located in the vicinity of Tyrone. About 1833 he bought the farm now owned by the heirs of Frank Irwin, and resided in Gospel Hollow until the time of his death at the age of sixty-eight years. He was survived some years by his widow, who in maiden life was Catherine Crain. Daniel and Catherine Crain reared the following children: Belinda, now deceased, who married Abram McCartney; Adie Crain Irwin, deceased; Evaline, deceased, who married Joseph Adlum; John, deceased; and Abram R., who is the only survivor.

Abram R. Irwin was reared on the homestead and attended the common schools of the township. He began working on the farm at a very early age, and was glad to be allowed twenty-five cents a year to attend the review in Sinking Valley. He ultimately received a part of the home farm tiring in 1875, and moving to Bellwood, where he bought four or five lots on First Street and built a home. He then entered the employ of the Bell's Gap Railroad, and worked as rodman in laying out the roads from Lloydsville to Coalport. He later ran on the road for some time as baggage master, being with the company some ten or fifteen years. In 1881 Mr. Irwin bought a square of land and built his present home on the corner of Third and Martin streets. He also has three other houses and several lots left, and a son of his also owns six lots of this square.

On January 17, 1854, Mr. Irwin married Betanna S. Hileman, who was born near Frankstown and died February 1, 1874. They had the following children: Howard, born November 16, 1854, who lives in Depew, N. Y.; Isadora Blanche, born December 13, 1856, who is the widow of John Mingle and lives in Sinking Valley; Harry Hudson, born October 8, 1858, who lives on the home farm, in which his father still has an interest; Jessie Kate, born March 17, 1861, who married James Campbell, of Bellwood; George Brinton McClellan, born June 20, 1863, who lives in Gadsden, Alabama; Rose Leslie, born October 20, 1867, who is the wife of William Stafford and resides near Davenport, Iowa; Fred Bennett, born October 30, 1869, who lives near Davenport, Iowa; Hester Bell, born March 22, 1872, and now deceased, who was the wife of Clyde Greenland; Rebecca Hileman, born October 22, 1873, who married Harry Laird of Bellwood. Mr. Irwin formed a second matrimonial union with Catherine Gwin, who is now deceased. On October 23, 1884 he was united in marriage with Jane Elizabeth Beigle, who was born September 17, 1835 in Franklin County, Pa. Mrs. Irwin is highly educated and was for about twenty years engaged in missionary work in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. She belongs to the Baptist church, Mr. Irwin being a

member of the Presbyterian church. The latter has charge of the Logan Valley Cemetery, serving as secretary. He was for many years a Democrat but votes independently, voting for the man rather than for the party, and, other things being equal, favoring prohibition candidates.

DAVID E. NORTH, one of the leading attorneys of Altoona, Pa., has been identified with the legal profession of Blair County, Pa., since 1899, and was born in 1872 at Huntingdon, Pa., where he was reared and obtained his elementary education. He attended the George Washington University of Washington, D. C., and subsequently read law in that city, and in 1899 was admitted to the bar of Blair County, Pa. He has since resided at Altoona, Pa., where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has established an enviable reputation as a lawyer and counselor of unusual ability and intelligence. Mr. North has always taken an active interest in politics, and is president of the Common Council of Altoona.

JOSEPH M. DELOZIER,* one of the representative farmers of Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born at Sinking Valley, Blair County, January 3, 1868, and is a son of David and Susan (Moore) Delozier. Both parents are deceased. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Their family contained the following children: Mary, who married T. T. Hileman; Nellie, who married J. C. Myers; Russell; Unice, deceased, who was the wife of Kail Baird; Jennie, who is the wife of Edward E. Leader; and Joseph M.

Joseph M. Delozier attended school with more or less regularity until he was seventeen years of age, since when he has worked continuously on a farm. In 1897 he bought his land from Jonathan Slippey, his father-in-law, and carries on general farming and on account of his success is ranked with the best farmers of the township. He uses improved machinery and follows modern methods, reaching results that are entirely satisfactory.

On December 25, 1889, Mr. Delozier was married to Miss Blanche Slippey, a daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Hileman) Slippey, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Slippey were old and well known residents of this township. They had five daughters, namely: Blanche (Mrs. Delozier); Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Morrison Lindsey; Sarah, who is the wife of Frank Mentzer; Rebecca, who is the wife of Irvin Mentzer; and Clara, who is the wife of W. F. Reese. Mr. and Mrs. Delozier have one son and one daughter: Frank, who is his father's assistant, and Cora, who is a student in the Stewart school. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. He has always cast his vote with the Republican party and has been elected to a number of township offices, indicating that he enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens to a considerable degree. He served as tax collector and auditor for three terms and at present is township assessor.

JOHN WINFIELD GARDNER, of the well known firm of Gardner & Miller, retail dealers in coal, brick and builders' supplies, with business location on West Tenth Street, Tyrone, Pa., is a member of one of the old pioneer families of this section of Pennsylvania. He was born in Clearfield County, Pa., January 29, 1853, and is a son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Ream) Gardner.

Andrew Gardner was born in Blair County, Pa., in 1830, and is a son of Andrew Gardner, and the grandson of William Gardner. It was William Gardner who established the family in what is now Blair County, coming here prior to the Revolutionary War. There were no roads through the forests and the hardy pioneers found their way about by following Indian trails. William Gardner built a log house on one of the mountain streams and lived in that

until he was able to erect a better one. The latter was but recently torn down after standing for 116 years. William Gardner married a daughter of John Kratzer, of Kratzer's Forge, known to the present generation as Cold Springs. A family of sturdy children were born in this forest home and the sons were mainly engaged in lumbering and teaming. The family has produced men of robust constitution and an example is found in the venerable father of John W. Gardner, who, after years of lumbering, entailing physical exertion of the hardest kind, still enjoys good health and easily bears the weight of his eighty-one years. He married Mary Ann Ream, who was born at Phillipsburg, Pa., a daughter of John Ream, and died in Blair County, in 1908. Ten children were born to this marriage, namely: John Winfield; Frances, who is the wife of Andrew Foreman, of Houtsdale, Pa.; Clarissa, who married Edwin Garman; William A., a railroad man, who lives at Cumberland, Md.; Elmira, who is deceased, was the wife of Henry Rhinesmith; Robert C., who was accidentally killed in the lumber regions near Elkins, W. Va.; Harry, who is a resident of Chicago, is a railroad man; Frank, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Tyrone; Charles, who is a traveling salesman, maintains his home at Tyrone; and Violet, who is the wife of Edward Fulton, of Pittsburg, Pa. The father of the above family is a member of the Brethren church.

John W. Gardner was reared near Tipton, in Blair County, where he attended the public schools and seminary, afterward becoming interested in the lumber regions and later being foreman of a body of timber and mining men. Then he came to Tyrone, where he has resided for the past thirty years, mainly identified with merchandising and for the past ten years has been in his present line and is numbered with the substantial and representative business men of the city.

Mr. Gardner married Miss Violet Foreman, a daughter of Moses Foreman, of Indiana County, Pa., and they have had five children: Harry, who is a member of the firm of Cryder & Gardner, clothiers, at Tyrone, married Elizabeth Troutwine; James Albert, who is a merchant at Tyrone, married Facie Campbell and they have one son, James Winfield; Susan and Winfield, both of whom are at home, and one child now deceased. The family residence is on Jefferson Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an active citizen, in politics a Republican but with independent tendencies. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Heptasophs and the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN M. RHODES,* a well known farmer and stock-raiser and also a competent veterinary surgeon, with a large practice, has been a resident of Barbara, Pa., since 1878, and owns 165 acres of valuable land situated in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa. He is a native of Huston Township, born February 11, 1840, and is a son of Abraham D. and Eliza (McGraw) Rhodes.

Abraham D. Rhodes was born in Huston Township and was a lifelong resident of Blair County. His father, Daniel Rhodes, was born in Pennsylvania and at a very early day located in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, and later moved from there to Huston Township. He was a veterinarian and his son, Abraham D. also engaged in its practice and in natural succession, the latter's son, John M., inherited the tastes and skill which led to his beginning his practice in veterinary science when he was only fifteen years old. Abraham D. Rhodes married Eliza McGraw, who was also born in Huston Township, and of their children there are three survivors: John M.; Jane, who is the wife of Daniel Hoover, of Huston Township; and Anna, who resides at Hollidaysburg. Abraham D. Rhodes was a Republican in his political views and

was a leading member of the Reformed church.

John M. Rhodes has always had his home within the boundaries of Huston Township and since leaving his school books has been actively and continuously interested in agricultural matters. To the cultivation and improvement of his large farm he has devoted time and intelligent care, while stock-raising has been an important feature. He is a fine judge of stock and for eighteen years was general agent for the Union Horse Insurance Company, being well qualified for the same on account of his years in the horse business as dealer and shipper, and also on account of his professional knowledge. Mr. Rhodes was an early settler in the village of Barbara and it was mainly through his efforts that this place was made a post-office, and he served ten years as the first postmaster. He has been active in many directions and is one of the township's most public spirited men. In politics he is a Republican. For six years he served as secretary of the school board and has always advocated measures looking to the improvement of the township schools.

Mr. Rhodes was married to Miss Barbara Fouse, who was born in Huston Township, a daughter of Adam Fouse, a former well known citizen, and they have had three children: Adam, who is deceased; Sarah J., who is the wife of David Barnet, of Martinsburg; and John, who is a resident of Barbara, Pa. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the Reformed church at Drab, Pa., and was a member of the building committee when the present church building was erected some years ago.

FRANK H. HAGERTY, a leading citizen and successful business man of Arch Springs, Blair County, Pa., where he conducts a general store, a flour mill and owns 600 acres of land, is a progressive and enterprising citizen who is well and widely known. He was born at Janesville, Clearfield County, Pa., June 2, 1856, and is the eldest of four children born to his parents, James A. and Sarah E. Hagerty. The three others are: Theresa, who was the wife of Daniel H. Paulhamus, now living in Aberdeen, S. D.; J. F., who is a resident also of Aberdeen; and Roberta, who married J. L. Warren, of Monango, N. D.

Frank H. Hagerty was educated in Huntingdon County and was variously employed until November, 1880, when he went to St. Paul, Minn., and in 1881 moved to Jamestown, N. D. In February, 1882, he went to Aberdeen, S. D., where he embarked in the real estate business and later the banking business in which he continued until 1891, when he removed to Tacoma, Wash., remaining there until December 25, 1895, and then came to Arch Springs, Blair County. Here he has invested largely and by his enterprise and use of capital has contributed to the prosperity of the place. He was reared in the Republican political faith but in late years votes independently. For two and one-half years previous to the admission of North and South Dakota as states, he served as commissioner of emigration and held local offices there.

Mr. Hagerty was married September 27, 1882, to Miss Ada M. Crawford, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth Crawford, of Arch Springs, Pa. No children were born to them but they have two adopted sons who are as their own. One of these is Frank R., who is city editor of The Aberdeen American, of Aberdeen, S. D., and the other is Harry J., a graduate of the medical department of Tuffts' College in September, 1910, who is now one of the physicians of the Wooster State Hospital for the Insane. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty are members of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES LOWREY DOUGLASS, foreman of the car repair shops of the P. & N. W. Railroad, at Bellwood, Pa., has been a lifelong resident of Blair County, and was born in Antis Township, June 22, 1855.

His parents were John and Abeline (Livingstone) Douglass.

John Douglass was born in what is now Tyrone Township, Blair County, but which was then Huntingdon County, Pa. He located in Antis Township in 1841, and his business was farming and lumbering. He owned a small farm of eleven acres and was living on it at the time of his death. He was a son of John Douglass, who was born in Ireland and was in early manhood when he came to this section of Pennsylvania, locating first in Sinking Valley and later removing to Loveland. John Douglass, father of Charles L., married Abeline Livingstone, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., and is a resident of Bellwood. Her father went out as a soldier in the War of 1812 and never returned. Of the children born to John Douglass and wife there are five survivors, namely: Jane, who is the wife of Joseph Cherry, of Carolina County, Md.; Charles L.; Mary, who is the wife of William Williamson, of Antis Township; Susanna, who is the widow of William Carothers, of Bellwood; and James, who resides with his mother at Bellwood.

Charles Lowrey Douglass obtained his education in the public schools of Antis Township. For thirty-eight years he has been identified with the P. & N. W. Railroad, beginning as a brakeman in the Middle Division, working then as a blacksmith in the Altoona shops, and advancing steadily from one position to a higher one. For thirty years he has been in the repair shops and for twenty of these has been foreman. Mr. Douglass not only has the practical knowledge and dexterity required in such a position as his, but he possesses also the large measure of executive ability that enables him to handle a large body of men without friction, at the same time securing the best results for the company.

Mr. Douglass was married August 27, 1874, to Miss Margaret Boyer, who was born in Berks County, Pa., and is a daughter of Lewis Boyer, who came to Antis Township when Mrs. Douglass was five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have two children, Francis Eldridge and Bertha Alice. The former is with the Erie Railroad and is located at Lima, O. He married Addie Estep and they have two children, Robert and Bertha. The daughter of Mr. Douglass is the wife of F. C. Nohewald, of Tacoma, Wash. Mr. Douglass is a member of the German Baptist church. Nominally he is a Republican but is inclined to cast his vote very frequently as his judgment dictates.

CALVIN WALTER, one of the county commissioners of Blair County, Pa., and a leading citizen of Claysburg, was born in Greenfield Township, Blair County, July 24, 1854, and is one of a family of five children born to Joseph H. and Susannah (Claar) Walter. Joseph H. Walter was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Co. K, 19th Pa. Cav., and died at Memphis, Tenn., in 1863.

Calvin Walter was educated in the public schools of Greenfield Township, and then learned the cabinetmaking trade and with it combined undertaking. For some twenty-seven years he was thus engaged. When he assumed the duties of a county commissioner he retired. The election took place in the fall of 1908, Mr. Walter having Joseph Harney as an opponent. Blair County is normally Republican but Mr. Walter had the personal popularity which overcame this and he was elected on the Democratic ticket. He has long been numbered with the county's solid and representative men and is well qualified to belong to as responsible a public body as the board of county commissioners.

Mr. Walter was married first to Elizabeth Walter, of the same family name but no relation, who died. Three children were born to that union: Kirk; an infant that died unnamed; and Alton, also deceased. Mr. Walter later married Miss Sarah Black, a daughter of Michael Black,

of Greenfield Township, and they have had three children: Mabel, deceased, Mary F., and John H.

Kirk Walter, who succeeded his father in the mercantile business, and is interested in the lumber and saw-mill business in addition to his father's late business interests, is a graduate of the State Normal School at Lock Haven. Later he taught school for some seven years and then was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He married Miss Jennie Johnson, a daughter of a leading physician of Claysburg, and they have four children—three daughters and one son. Miss Mary F. Walter has been a highly valued teacher in the public schools of Greenfield Township for some years. John H. Walter, the youngest of the family, is also devoting himself to educational work. Mr. Walter is identified with no organization of a public nature except the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

REV. ERNEST ROEDEL McCAULEY, D. D., pastor of Grace Lutheran Church of Altoona, has had his present charge since February 1, 1900. A man of great force of character, an enthusiast in his noble calling, he has exerted a wonderful influence for good in the community.

Dr. McCauley was born in Salem, Va., June 13, 1869, and is a son of Hon. William and Margaret (Shirey) McCauley. It is an old and respected family of that state, having been located there for some generations. The paternal grandfather, Hon. John McCauley, was, in his time, a leader and a great power among his people in the Old Dominion, and for years faithfully represented his district in the state senate.

Hon. William McCauley above mentioned, was clerk of the U. S. District Courts of the Western District of Virginia, and was the incumbent of that office when his death occurred, May 29, 1908. On the maternal side, Dr. McCauley comes of no less honored blood. His mother is of German extraction, a daughter of the late Peter Shirey and a brother of Rev. J. D. Shirey, D. D., who was president of North Carolina College. Of the children born to William and Margaret (Shirey) McCauley, the second son, Rev. Victor McCauley, A. M., formerly was located at Guntar, India, where he was acting principal of Watts' Memorial College, and at present is a missionary at Sarranapalli, India. The third son, Rev. J. W. McCauley, B. D., is at present pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, Baltimore, Md.

Ernest Roedel McCauley was reared in the town of his nativity and obtained his preliminary education in the local schools. For a period of four years he was deputy clerk of the county and circuit courts of Roanoke County. His early collegiate education was received at Roanoke College, from which he was graduated in June, 1892. During the fall term of 1892 he was enrolled in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa. During the summer vacation of 1893, his junior year, he had charge of the Lutheran Memorial Church at Blacksburg, Va., and during the summer of 1894, of the Oakland-Deer Park parish, Md. Upon his graduation from the seminary in 1895, he was tendered and accepted a call from the First Lutheran Church of Cedar Rapids, Ia. There he remained until September, 1897, when he received a call to a larger field of labor, and, although most successful with his first church, resigned and accepted a call from the Brushton Avenue Church of Pittsburg, Pa., where his ministry was continued with gratifying results until December, 1899.

On February 1, 1900, he accepted a call from Grace Lutheran Church, Altoona, of which parish he is the present incumbent. Dr. McCauley is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, firm in his convictions and decided in the course of action he deems right upon any question or issue. He is a man of clear perception, good judgment, a fine scholar and a fluent speaker. In 1907 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred

upon him by his Alma Mater, and June 11, 1908, he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Susquehannah University, of Selinsgrove, Pa.

When Rev. McCauley came to Grace congregation, they were without a church building. During the first year of his pastorate the church now owned and occupied, was erected. By a far-seeing policy the congregation acquired the valuable business corner at Tenth Avenue and Eleventh Street, which is now valued at $65,000. There has been a steady growth in membership until at the present, 325 persons are enrolled. A wonderful growth in the Sunday-school is noted and the Fellowship Class, numbering 137 young men, enjoys the distinction of being the largest young men's class in Altoona. In 1909, this class furnished what is known as the Fellowship Rooms, occupying the second floor of the business building owned by the congregation at the rear of the church. The aim of the Fellowship Rooms is to afford a place for proper moral intellectual and spiritual entertainment of young men. It is open house and not restricted to class or church members.

In 1909 Rev. McCauley solicited the congregation to buy what was known as Union Chapel, at South Altoona, which had been in operation some years with a Sunday-school, the membership of which never had exceeded sixty-nine. It was encumbered and at Rev. McCauley's request, the Grace congregation bought the property for $500. It became known as Grace Chapel and immediately great advancement was made, the building having been enlarged to accommodate a Sunday-school of 366 members. $3,800 was spent in improvements and the property now has a value of more than $7,000. The wonderful work accomplished by the pastor, both at the chapel and church, has met with hearty support and co-operation, and the present per capita offering of $39, reveals the fact in unmistakable terms.

Rev. Ernest Roedel McCauley was married September 7, 1897, to Miss Grace Beth Ford, a native of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and a daughter of Fred D. and Olive (Smith) Ford. Mr. Ford is deceased and his relict resides at the home of her daughter in Altoona. A son, Harold Arthur Ford, who also lived at Altoona, was called to his final rest, March 29, 1909, at the age of twenty-three years.

Mrs. McCauley, known to the world of music as Grace Ford McCauley, is a woman of many accomplishments and of charming personality. Kindly endowed by nature, with a bright mind and wonderful voice, her ambition has carried her along in the cultivation of her talents to a plane not frequently attained. She excels as a linguist, singing and speaking in a number of languages with equal facility. Musically, Mrs. McCauley first perfected herself on the pipe organ, taking her first lessons under Mrs. Hobensack, of Pittsburg, and attending the Frederick Archer lectures and recitals in the Carnegie Music Hall. She received vocal training under Herr Buchler, of Boston, prior to spending a year abroad as a student in the Sternes Conservatory at Berlin. Nicholas Rothmuhl, famed as head of the dramatic school of that institution, and decorated as the royal chamber singer by Emperor William, says of his pupil:

"She has the most wonderful quality and range of any singer I have ever taught."

Upon her return to the United States, Mrs. McCauley continued her studies under the great American teacher, Oscar Saenger, who, in speaking of her said: "Mrs. McCauley has the most remarkable voice in range and quality I have ever heard." Coming from these great masters, known almost as well for their lack of sympathy and encouragement as for their ability as instructors, these words are indeed generous and bespeak the surpassing quality of Mrs. McCauley's voice.

Rev. and Mrs. McCauley have two sons: William Ford, born January 30, 1900; and

Frederick Dixon, born December 25, 1902. The family home is at No. 1830 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona.

H. B. REPLOGLE, M. D., physician and surgeon at Altoona, Pa., with convenient office quarters at No. 612 Fourth Street, was born at Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., in 1881, and came to Altoona in July, 1907.

Dr. Replogle devotes his entire attention to his practice which is a large and substantial one. He was educated in the public schools and also by private tutors and pursued his medical studies in Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1906. He spent one year gaining most valuable practical experience in the Metropolitan and Bellevue Hospitals, in New York, and six months were devoted to the Opthalmic Hospital, after which the well prepared young physician came to Altoona. He engages in a general practice but makes something of a specialty of diseases of the eye, nose and throat and has been particularly successful in this line. He is examining physician for several fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Blair County Homeopathic Society and the State organization and the North American Institute of Homeopathy and keeps thoroughly abreast with the times in his science.

Dr. Replogle was married October 15, 1907, to Miss Cora Lee, a daughter of W. S. Lee, of Altoona, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Marguerite. Dr. and Mrs. Replogle are members of the Baptist church. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN FAY, M. D.,* deceased, once Blair County's acknowledged most eminent man of medicine, able as a physician and skilled as a surgeon, spent the greater part of his long, useful, beneficent life in the city of Altoona, Pa., where his death occurred December 6, 1907, he almost rounding out his seventy-seventh year. He was born at Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., December 14, 1830, and was one of a family of six sons born to his parents, who were Joseph and Catherine Fay.

John Fay obtained his early education in the local schools. Later he prepared for Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia with a physician at Williamsburg, and in 1855, his name was inscribed as a graduate of that institution, on a list that reaches far back and includes many illustrious names in the practice of medicine. He had scarcely entered upon the physician's life ere the Civil War was precipitated, and with the instincts of the healer, he was anxious to enter into the great struggle which he foresaw would not be of short duration. On August 16, 1862, he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the 125th Pa. Vol. Inf., and continued at the post of duty, whether on the field or in hospital or fever camp, until he was honorably discharged on account of being prostrated by typhoid fever, in October, 1862. He continued his association with old comrades as a member of the S. C. Potts Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Altoona, and enjoyed their respect and esteem.

In 1870 Dr. Fay established himself in practice at Altoona, entering into partnership at that time with Dr. J. M. Gemmill, under the firm name of Gemmill & Fay. He then had fifteen years of successful medical practice behind him and was already looked upon as a leader in his profession. The above partnership lasted for a few years and after the retirement of Dr. Gemmill, Dr. Fay continued alone, at this time being appointed physician and surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one he continued to fill until the close of his life.

In every branch of medical science, Dr. Fay was at home, his natural abilities supplementing his knowledge and experience. His prominence was emphasized on many occasions by election to responsible administrative offices in medical organizations and in scientific bodies. He was greatly interested when the establishing of a city hospital became a public question and so active was he in all preliminary measures with this great charity in view, that when the

hospital became a fact, his superior qualifications were universally recognized and he was elected its chief of staff and remained in this responsible position during the continuance of his life. On the wall of the main hall of this institution, the interested visitor may read this tablet:

"In grateful memory of Dr. John Fay, Chief of Staff."

This memorial tablet was erected in 1907 by the medical staff of the hospital with imposing and impressive ceremonies which included the unveiling of the tablet of bronze by a daughter of the physician whose memory was so honored.

Dr. Fay was a member of the following medical organizations:

Just one year prior to his decease he celebrated the anniversary of his entrance into practice, he being almost the Nestor of the profession in Altoona at that time. For a number of years he maintained his office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Building.

Dr. Fay married Miss Catherine Royer, who, with their three children, Henry, Robert H. and Ella, survives. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Altoona.

JOHN F. NELSON, an extensive fruit grower and progressive citizen of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., son of James M. C. Nelson, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, is the owner of a highly improved farm of 183 acres, and was born December 20, 1858, in the upper school district of Antis Township.

James Nelson, grandfather of our subject, came from the Cumberland Valley about 1818, and located at the foot of Brush Mountain, in what now is Blair County, Pa. Here he became the owner of 600 acres of land, part of it being now known as the old Long farm. He here operated a saw-mill and powder-mill, then sold out and moved to Ohio, returned to Pennsylvania and settled on Long farm, now owned by our subject. His father was blown up but not killed in the powder-mill. About 1835 Mr. Nelson removed with his family to Ohio, but a year or two later returned to Blair County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was buried in the Asberry Cemetery.

James M. C. Nelson, father of our subject, was born in 1828, at the foot of Brush Mountain, in what is now Blair County, Pa., and died in February, 1910, at the advanced age of 82 years. He married Amanda Byers, who was born in Cambria County, Pa., and died in Blair County, at the age of 62 years. Of their union were born ten children, namely: Ai Nelson, deceased, was a resident of Logan Township; Maggie, is the wife of Asbury Miller of Fairview; John Franklin, the subject of this record; George, deceased, was a resident of Juniata; Sadie, married Harrison Cherry of Westchester, Pa.; Edith, widow of Wilson Foust, resides in Juniata, Pa.; Carrie, married Harry Weaver of Altoona; Emma, married Thomas Fouse of Juniata; Mary, deceased wife of Morris Fasic; and James B. Mr. Nelson was politically a Democrat.

John F. Nelson was reared in Blair County, Pa., and has lived here all his life, with the exception of eight years, during part of which time he was engaged in operating a blacksmith shop for himself. He has specialized in fruit growing all his life, receiving his first lessons from his father, but for the past 25 or 30 years has made it a business for himself. Of his farm of 183 acres, he devotes between 80 and 90 acres to fruit growing, having about 5,000 apple trees, and altogether has between nine and ten thousand fruit trees. His first crop is rhubarb, the second, strawberries, and the third, raspberries, is followed by plums, pears, peaches, grapes and apples. He is thus engaged in marketing about eight months of the year, and runs one and two wagons daily. In connection with his fruit growing he also runs an hydraulic cider press, which is operated by steam.

Mr. Nelson is also the propagator as well as a producer of many choice fruits, thereby

adding to fruit growing the nursery business, in which he is practically skilled. He is also the inventor of several useful devices for the farmer and fruit grower, thereby laying the foundation for the good and happiness of his fellow man in the present as well as in the coming generations.

On January 9, 1882, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Clara A. Reigh, who was born in Antis Township, a daughter of John and Rachel (Neream) Reigh. Mrs. Nelson's father was a native of Germany, and at the age of fourteen years came to this country with his father, Henry Reigh. John and Rachel Reigh were parents of the following children: Clara A., wife of subject; Lizzie, who is the widow of George Nelson, is a resident of Juniata; Harry, died in Williamsburg, Pa., in 1908; Martin, a butcher, lives in Juniata; Frank, lives in Juniata and is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Ella, married John Zeigler of Juniata; Maggie, married Harry Boyles of Juniata; Edward, is in the meat business in Altoona, Pa.; and Mary, wife of Kyle Haggerty of Juniata. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson: Ernest, died in infancy; Mary, is the wife of William Simpson, and has one son, James Dalbert; John, died aged two years and nine months; Aaron F., who lives on the home farm, married Blanche Baney and they have one son, John Marshall; Cora Bell; James Edison; Benjamin Franklin; George Dewey; Estella Clara; and Ai, who died aged eight months and eight days. Mr. Nelson and family are all members of the Baptist Brethren church. He is politically a Prohibitionist, but was formerly a Democrat for some time.

DAVID KAUFFMAN,* one of North Woodbury Township's most respected citizens, a township official and a surviving soldier of the great Civil War, has been a resident of this section for forty-two years. He was born in Bedford County, Pa., February 29, 1840, and is a son of Frederick and Annie Kauffman.

Frederick Kauffman was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and in 1833 came from there to Bedford County and settled in Middle Woodbury Township when that section was a wilderness. Mr. Kauffman remembers his parents' stories of the hardships of those early days and of nights made sleepless by the howling of wolves outside their log cabin. Frederick Kauffman became a man of local prominence and acceptably held numerous township offices and in the course of nature both he and wife passed away, a number of children surviving them.

David Kauffman was reared on the pioneer farm of his father in Middle Woodbury Township and attended the district schools when opportunity offered. In August, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War then in progress, entering Co. C, 133d Pa. Vol. Inf., in which he served faithfully for nine months, being attached to the Army of the Potomac, and during this period participating in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, also Chancellorsville, together with numerous skirmishes, in many of which his life was endangered. After the end of his term of enlistment and his honorable discharge, he returned to Bedford County, but shortly afterward went to Hamilton County, Ind., where he married and lived for two years. In 1867 Mr. Kauffman returned to Bedford County, and in the fall of 1868 came to North Woodbury Township, Blair County, where he has lived ever since. In politics he is a Republican and at present is serving in the office of road tax collector.

On December 22, 1863, Mr. Kauffman was married to Miss Elizabeth Gasho, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Kready) Gasho, who were natives of Lancaster County, Pa. When Mrs. Kauffman was three months old her parents moved to Hamilton County, Ind., where she was reared and married. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Kauffman, namely: Mary, who is the wife of William Keith, residing in Blair County; Barbara, who is the wife of James Morgan, residing in North Woodbury Township; Missouri, who is the wife of George F. Stonerook, living in North Woodbury Township; Irvin G., who also lives in North Woodbury Township; Andrew G., who lives in Taylor Township; and Harry, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman are members of the Mennonite church.

DAVID ALLEN RIGGLE, who carries on general farming on the old home place in Antis Township, has been a life long resident of Blair County, Pa., and was born January 15, 1837, on the place where he now lives, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Smith) Riggle.

Henry Riggle and his father came from Maryland and were the first of the family to locate in Blair County, Pa. He purchased the farm on which our subject lives from Daniel Domer, who had not cleared any of the land, but had built a cabin upon it. This farm, which consisted of 122 acres, was cleared by Henry Riggle and placed in a state of cultivation. Henry Riggle first married a Miss Buttonburg, by whom he had three sons, all of whom died in infancy. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of John Smith, who lived in Logan Township on the farm where Frank Black now lives. Seven daughters and six sons were born to Henry and Elizabeth Riggle: Matilda, deceased wife of Simpson Manley, also deceased; Mary Ann, the wife of David Manley of Antis Township; John Amos, died aged four years; David Allen; Sarah Jane, the widow of John Calvert of Altoona; Alexander, was residing in the brick house at Asbury Church at the time of his death; Martin, died in the army during the Civil War; Lucinda, the wife of John C. Smith of Homer's Gap; Amanda, lives with her sister, Mrs. John Smith; Joseph, lives in Fairview, Blair County; Luther, was a resident of Bellwood, died at the age of 35 years; and Savannah, deceased wife of Lloyd Burkholder of Blair's Furnace.

David A. Riggle has always lived on his present farm and now sleeps in the room in which he was born. He spent about eight years on the upper farm, which is also on this place, and at the early age of 12 years began handling the team on the home work. Mr. Riggle subsequently sold the farm at a good price, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from whom he now rents the land, and also looks after the company's water rights. Mr. Riggle also owns a farm of 54 acres below Salem Church and has recently set out a young orchard. He has also operated a saw-mill and threshing machine for the past six years, and is very hale and active for one of his years.

On January 25, 1858, Mr. Riggle married Louisa A. Myers, who was born on a farm near Birmingham, Huntingdon County, and is a daughter of Martin and Anna (Ganoe) Myers. Nine children were born of this union, namely: Isa Dora is the wife of Joseph Glasgow of Blandburg, Cambria County, Pa.; Ida May, deceased wife of David Burkett, resided near Everett, Pa.; Ira Martin, died aged 20 years; Idella, married Joseph Conrad of Antis Township; Ina Kate, who married William Doyle, lives on the home place; Ithiel Henry, died aged four years; Iberry Asa, died aged two and a half years; Imer Josiah, lives in Kansas; and Iota, who lives at home. Although Mr. and Mrs. Riggle have been married for more than a half of a century, they did not celebrate their golden wedding, and the names of the nine children born to them all begin with an I. Mr. Riggle is politically a Republican, and has served in the various township offices. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

A. K. FIGART,* justice of the peace for over forty-five years in the town of Frankstown, Pa., who now lives more or less retired from all but official activity, is one of

the leading and substantial citizens of this place. He was born in Sinking Valley, Pa., November 25, 1825, and is a son of William and Sarah (Kantner) Figart. He was the fifth born in his parents' family of eight children and is one of the two survivors, the other being a sister, Ellen, who is the wife of John Stiver.

Although educational advantages were not so easily secured when Mr. Figart was a boy, as at present, he obtained a fair knowledge of books before he was considered too old to attend school. He worked for a time on his father's farm and then learned the blacksmith's trade, one which he followed for forty years. In the meanwhile he acquired real estate and owns a blacksmith shop and two residence properties.

In 1846 Mr. Figart was married to Miss Mary Cruse, who died March 10, 1903. She was a daughter of John and Mary Cruse, old settlers in Frankstown Township, whose other children were: Frederick, John, William and Sidney. Five daughters and three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Figart, namely: Mary Ellen, who is deceased, was the wife of William Ling; Elizabeth, who is deceased, was the wife of George W. Kemberling; Edward Forest; Lloyd; Alice, who is deceased; Woods Dorsey, who is deceased; Ora Ann, who lives with her father; and Mollie, who is the widow of William A. Crole. Judge Figart is a member of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican and in earlier years was a Whig. He has served as school director and as constable and has held the office of justice of the peace probably as long a continuous period as any other justice in Blair County. His long life has been mainly spent amidst familiar surroundings and probably no other citizen of Blair County is better posted on local matters or can relate more interesting stories pertaining to the events which actually make up the history of a community. He is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

HENRY C. CRIDER, proprietor of a general store, and also postmaster at Sabbath Rest post office, Blair County, has been a life long resident of this county. He was born June 23, 1861, in Tyrone, Pa., a son of Peter and Ruth (McFarland) Crider.

The first immigrant of the Crider family was Jacob Crider, who came to America in 1712, obtaining from William Penn 800 acres of land near Lancaster, Pa. He was followed by Martin Crider, who with three sons—Joseph, John Jacob, and Frederick—landed in Philadelphia September 16, 1736, Martin, who was a blacksmith by trade, settled near Conestoga, Lancaster County, Pa., and the family owned a considerable quantity of land in Lebanon Township, that county. Martin Crider had other children, for we find that his son Henry (born 1746, died November 15, 1779) married Barbara Yoder, who came from Switzerland. Among their children was Peter, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born August 15, 1776, and died March 18, 1818, in Sinking Valley, which was then in Huntingdon, but is now in Blair County. The next in line of descent was Henry, grandfather of our subject, who came here from Lancaster County, and who married Maria Sellers. Their family, which was large, consisted mostly of girls, there being but one son, Peter.

Peter Crider, above mentioned, was born on a farm a short distance out of Tyrone, Pa., and became a farmer, which occupation he followed until within a few years ago. He married Ruth McFarland, a daughter of John McFarland, and their family was as follows: Henry C., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Leah, now deceased, who was the wife of James Wood; John, who is residing in Altoona; Lizzie, wife of Harry Sutton, of Altoona; George, who died at the age of twenty years; Myrtle, who died at the age of seven; C. W., who is now a resident of Altoona, Pa. Mrs. Ruth Crider, the mother

of the above mentioned children, died December 31, 1910, and Mr. Peter Crider is now living in retirement at Pinecroft.

Henry C. Crider was about nine years of age when his parents moved to Elizabeth Furnace, and with the exception of twelve years spent in Altoona, he has always resided here. He carried on general farming until 1892, when he was appointed postmaster at Sabbath Rest, the post office for which place was for years known as Elizabeth Furnace, but is now known as Pinecroft. About the time of his appointment as postmaster, Mr. Crider opened a general store, and for the past three years he has also been operating a planing-mill and a cider mill.

Mr. Crider was married October 25, 1881, to Margaret Woomer, who was born and reared at Elizabeth Furnace, and is a daughter of James and Mary (Oswalt) Woomer, both of whom were reared in Blair County. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crider: Mary, who died when but a few days old; Grace, who is the wife of Howard McKnight and the mother of four children—William, Anna, Isabel and Clara Bell; Ruth, who married Wilbur Peters, of Elizabeth Furnace, and has one child—May; Clara Belle, who died at the age of five years; Alma and Mila, who were twins; Peter, who died at the age of about one year; Harry, who resides at home; Edward, who died at the age of two years; and Margaret Leora. In politics Mr. Crider is identified with the Republican party and has served as auditor of the township for two years. His religious connection is with the Lutheran church.

CHARLES H. MANLOVE,* who has been a resident of Altoona, Pa., for the past 26 years, is superintendent of the Census Department of this city and also carries on a general street contracting business. He was born in 1862, in Philadelphia, Pa., and there reared and educated. Early in life he worked in the mills, but later became a professional ball player and followed that profession for three years. He then spent 23 years working in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, after which he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business for some time. Mr. Manlove is identified with the Republican party and has always taken an active interest in political affairs, having served as county and city chairman of the Republican party.

Mr. Manlove was married October 16, 1884, to Minnie Moore of Altoona, and of their union were born the following children: Peter, who lives in California; Charles H., who is studying medicine at the University of Valparaiso; Florence, the wife of E. C. Meinhart of Altoona; Bertha; Thomas R. and Marion. Mr. Manlove is fraternally a member of the K. of P., the Eagles, and the Moose.

EDWARD BELL DYSART, proprietor of a general store at Tipton, Pa., is also extensively engaged in dairying, and has always resided on the old home place, which is located in Antis Township, about a quarter of a mile from Tipton, and is the owner of two farms adjoining the home place; also owner of Tipton and surrounding farms. He was born February 17, 1844, in Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of William Patterson and Elizabeth (Bell) Dysart.

Alexander Dysart, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, his old ancestral home being at Karnamady, near Londonderry. In the neighborhood of 1780 he came to America. He was one of the early settlers of Sinking Valley, Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., and traded there some time with the Indians. He became the owner of several farms in Sinking Valley, and served three terms in the Legislature from Huntingdon County, which is now known as Blair County. He died in 1850. He married Eleanor Patterson, a daughter of Col. John Patterson, who fought in the War of the Revolution, and

was killed in battle near Philadelphia. Her mother was a Dysart, and after the death of Col. Patterson, her mother married a Dysart, who was a brother of Alexander Dysart, grandfather of our subject. The Pattersons settled and farmed in the region east of Huntingdon, along the river, where some of their descendents still live.

William Patterson Dysart, father of Edward Bell, was born and reared in Sinking Valley, Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., and in early manhood clerked around in the iron works. He finally built an iron works where Fred Bland now resides in about 1826, and in about 1832, after selling the iron works to Mr. McCamant, moved to the farm which our subject now owns. He built a home and otherwise improved the farm, which his father had owned, and also became the owner of several other tracts of land. He conducted a store on the home place and in 1850 built a store at Tipton, and operated this continuously until his death in 1870. He was buried in private burying grounds on the home place. He was a member of the Baptist church, of which he was a deacon for many years, and was politically a Whig, and later a Republican. William P. Dysart married Elizabeth Bell, a daughter of Edward Bell, and a representative of one of the prominent old families of this vicinity. Of their union were born ten children: Anna Mary, deceased wife of Fleming Holliday, was a resident of Philadelphia at the time of her death; Ellen, married Asbury Stewart, and was residing with our subject at the time of her death; Alexander, deceased, was a resident of Antis Township; Sarah, who died in 1909, in Antis Township, was an army nurse during the Civil War; Eliza Bell, is the wife of Dewitt C. Taylor of Tyrone; Margaret, lives with her brother, subject of this record; Edward Bell, subject; Florence, who lives with a sister in Tyrone, Pa., was a home missionary for many years; Catherine, married Franklin W. Stewart of Huntingdon, Pa.; and William Patterson, Jr., deceased, was for many years employed by the railroad. He was employed in the offices at Philadelphia when stricken with his fatal illness, but died on the home place near Tipton.

Edward Bell Dysart has always lived on the home farm, and since boyhood has worked in the store, which he now owns. His education was obtained in the local schools of the township and at Pennsylvania State College, where he spent two and a half years. Mr. Dysart manages the work on the home place, which now consists of about 1,000 acres, and also owns and manages two adjoining farms. He for many years made a specialty of raising short horn cattle, but is now extensively engaged in dairying, in connection with general farming. Mr. Dysart also has property interests in Altoona, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Tyrone, Pa. He is a citizen of enterprise and public spirit, and is recognized as one of the substantial and influential farmers of the township. A few years ago Mr. Dysart visited his grandfather's ancestral home near Londonderry, Ireland, the old place having recently changed hands, and he also visited Italy and France.

HON. JOHN K. RAY, formerly burgess of Tyrone, Pa., and a representative business man of the place, is superintendent of the North Star Tannery of the Elk Tanning Company, a large commercial enterprise of Tyrone. He was born at Philadelphia, Pa., September 28, 1853, and is a son of Daniel P. and Anna (Keim) Ray.

Daniel P. Ray was born in New Hampshire and when he was fifteen years of age accompanied his parents to Penna. He became a manufacturer of belts and in 1865 came to Altoona and conducted the tannery that then was located on Ninth Street, near Fairview Cemetery. When the lease expired he did not renew it and on May 15, 1871, discontinued his manufacturing business. He broke the ground for

the erection of what is known as the Bald Eagle Tannery at Tyrone, in 1870. On Thanksgiving Day, in the following year, he located at Tyrone and conducted the above tannery until the time of his death, March 24, 1881. He married Anna Keim, who lived to the age of seventy-two years. They had two sons and two daughters: John K.; Daniel P.; Catherine E., who is the widow of J. William Howe, of Tyrone, Pa., now residing in Erie, Pa.; and Emily K., who is the widow of Charles W. Gray, residing at Ocean Park, Cal.

John K. Ray is a graduate of the Philadelphia public schools. He came to Tyrone with his parents and has resided here since 1871. After his father's death, in association with his brother, Daniel P., and the late J. William Howe, his brother-in-law, he conducted the Bald Eagle Tannery until May 1, 1893, when it was merged with the U. S. Leather Company. Daniel P. Ray one year later removed to Olean, N. Y., where he has charge of a tannery. When running on full time the tannery with which Mr. Ray of Tyrone is identified, about fifty men are given employment, the product being sole leather. Mr. Ray is a thoroughly competent man in this line of business with which he has been identified since boyhood.

In politics Mr. Ray is a Democrat and he has been a very active and useful citizen. This fact has been recognized and he has frequently been urged to accept public office and served four years as a member of the city council and also as burgess. He owns valuable property and has a beautiful brick residence at No. 814 Washington Avenue, where he and family have resided since April, 1886.

Mr. Ray was married September 1, 1876, to Miss Maria Cadwallader, a daughter of Horatio P. and Mary (McClaskey) Cadwallader, of Potter's Mill, Center County, Pa. They have had the following children: John Waldron, deceased; Daniel P.; Horatio C.; Emily, deceased; and Anna. Daniel P. Ray, who is a practicing physician at Johnstown, Pa., is a graduate of Dickenson College, at Carlisle, and of the Johns Hopkins Medical College, of Baltimore, locating at Johnstown August 1, 1908. He was married May 5, 1909, to Miss Mary McQuown, who died January 28, 1910. She was a daughter of Hon. M. L. McQuown, a member of the State Senate from Clearfield County. Horatio C. Ray is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College. He is a mining engineer and spent four years in work in his profession in the far West and in Mexico. On September 1, 1910, he was appointed professor of metallurgy in the University of Pittsburg, Pa. For many years Mr. Ray has been prominent in Masonry and his membership is as follows: Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, F. & A. M.; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, R. A. M., Altoona; Mountain Council, R. S. M.; Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., Altoona; Harrisburg Consistory and Scottish Rite at Harrisburg; Lulu Temple, Philadelphia, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Masonic Veterans. He attends many important conclaves and enjoys the honors and hospitalities very generally accorded this ancient fraternity. He is identified also with Lodge No. 212, Tyrone, B. P. O. E.

JOSEPH WALKER PARKS, proprietor of the Wopsy Poultry Yards, located two and a half miles northwest of Altoona on the Altoona and Beech Creek Railroad is a man young in years but of more than national reputation as a poultryman. Although he has won numerous firsts with show birds at many of the best shows, it is in commercial qualities he has excelled. "Parks' 200 Egg-Strain, bred-to-lay, Barred Plymouth-Rocks," have attracted the widest attention and he has made shipments of eggs to all parts of this country, Hawaii and Mexico. He also has shipped chickens to all parts of the world, to Spain, England, Australia, Porto Rico and Cuba, Panama,

Alaska. The Wopsy Poultry Yards have furnished chickens for the Pennsylvania State College, the Arkansas State College, Iowa State College, and also the Government Indian Reservation in Oklahoma. Mr. Parks has made a study of the business from every standpoint, and the success with which he has met where others have failed, shows the reward of intelligent and well merited effort.

Joseph Walker Parks was born in Kaiser, W. Va., May 30, 1881, and is a son of Joseph R. and Alice Carolina (Ross) Parks. His mother died July 17, 1904, and was buried at Maurers Cemetery. His father resides with him, and is assessor of Logan Township, a position he has filled for a number of years.

Joseph W. Parks was one year old when his parents moved to Altoona, Pa., and here he was reared and educated, attending the public schools and the Altoona Business College. He had a fancy for pet stock from the first of his recollections and when quite a small tot had a very nice selection of bunnies, and his first start in chickens was of a pair that he traded two rabbits for. Then his next venture was to pay $1 for three hens; the chickens were immediately named and he has and prizes very highly the old record book that he kept of the work of the biddies, each one having its name—one Bess, Gray, Nellie, and Blacky—and while there were no rap nests at that time, Mr. Parks knew each hen's eggs, and kept a close record of same, and his old books show that Gray laid 29 eggs without missing a day. Mr. Parks living in town and only having a small lot, worked at several different jobs, but the hen fever enthusiasm carried him over seemingly insurmountable obstacles, showing that he had struck the proper channel.

Mr. Parks was three months in the employ of Howard Cox, whom he in after years bought out. May 1, 1899, with less than five dollars in his pocket, he started west on a bicycle with a view of obtaining a job on a poultry farm. He went to the farm of Mr. Keeler at Winnemac, Indiana, and although his means were practically exhausted, he would not accept the offer made to him. He immediately started for Hope, Indiana, sleeping out in the open en route, and upon his arrival entered the employ of Sidney Conger, after riding 23 days. He remained six months, and then for five months was with Judge B. N. Pierce of Indianapolis, preparing the latter's birds for the various shows, including the Chicago and Indianapolis Shows. Returning to Altoona he persuaded his parents to move to the farm on which he now lives. He remained home five or six months, then returned to Judge Pierce at Indianapolis. In the spring he again came home and started his poultry farm on a scientific basis, in addition to his stock, having purchased the chickens and equipment from his former employer, Mr. Cox. Being short of means, he worked nights in the railroad shops, attending to his chickens during the day.

In 1903 Mr. Parks left the business in charge of his father and again went to Hope, Indiana, where he prepared the chickens of U. R. Fishell, the largest specialty breeder in the world, for the World's Fair at St. Louis. He had charge of the car with all the poultry from that section of Indiana, and upon his arrival at St. Louis was made assistant superintendent at the World's Fair. Of five events in competition with the world, some 700 White Rocks being entered, Fishell captured three firsts with birds prepared by Mr. Parks. After the close of the fair he returned to his home and with renewed energy turned his attention to the development of his own farm. It was his aim to raise chickens with good commercial points rather than show birds, and he labored incessantly to improve the strain of his Barred Plymouth Rocks, improving his place with all that was modern and most approved for the care of his stock. The results were of the best and prize after prize has fallen to his flock. Prof. Graham

of the Ontario Agriculture College pronounced his the best for commercial purposes he had seen. He has selected pens, containing chickens only with records of 200 eggs or better a year. Some have better records and one has a record of 255 eggs in 365 consecutive days. There is a constant demand for eggs and chickens, and the letters received from purchasers are such that Mr. Parks may well look with pride upon what he has accomplished. He has now in course of construction an incubator and brooder house, 25 by 110 feet, with one 20,000 capacity incubator, and one 3,500 chick capacity brooder. Heat is supplied with two automatic hard coal stoves. Mr. Parks is also inventor and patentee of a device for breaking up broody hens, that has been a boon to the poultry business and is proving a profitable investment for the time spent in working out same. He gives much of the credit for his success to his father, who also had an interest in the business until the fall of 1909, when our subject bought his father's interest.

On February 6, 1908, Mr. Parks was married to Viola Eleanor Moore, who was born in Logan Township, and is a daughter of Calvin B. Moore. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parks: Joseph Calvin, and Robert Richard. Mr. Parks is politically a Republican, although inclined to be independent, and has served two years as township clerk. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., the Grangers and the American Poultry Association.

SAMUEL B. HARE, who, through the possession of a logical mind, force of character and natural forensic ability, combined with both theoretical and practical knowledge of the law, has become a leading member of the bar of Blair County, belongs to one of the prominent families of this county. He was born at Altoona, Pa., December 16, 1873, and is a son of William M. and Harriet (Lafferty) Hare.

William M. Hare, who was one of Altoona's prominent and representative business men, was born October 12, 1842, in Mifflin County, Pa., and died October 16, 1910, and was a son of William and Matilda (Goodman) Hare. William Hare was also born in Mifflin County, later became a business man at Mill Creek and there served many years as a justice of the peace. He married Eliza Goodman, of Lancaster County and they both died in Catherine Township, Blair County, where they had been people of quiet lives but useful and respected. Their large farm came into the possession of their children. William M. Hare remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age and then moved to Altoona and there engaged in the meat business until 1889, after which he gave his attention to livestock and realty. The beautiful family residence is situated at No. 909 Chestnut Avenue, Altoona. In 1864 he married Harriet Lafferty, also of Blair County, and they have seven children, five daughters and two sons. Of the latter, Samuel B. is the subject of this record. Harry is engaged in farming.

Samuel B. Hare was educated in the public schools and Susquehanna University, and in 1897 became a student of the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated in the following year. He was admitted to the bar of Blair County in January, 1900, and on October 26, 1903, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and on April 26, 1905, in the Superior Court. Like older members of his family, Mr. Hare is a strong Republican and he has frequently been elected to public offices and urged warmly for others. For four years he served as borough solicitor of Juniata, is attorney for the board of road supervisors of Logan Township, and in 1904 was a candidate for district attorney, an office his many friends desire him to fill after the election in 1911, being a candidate before the primaries. He has a large and substantial private practice and is also claim agent and adjuster for the Altoona and Logan Valley Electric Railway Company, under the control of the American Railway Company of Philadelphia.

On September 18, 1906, Mr. Hare was mar-

ried to Miss Mildred Grace Orner, a daughter of Martin V. Orner, of Altoona, a prominent citizen holding the office of building inspector. Mr. and Mrs. Hare are members of Grace Lutheran Church. They reside at No. 1208 Tenth Street, Mr. Hare's offices being in the Nicholson Building. He is identified fraternally with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

AUGUSTUS ELLSWORTH BACHERT, civil and mining engineer, whose technical connections include membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Institute of Mining Engineers; Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania; American Electrochemical Society, and who is also a member of the board of examiners of the Eighteenth Bituminous District of Pennsylvania, is a man of distinction in his profession and since May, 1909, has been a resident of Tyrone, Pa. He was born in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, Pa., not far from Tamaqua, August 14, 1862, and is a son of William M. and Susannah (Messerschmidt) Bachert.

Mr. Bachert, together with many other men of achievement at the present day, realizes the present and constantly increasing value of biography and to the lack of this interest in the past, he, with others, has found difficulties in tracing family relationships and ancestral data beyond a certain period. Old family papers have been gathered by him and an organization formed for the furthering of genealogical research into the origin of a widely distributed family bearing the similar names of: Bacher, Bachert, Bauchert, Baucher, and others of near orthography. He has found a mass of facts and evidence leading very far back and while many connecting links are absent, it is his hope that in his lifetime the obscurity of the past as to his family beginnings may be cleared. To this end he has consulted many authorities and quotations may be made from some of these. In Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Immigrants in Pennsylvania" it is stated: "Francis Daniel Pastorius, born at Sommerhausen, in Franconia, Germany, September 26, 1651, arrived at Philadelphia in the ship America, Capt. Joseph Wasey, August 20, 1683, with his family. He was accompanied by a few German emigrants" and among these appears the name of Conrad Bacher, alias Rutter. Again, "October 16, 1727, forty-six Palatines with their families, about two hundred persons, imported in the ship Friendship, of Bristol, John Davies, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, whence the ship sailed June 20th, had on board Nicholas Bogert." "On September 5, 1730, forty-five Palatines with their families, one hundred and thirty persons, imported in the ship Alexander and Ann, William Clymer, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, had on board a Rudolph Messerschmidt," the maiden name of the mother of Mr. Bachert being Messerschmidt. Among numerous other references from the same authority, it is found that on September 23, 1732, one Nicholas Bogerdt, was imported in the ship Adventurer. Mr. Bachert deems is probable that this Nicholas Bogerdt was the Nicholas Bachert, who, with Solomon and Jacob Bachert, were all taxables at the time of the formation of Berks County, Pa., was his direct ancestor. Other states than Pennsylvania, especially those of North Carolina and Georgia, in which Palatines settled between 1709 and 1710, in the former state and between 1734 and 1741, in the latter, a similarity of names is discovered, and in fact, a study is necessary of names which, at first sight, seem dissimilar, must be made in order to secure an authentic history. Old documents prove that related branches of the family spelled the name—Bachert, Baucher, Bauchert, Baugher, Bougher and Pughard, while present correspondence is being carried on with M. Quentin Bauchard, Member of the Municipal Council, Chateau de Villers-le-Sec, Aisne, France, regarding other orthography and possible connecting family links.

The name is well known and represented in France as Bauchart and Boucher, the latter being a corruption from the ancient Celtic of Bouchonnier. The tracing of one's ancestry is a laudable ambition and a fascinating study. This is especially so when as in Mr. Bachert's case, no heroic deeds of forebears are required to establish his own prominence or prove his usefulness in his own generation.

William Miller Bachert, father of Augustus E. Bachert, was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., in March, 1839. He was a son of William Bachert, a grandson of Nicholas Bachert, and a great-grandson of Nicholas Bacher, who served in the Revolutionary War. William Miller Bachert was a builder and contractor and also was a manufacturer of powder and supplied this necessity to the Government during the Civil War, after attempting to become a soldier, his application being refused on account of his being below the required size. He was a man of much importance and served two consecutive terms in the General Assembly from 1889 until 1893, being elected on the Democratic ticket. His death occurred in 1903. He married Susannah Messerschmidt, who survives. Her father, who was born in Berks County, was taken to Schuylkill County in boyhood. His father, Valentine Messerschmidt was with General Washington's army at Valley Forge.

To William M. and Susannah Bachert the following children were born: Augustus Ellsworth; Mary, who is the wife of J. A. Zehner, a civil engineer, residing at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; William Franklin, who is a carpenter foreman, and resides at Summit Hill, Carbon County, Pa.; Hannah E., who married F. W. Becker, a truck farmer in Schuylkill County; Norman J., who is a builder and contractor, living at Newark, N. J.; Sadie, who married Alexander Forsythe, a resident of New Rochelle, N. Y., who is train dispatcher for the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.; Hosea, whose death followed that of his father, a widow and son surviving him; Laura, who is the wife of William H. Meese, a train dispatcher on the N. J. Central R. R.; Edgar E., who was a school teacher, resides near Tamerend and has charge of the air brakes and pumps for the Jersey City R. R., at that point.

Augustus E. Bachert started to school when he was only four years of age, early displaying that unusual alertness of mind that has been the means in large degree of enabling its possessor to reach his present advanced place in his profession while a comparatively young man. After a period spent in the State Normal School at Millersville, he entered the Ohio Northern University in 1882 and was graduated in civil engineering in the class of 1885. He lost no time in looking about for some easy position, but within two weeks was hard at work along the line in which his advancement has been continuous. However, when only a boy, he had shown ability and a decided taste for engineering and had surprised his associates with his enthusiasm and accuracy. Thus, Mr. Bachert's engineering record, which is as follows, begins long before he had won any technical diploma: 1874-5, at the age of twelve years, began as chainman and on instrument work on property surveys in Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne Counties, Pa.; 1876, made property surveys and these settled disputed boundaries between Philadelphia & Read-R. R., H. A. Weldy & Co., and others; 1876-1885, made property surveys while attending college; 1885-6, chainman South Pennsylvania R. R., Div. III, under F. H. Clement and Gaylord Thompson, and engaged upon property surveys; 1886-90, assistant to Thomas S. McNair, Resident Engineer, Lehigh Valley R. R., location and construction on railroad, hydraulic and mining (anthracite coal) engineering; 1890-95, resident engineer and land agent, East Broad Top R. R., Rockhill Iron & Coal Company, Broad Top Improvement Company and Broad Top Semi-Anthracite Coal Company; 1895-6, architecture and con-

tracting, Hazelton, MacAdoo, Pa.; 1896-1900, assistant engineer to Thomas S. McNair, chief engineer, Cranberry Improvement Company, Union Improvement Company, Black Creek Improvement Company, and Highland Coal Company, engaged upon railroad, mining, hydraulic and municipal engineering; 1900-1904, division engineer and division superintendent, H. C. Frick Coke Company, in charge of Leisenring Division, consisting of Leisenring Nos. 1, 2, 3 and the Trotter, Adelaide, Rist, Henry Clay, Davidson, Youngstown and Bitner mines and over 3,000 coke ovens—Connellsville, Pa.; 1904-5, chief engineer Ellsworth Coal Company, Ellsworth, Washington County, Pa.; 1905-09, general superintendent, Rockhill Iron & Coal Company, Broad Top Improvement Company, and Broad Top Semi-Anthracite Coal Company; 1907, January 1, appointed chief engineer, East Top R. R., in addition to above duties; 1909, May 1, opened an engineering office at Tyrone, Pa.; 1910, August, locating a forty-five mile connecting steam railroad.

In October, 1885, Mr. Bachert was married to Miss Ada E. Weaver, a daughter of Charles F. and Catherine (Moyer) Weaver, of Delano, Schuylkill County, and they have three children: Olive Amy, Mabel and Helen. Olive Amy completed her musical education at Darlington Seminary. She is the wife of Jesse E. Bell, of Weatherly, Carbon County, Pa. The second daughter adopted the noble profession of a nurse, graduating from the Homeopathic Hospital at Reading, Pa. She is now the wife of T. J. Hussion, who is foreman of the Big Four Railroad shops at Urbana, Ill. The youngest daughter is a student in the Tyrone High School.

Mr. Bachert is a member of Hazle Lodge, No. 327, F. & A. M., (a life member) Hazelton, Pa.; Standing Stone Chapter, No. 201, R. A. M., Huntingdon, Pa.; Harrisburg Council, No. 7, R. & S M., Harrisburg; Huntingdon Commandery, No. 65, K. T., Huntingdon, Pa.; Harrisburg Lodge of Perfection, No. 14, Harrisburg; Harrisburg Council, Princes of Jerusalem, 16th degree; Harrisburg Chapter, Rose Croix, 18th degree; Harrisburg Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d degree, Harrisburg; Iran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Wilkesbarre; Correspondence Circle, Quatuor Coronati, Lodge 2076, London, Eng; Correspondence Circle, Lodge of Research, No. 2429, Leicester, Eng.; Huguenot Commandery, No. 405, A. & I. O., Knights of Malta, Robertsdale, Pa.; William McKinley Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., Connellsville, Pa.; Delano Council, No. 958, Royal Arcanum, Delano, Schuylkill County, Pa.; Tyrone Lodge, No. 212, B. P. O. E., Tyrone; Schuylkill County Historical Society, Pottsville, Pa.; Pennsylvania German Society, and the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

IRA RUSH BURNS, who was elected chief burgess of Bellwood, Pa., in March, 1909, is the present incumbent of that office, and has been a resident of this borough for the past 20 years. He was born May 18, 1866, in Lake City, Minn., and is a son of Capt. W. J. and Elizabeth (Bell) Burns.

Capt. W. J. Burns was born in Mifflin County, Pa., December 6, 1838, and worked at his trade here as a carpenter until the beginning of the war. He enlisted as a lieutenant in Co. M, 16th Pa. Cavalry, at a call of Andrew G. Curtin for 16,000 cavalrymen, and when his captain was killed was made captain of Griggs Cavalry. After the war he moved to Lake City, Minn., and returned some few years later to Huntingdon County, but is now a resident of Bellwood, Pa. He was first united in marriage with Elizabeth Bell, who died in December, 1869, leaving two children: Ira R.; and Helen (Mrs. Myton) of Altoona, Pa. Mr. Burns formed a second union with Maggie Bell, a sister of his former wife, and of this union were born four children: Lizzie (Collier) of Pittsburg, Pa.; Charles, a resi-

dent of Huntingdon; Harry, living in Altoona; and Ray, who lives in Pittsburg.

Ira R. Burns was reared in Huntingdon County, and taught there six years, teaching his home school at Saulsburg, Pa., at the age of 16 years, and also taught nine years in Bellwood and in Antis Township. He learned carpentering when 16 years of age, and followed that business during the summers and since has been engaged in the same. He is one of the leading funeral directors of Bellwood and his father also followed that line of business after coming here. Mr. Burns served little over two years as postmaster at Bellwood—under President McKinley one year—and was also appointed under President Roosevelt as an anti-Quay man in 1902, but the appointment was not confirmed by the senate. He is politically a Republican and served some years on the county committee. Mr. Burns affiliates with the Maccabees of Altoona, and the F. O. E. of Bellwood.

In 1888 Mr. Burns was joined in marriage with Bessie Snyder, who was born in Huntingdon County and educated in the McCallisterville schools. She is a daughter of John Snyder, who was an old soldier, and at an early age was left on orphan. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burns: Clarence, employed as a stenographer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Earl, employed in a store in Bellwood; Warren, who works in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Daisy, attending school; Molly, who attends school; Agnes, also in school; and Ira Burns, Jr. The family holds membership with the Logan Valley Presbyterian Church.

ADAM J. WOLF,* deceased, for many years was one of the most highly respected citizens of Hollidaysburg, where he was engaged successfully in the cabinetmaking and undertaking business. He was a representative man among our foreign born citizens, his birth having occurred at Assamstadt, Baden, County of Boxberg, Germany, on December 21, 1821. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Fohman) Wolf, the father being a cabinetmaker by trade. Mrs. Joseph Wolf was a daughter of Dr. Carl Fohman, a prominent physician of Baden, Germany. All of Mr. Wolf's remoter ancestors, so far as there is any record, were natives of Germany, in which country they passed their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolf raised a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters—all of whom were born in Germany. None of the daughters are now living. Of the sons the following is a brief record: Valentine resides in his native land (the others all came to America). John settled at Duncansville, Pa., and resided there for many years, finally removing to Pittsburg, where the last years of his life were spent. Francis also settled at Duncansville, which place he made his home until his death. Joseph removed to Texas, of which state he was a resident for a number of years. Adam, the remaining son, is the direct subject of this memoir.

Adam J. Wolf received his education in the excellent schools of his native land. In 1843, when twenty-two years of age, he emigrated to this country, first taking up his residence in Philadelphia, where he remained for two years. He then removed to Hollidaysburg, where he worked for a time as a journeyman carpenter. Not satisfied, however, with being merely a wage earner, he husbanded his resources until he had sufficient capital to start in business for himself, when he began in a small way in the same line of trade. He was well adapted to succeed and soon found himself able to purchase property and to build the cabinetmaking and undertaking rooms on Allegheny Street, where he for many years subsequently carried on a prosperous and extensive business. Just across the street was his commodious residence, and adjoining it is Wolf's Hall, a large and handsome block which he built in 1879. He also showed his enterprise and good business foresight by

DANIEL D. WOOD

erecting other buildings in the town, all of which are desirable property. After a long and successful career Mr. Wolf transferred the business to his son, William F., and passed the rest of his days in retirement, though often consulted by his sons in regard to business affairs. His death was an event deeply regretted by the people of Hollidaysburg generally, who had known him so long as one of the town's sterling citizens.

Mr. Wolf was married on January 7, 1850, to Mary Elizabeth Hurm, a daughter of Godfred Hurm of Weildorf, Germany. Their family numbered six sons—William F., Henry A., Salem Joseph, Adam Richard, Charles E. and Frank X. The following is their record in brief:

William F. Wolf, who has been already mentioned as his father's business successor, is now successfully engaged in the furniture business in Hollidaysburg, being located at No. 118 Allegheny Street. His residence is next door to his store, at No. 116.

Henry A. Wolf, who is now deceased, was engaged in the hardware business at Altoona for a number of years, and resided at No. 1110 Seventeenth Street, Altoona.

Salem J. Wolf, who is now engaged in the hardware business at Altoona, as proprietor of the S. J. Wolf Hardware Co., returned to Hollidaysburg in 1876 and established what was then the principal hardware business in the city, known as the Salem J. Wolf Hardware Co. From that date up to 1884 his father was associated with him in the business. He resides at present at No. 2430 Broad Street, Altoona, Pa.

Adam R. Wolf, who is the second vice-president of the Blair County Title and Trust Co., entered in the hardware business in the year 1880, and for many years conducted the Altoona Hardware and Supply Co. He was later proprietor of the A. R. Wolf Hardware Co., of Altoona, and conducted the same until he retired. He is also a director in the Blair County Title & Trust Co., and has large real estate interests in Altoona.

Charles E. Wolf, who was formerly in the hardware business at No. 1108 Eleventh Avenue, is now connected with the City Furniture Co., and resides at No. 1617 Thirteenth Street. Frank X. Wolf died in 1875 at the age of sixteen years. The surviving sons are all married and the descendants of the subject of this sketch include a number of grandchildren. The late Adam J. Wolf was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Hollidaysburg for many years previous to his death. In politics he supported the Republican party.

DANIEL DEETER WOOD, one of Tyrone's most respected and beloved citizens, who, in his eighty-third year looks out on life with a happy smile and kind intentions and thus gives many a man encouragement and cheer, from his own experience showing his wide circle of friends that the evening of life has its full compensations if its early and middle parts have been wisely spent, was born in Center County, Pa., March 18, 1828, and is a son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Deeter) Wood.

Ebenezer Wood was of Scotch-Irish extraction and his wife of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and both were born in Pennsylvania. His work was connected with furnaces and he was considered an expert iron worker. He married Elizabeth Deeter and five daughters and three sons were born to them, all of whom have passed away except the subject of this record.

Daniel Deeter Wood obtained his education in the subscription schools but as soon as he had acquired sufficient strength, he became an iron worker and continued as such until he was twenty-three years of age, when he became a clerk in a general store at Clearfield. In 1858 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as freight brakeman and served as such for four months, when he was appointed freight conductor on the main line.

In 1862 he came to Tyrone, having been promoted to the position of passenger train conductor on the Tyrone branches, and in 1864 he was appointed train master of the Tyrone Division, which responsible position he held continuously until 1900, retiring after forty years of service, at the age of seventy-two years. He has witnessed wonderful changes in railroading and has also seen Tyrone grow from a comparatively small railroad town in 1851, when he first came here, until the present, when it shows to the world a city of wealth, comfort and culture, of which its residents feel justly proud. Martin Burley, now of Williamsport, is the only surviving man who was a resident of the place when Mr. Wood came here. The town was laid out by John T. Mathias and was first known as Eagle City, later becoming Tyrone City, and simply Tyrone when it became a borough. None of the original settlers survive.

Mr. Wood was married January 8, 1852, to Miss Bedelia Maloy, who died January 24, 1905. She was a daughter of Patrick F. Maloy, then of Hollidaysburg. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood: William, Charles A. and E. Frank. William Wood died at the age of sixteen months. Charles A. Wood, who is now a resident of Redlands, Cal., and was for twenty-seven years chief clerk in the office of the general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, moved to California when he retired. He is a widower and has two children, Catherine M. and Charles Daniel. The former is the wife of A. J. Mullen, district attorney, residing at Woodstock, Ill. The latter, a young man of twenty-two years, is a successful fruit grower and resides at Redlands with his father. E. Frank Wood, the youngest of the family, also adopted a railroad career and at the time of his accidental death, on July 20, 1891, was engineer of a passenger train running between Lock Haven and Tyrone. He had married and was survived by one son, Charles Augustus, who later died from the result of a fall, when aged nineteen years. Mr. Wood's eldest son has been a great traveler and is now a man of independent fortune, the owner of productive orange groves along the Pacific coast. Mr. Wood owns a handsome modern residence on Lincoln Avenue, Tyrone, and has other property.

MARTIN L. ACKER, a prominent citizen of Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., president of the township school board, is proprietor of Airy Farm, a valuable tract of 131 acres, which he devotes to farming and stock raising. He was born in Huston Township, Blair County, March 7, 1862, and is a son of John S. and Mary M. (Sorrick) Acker.

John S. Acker was born in Huston Township on the farm on which his father, Christian Acker, had settled at an early time with his father, John Acker. The Acker family is of German descent and is one of the oldest in Huston Township. John S. Acker was a leading man in this township for many years, acceptably filling many public offices and setting an example of worthy citizenship. He was a useful member of the school board, was road supervisor and tax collector and served also in the responsible office of township treasurer. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Lutheran church at Martinsburg. He married Mary M. Sorrick, who was born in Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa. She survived her husband for eleven years, passing away in 1906, his death having occurred in 1895. Of their children, eight survive.

Martin L. Acker was reared and educated in Huston Township and has practically passed his life here. Farming and stock raising have occupied his time and attention to a large degree but he has also found time to concern himself about public matters in his township and has served his fellow citizens in numerous public capacities. The people of Huston Township are rather proud of their schools and good

roads and credit for these conditions should be given the broad-minded and public-spirited officials who have labored to bring them about. Mr. Acker served eight years as road supervisor and several terms as a member of the school board. He has also been tax collector, while his judgment is generally consulted in all important township movements. In politics he is a Democrat, as was his father.

Mr. Acker married Miss Elizabeth Fouse, who was born in Huston Township, a daughter of William Fouse, and six children have been born to them, namely: John A., Mervin C., William P., Roy E., Clara F. and Harry, the last named being deceased. Mr. Acker and family are members of the Lutheran Church at Martinsburg.

WILLIAM E. GRAFFIUS, who has been identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for thirty-two years and now fills the responsible position of general yardmaster of the Tyrone Division, at East Tyrone, Pa., was born in Half Moon Valley, Center County, Pa., January 5, 1857. His parents were Thomas W. and Jane E. (Stephens) Graffius.

Thomas W. Graffius was born at Birmingham, Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of John Graffius. He married Jane E. Stephens, who was born at Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon County, Pa., and died in 1890, aged sixty-two years. Her father was Abednego Stephens, of Scotch-Irish descent. Five children were born to this marriage, namely: John, who is a resident of Philadelphia; Irene, who is the wife of H. W. Anawalt, of Uniontown; Adda, who resides at Philadelphia; Esther, whose home is in Pittsburg; and William E. For twenty-five years, Thomas W. Graffius was a general merchant at Tyrone, a man who was respected and esteemed by all. He now is at home with his son John at Philadelphia.

William T. Graffius was educated in the Tyrone public schools and after completing the High School course, entered into the mercantile business with his father with whom he was associated until 1876. In November, 1878, he entered the railroad service with the Pennsylvania Company, as a brakeman. In 1880 he was appointed assistant yardmaster in East Tyrone; in 1882 was made night yardmaster; in 1903, became day yardmaster, and in 1904 was advanced to his present position, one that involves much responsibility. Faithfulness, fidelity and efficiency, in Mr. Graffius' case, have brought about the usual result—promotion and the increased confidence of the great company with which he has been so long connected.

On June 23, 1880, Mr. Graffius was married to Miss Rose E. Roughhead, daughter of Thomas Roughhead, of Jerseyshore, and six children have been born to them, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Thomas W., who is foreman of a candy factory at Jacksonville, Fla; Thaddeus S., a machinist in the employ of the U. S. Government, at Panama; Emma, who is the wife of James Dunlap, of East Liberty, Pa.; and Ruth E., Lillian and William, all of whom are at home. Mr. Graffius and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family has occupied the present home at No. 1048 Logan Avenue, Tyrone, for a number of years and Mr. Graffius has been a resident of the borough since 1862. He takes no very active part in politics although he keeps well informed and is numbered with the reliable and level-headed citizens. He is identified with the Republican party.

ALBERT M. WERTZ,* a well known general farmer residing on a farm of 107 acres in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., was born June 9, 1837, on a farm adjoining his present place and is a son of Jacob and Ruth (Baird) Wertz.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Jacob Wertz, and the family originally came from Holland. The parents of

our subject were farmers and came to this county from Lewiston, Huntingdon County, Pa. He was politically a Whig, but later a Republican. They were members of the Lutheran church and were buried at the Frankstown Cemetery. The following children were born to Jacob and Ruth Wertz: Sarah, the deceased wife of John Larson; Susan, married Abraham Robison; John, deceased; Charlotte, deceased wife of Levi Grove; Jacob; William; Mary, deceased; Albert M.; Luther, deceased; Abigail, deceased wife of Asbury Mountain.

Albert M. Wertz was reared in his native township and attended the local schools until sixteen years of age. He served nine months in the army without injury, enlisting in 1862 in Company I, 137th Reg. Pa. Inf., and was honorably discharged at the close of his term. He has resided on his present farm since 1864, when he purchased it from Martin Denlinger. The farm was without improvements of any kind, and Mr. Wertz has erected a fine home, a substantial barn, and all other necessary outbuildings. Here he has carried on general farming, and is recognized as one of the most substantial and progressive farmers of the township, and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

In October, 1858, Mr. Wertz was joined in marriage with Catherine Ritchey, a daughter of George and Sarah Ritchey, prominent farmers of Bedford County, Pa., and the parents of the following children: Mary, the wife of Samuel Wysong; Catherine, wife of our subject; Levi; Myria, the wife of Jerry Long; Sarah; David; Albert; Jane; Rebecca; Callie.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wertz were born the following offspring: Amon Boyd; Adrain Blair; Anna; Libby, married David Denlinger; Ruth, the wife of William Vipond; Sadie, deceased; Ida, married John Young; Julia, the wife of James Graham; Albert; and Eugene. Mr. Wertz is politically a Republican, and has served one term as a school director, was assistant supervisor, and is a member of the burial association. The religious connection of the family is with the Mennonite church.

CHARLES A. STRAESSER,* postmaster at Martinsburg, Pa., a progressive, public spirited and useful citizen, is also a very popular public official. He is a native of Martinsburg, born April 12, 1863, and is a son of John and Margaret (Schmaltz) Straesser. John Straesser is a well remembered citizen of Martinsburg where he was engaged in business for many years. He was born in Germany and came to America in 1840, locating shortly afterward at Martinsburg, where he died in 1893.

Charles A. Straesser was educated in the Martinsburg schools. For some years he carried on a prosperous business in the line of gentlemen's furnishings, but since he assumed the duties of postmaster, he has devoted himself entirely to matters pertaining to this office and to those connected with the city council, of which he has been a member for six years. He was appointed postmaster by the late President McKinley, in 1898, and has been retained in office ever since. He is very active in political life and for several years was a member of the Blair County Republican Central Committee.

On January 26, 1901, Mr. Straesser was married to Miss Minnie C. Rhodes, a daughter of the late Jacob D. Rhodes, of Martinsburg, and they have two children: Charles A. and Mary R. Mr. Straesser and family belong to the Lutheran Evangelical church and he has served for a number of years as one of the deacons. He is a member of the Order of Knights of the Golden Eagles, at Martinsburg, and belongs to both branches of the Odd Fellows at this place.

ORLANDO G. FLECK, a well known agriculturist of Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., where he is operating a farm of 130 acres, was born in Canoe Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., May 13, 1855. His parents were George and Sarah Ann (Tussey) Fleck.

George Fleck was born in Sinking Valley, Pa., where he married. He followed farming all his active life. In politics he was a Republican. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. They had the following children born to them: Hugh Alton, residing in Sinking Valley; Orlando G.; David Tussey, residing in Sinking Valley; Emma, wife of William McCormick, of Sinking Valley; George, also living in Sinking Valley; and Dean, who died in infancy.

Orlando G. Fleck was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. Farming has been his chosen life work and he has been very successful in his agricultural undertakings. He carries on general farming, stock raising and home dairying.

Mr. Fleck was married February 20, 1877, to Miss Charlotte Ramey, a daughter of Frank and Sarah Ann Ramey, of Indiana County, the ceremony being performed at the Presbyterian parsonage at Sinking Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Fleck have the following children: Herbert F., who is married to Miss Annie Tipton of Bellefonte, Pa., is an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and retains his home at Altoona; Anna L., who resides with her parents; Mary C., who is the wife of George Fleck, who is employed in the railroad shops at Altoona; L. Ernest, who is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona; and Jennie M., A. Roller and Clara B., all residing at home. Mr. Fleck and family attend the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics but has never desired public office. He is identified with the Moose, No. 25, and with the Grange at Sinking Valley. He is one of the representative men of Tyrone Township.

JOSEPH K. CASS, president of the First National Bank of Tyrone, Pa., and largely interested in the business of paper manufacturing at this place, was born October 10, 1848, at Coshocton, O., and is a son of Dr. Abner L. and Margaret (Kerr) Cass.

Dr. Abner L. Cass was born in Muskingum County, O., in 1816. He was a son of George W. Cass, a native of New Hampshire, and a grandson of Major Jonathan Cass, who served under General Washington, in the Revolutionary War. He won such distinction in military life that in 1791 he was commissioned captain of the 2d U. S. troops and appointed to Fort Duquesne. He never took command there, however, possibly having already seen enough of war; instead, he took up a military section of five thousand acres of land in Ohio and lived there until death. He was the father of a notable family. One son, Hon. Lewis Cass, occupied positions of the greatest prominence in public life, serving his country as a soldier and diplomat. He took part in the War of 1812; was governor of the Territory of Michigan from 1813-1831; was secretary of war from 1831-1836; was minister to France from 1836-1842; United States senator from 1845-1848 and from 1849 to 1857, and was secretary of state from 1857 until 1860. George Cass, the grandfather of Joseph K. Cass of Tyrone, died in Muskingum County, O., having accompanied his father from New Hampshire.

Dr. Abner L. Cass was a prominent physician in Coshocton, O., for the greater part of his life and after retiring from practice, moved to Chicago, Ill., where both he and wife died, in 1886. He married Margaret Kerr, who was a daughter of Joseph Kerr. The latter was born in the north of Ireland and came to Washington County, Pa., among the early Scotch-Irish settlers. Later he moved to Allegheny County and became actively engaged in religious work as a minister in the United Presbyterian church and organized the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny. Several of his sons became ministers in this religious faith, notably Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., who was connected with this educational institution at Allegheny for a number of years. Both he and his father died at Pittsburg. Five children were born to Dr.

Abner L. Cass and wife, as follows: Joseph K.; George W., who resides at Douglas, Ariz.; John J., who died at the age of eight years; Agnes, who resides with her eldest brother, at Tyrone; and Abner L., who died in infancy.

Joseph K. Cass attended the public schools in Coshocton in boyhood and then became a student at Kenyon College, where he was graduated in 1868, as a civil engineer and subsequently spent several years in railroad construction work in Michigan. Mr. Cass then became interested in the manufacturing of paper, at Roaring Spring, Pa., and in 1875 entered into this business at that point, under the firm name of Morrison, Bare & Cass. In 1880 the company built a paper mill at Tyrone and after selling his Roaring Spring interest to Mr. Bare, Mr. Cass continued in the business at Tyrone, under the firm style of Morrison & Cass, until 1910, when this concern was merged with others which now continues paper manufacturing under the corporation name of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Mr. Cass being president of its board of directors. For thirty-five years he has been engaged in paper manufacturing and has been an official in every company with which he has been identified. He was president of the Morrison & Cass Company and also of the Williamsburg Paper Manufacturing Company after the purchase of the same from Charles Schwab.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Morrison, in January, 1901, Mr. Cass was elected president of the First National Bank of Tyrone and has continued the head of this financial institution ever since. He is looked upon as a man of exceptional business ability and his name and services are sought by many large concerns for the public confidence they would command for any enterprise.

Mr. Cass was married in 1879, to Miss Sarah M. Anderson, a daughter of Dr. John and Ann (Stevenson) Anderson, both of whom died at Coshocton, O. Mr. and Mrs. Cass have had four children: Charles, Margaret Kerr, Joseph K., Jr., and Ann Stevenson, the last named residing at home. Joseph K., Jr., died when aged eight years. Charles Cass, who is secretary of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, married Mrs. Mary Stoddard, a daughter of Col. J. P. Barry, who was a member of the English army, located for many years at Bombay, India. They have one daughter, Patricia. Margaret Kerr Cass is the wife of Charles T. Lipscomb, who is a cotton broker residing at Columbus, S. C. They have one son, Charles Joseph. Mr. Cass and family are members of the Presbyterian church. For the past eighteen years they have been residents of Tyrone, coming from Pittsburg. About 1892, Mr. Cass erected his handsome residence here, which is probably one of the most elegant of the many stately edifices in Tyrone. Politically, Mr. Cass is a Republican. He is a man of pleasing manner, is broad minded in his attitude on many questions, uses his wealth unselfishly and commands the respect and enjoys the personal esteem of his fellow citizens.

TREVAN BUCK, who has been living in retirement at Eldorado, Blair County, Pa., since 1893, was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits on the old home place in Logan Township, and was born February 21, 1843, in Center County, Pa., a son of Jacob and Nancy (Woolheater) Buck.

Jacob Buck at an early period came from Huntingdon County, Pa., to Center County, but subsequently returned to his native county for a time, but in the spring of 1853 came to Blair County and purchased about 169 acres of farm land in Logan Township, which partly forms what is now known as Eldorado. Here he spent the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Nancy Woolheater, who was also a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., and of their family three sons and seven daughters are living. One son, William Harrison, who served in the Civil War, was killed in the battle of the

Wilderness; Ira, who served in the same regiment, died shortly after the war as a result of exposure; Samuel David, who lives in Missouri, served in an Ohio regiment. John Adam Buck, who lives in Missouri, was the only one of the five sons who did not serve in the war, being but an infant at the time.

Trevan Buck was two or three years old when his parents removed to Huntingdon County, where they resided for about eight years, and then came to Blair County. Here he was reared to maturity and subsequently engaged in farming the home place until 1893, since which time he has lived in retirement on a tract of three acres, which is a part of the homestead, and is located in the borough of Eldorado. His education was obtained in the common schools. On August 27, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F., 76th Pa. Inf., and was mustered out August 27, 1864, from the 10th Army Corps. He was twice wounded, first at Pocotaligo Creek, when his right thigh was injured, and in July, 1863, was wounded through the right arm at the second assault on Ft. Wagner. On July 23, 1863, he was detailed as recruiting officer at Pittsburg to enlist and forward men to the front, and after spending thirteen months on that detail was mustered out. He is a member of the U. V. L., No. 17, of Altoona.

Mr. Buck is a Republican in politics, and has served in the various township offices, having served nine years as school director, nine years as auditor, and eleven years as supervisor. He is a member of the First Lutheran Church of Altoona.

On December 26, 1869, Mr. Buck was joined in marriage with Miss Martha E. Lindsey, who was born in Frankstown Township, and is a daughter of Davis and Martha (Claybaugh) Lindsey. Mr. and Mrs. Buck had the following children: Samuel Ira, who married Emma Fluke, is a resident of Altoona; Jacob Hays, who is also a resident of Altoona, married Ella Feather, and they have two children, Pearl and Verne; Mary, who married Blair A. Feather, who lives on a farm adjoining that of our subject; and one who died in infancy.

DAVID CHALMER STONE,* who is proprietor of a barber ship at Williamsburg, Pa., and also the owner of two residence properties in the borough, was born April 7, 1875, in Huntingdon County, Pa. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Myers) Stone, who are retired residents of Williamsburg.

David C. Stone attended the local schools of Huntingdon and Blair Counties, and after completing his education engaged in agricultural pursuits for a short time. He then learned the barber's trade and since August 10, 1897, has been proprietor of his present shop, where he employs one man and assistant. Mr. Stone is a Republican in politics, and has served on the town council. He is fraternally a member of the Heptasophs of Williamsburg. On August 29, 1901, Mr. Stone married Anna Ake, who is a daughter of P. W. and Marion Ake, well known farmers of Blair County, and of their union has been born one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born April 28, 1906. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist church.

SAMUEL S. RHODES,* a representative agriculturist, stock buyer and shipper residing near Curry Station, Blair County, Pa., on a valuable farm of 130 acres, which he purchased in 1894, was born January 14, 1857, in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, and is a son of Daniel G. and Annie (Shriver) Rhodes.

Daniel G. Rhodes was a lifelong resident of North Woodbury Township, in which his father, Frederick Rhodes, was a very early settler. Daniel G. Rhodes pursued agricultural activities successfully and so ordered his life that he was looked upon by his fellow citizens with respect and esteem. His death occurred in 1889. In politics he was a Democrat, while in his religious connection he was an earnest member of the Church of the Brethren.

Samuel S. Rhodes grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the public

schools of North Woodbury Township and later the Martinsburg High School, after which he taught four terms of school very acceptably, in his native township. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and has served three years as a member of the township school board. He devotes his fine farm to crop raising, stock raising and dairying, all these activities being carried on in a careful, intelligent way that insures satisfactory results. He is numbered with the best farmers of his township.

Mr. Rhodes married Miss Martha Brown, who was born also in North Woodbury Township, a daughter of the late Daniel Brown. Eight children were born to this marriage, namely: Clarence B., Milton B., Harry B., Melvin B., Samie B., Mary B., Martha and Daniel. Of these Daniel is deceased. Samie B. is the wife of Andrew Brumbaugh and they reside near Martinsburg, Pa., Mary B. is the wife of Hiram Replogle and they live in Bedford County. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are members of the Church of the Brethren. They are well known people in the township and are noted for their hospitality. In politics, Mr. Rhodes is a Democrat but occasionally follows the dictates of his own judgment and votes independently.

HOWARD L. ORR, a prosperous and representative business man of Tyrone, Pa., wholesale and retail dealer in agricultural implements and supplies, with business quarters on East Tenth Street, was born at Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., December 25, 1864. His parents were George W. and Rachel (Stalker) Orr.

George W. Orr was born and spent his life in Sinking Valley, where he died in 1894, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a son of John Orr (born July 11, 1787), who came to America from Scotland in company with six brothers. John settled first in Big Valley, Blair County, Pa., and then moved to Sinking Valley, where he died in 1868, at the age of eighty-one years. He married Annie Kyle, who was born June 18, 1789, and died in Sinking Valley, September 28, 1845. They were survived by a large family whose names, with dates of birth are as follows. Joseph K., born April 19, 1810; Samuel K., February 14, 1812; Oliver P., December 16, 1813; Annie C., September 24, 1815; Jane E., May 4, 1817; William H., May 2, 1819; Matilda, December 17, 1822; Catherine, September 14, 1826; George W., April 7, 1829; Mary M., Oct. 16, 1831; John K., March 12, 1837.

George W. Orr married Rachel Stalker, who was born at Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1833, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Stalker, they being of Scotch-Irish descent. John Stalker was a blacksmith by trade and followed the same at different places, dying at Spruce Creek, Pa., in 1865, aged fifty-eight years. His widow survived him forty-two years. She was born in 1800 and died at Williamsburg, Pa., in February, 1907, being then in her 107th year. George W. Orr and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Of their seven children there are three survivors, namely: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Zachariah Jeffery, resides with her brother, Howard L., at Tyrone; Martha, who is the wife of Frank E. Fleck, resides at No. 214 Crawford Avenue, Altoona; and Howard L.

Howard L. Orr attended the public schools of Sinking Valley and was reared on the home farm on which he remained until he was thirty-six years of age. In 1902 he moved to Tyrone and purchased the business then conducted by Harvey M. Gray, dealer in agricultural implements. Mr. Orr greatly enlarged the scope of the business and now conducts the largest establishment of its kind in the city. He is agent for the Conklin and Kramer wagons and carries a complete stock of buggies, spring wagons, sulky cultivators, spring-tooth harrows, fertilizers, etc., as well as heavy and light harness, being a manufacturer of the same,

blankets, robes, saddlery goods and whips. Mr. Orr is not only an enterprising and successful business man but he is a useful and constructive citizen. He has been a lifelong Republican and on the ticket of that party has been frequently elected to office but his performance of public duties has been in no wise influenced by political bias. While a resident of Sinking Valley he served on the school board and was twice elected township supervisor. For the past five years he has been a member of the town council, of which he is presiding officer. As a member of the Tyrone Board of Trade and of the Business Men's Association, he assists in advancing the commercial interests of Tyrone and is valued in these connections. He is a director of the Blair County National Bank.

On December 22, 1899, Mr. Orr was married to Miss Cora Bridenbaugh, a daughter of Phillip and Annie (Bodley) Bridenbaugh, and they have one daughter, Thelma, who was born April 14, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He is identified with Allegheny Gateway Lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F., at Tyrone. Misses Martha and Mary Stalker, aunts of Mr. Orr, reside at Williamsburg.

JOHN M. KEASEY,* who resides on a farm of 190 acres in Frankstown township, is one of the leading and substantial farmers of Blair County, Pa., and was born July 26, 1853, at Williamsburg, Pa., a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gibson) Keasey. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade, was buried at Williamsport, and the mother was buried at Geeseytown. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and he was politically a Republican. Five children were born to the parents of our subject: William, deceased; Margaret, the wife of George Curry; Hannah, the wife of William Eckard; Winfield, and John M.

John M. Keasey attended the common schools of Williamsburg until 15 years of age, and was then engaged in various lines of business until about 1893, when he purchased his farm in Frankstown township from Kuhn and Branam. The farm was entirely without improvements, having but a log house and log barn in the way of buildings, but Mr. Keasey has erected a fine barn and residence, and otherwise improved the place.

November 2, 1882, he married Mary E. Merritts, a daughter of Peter and Eliza (Gibson) Merritts, who were among the early settlers of the county, and the parents of the following children: Samuel, deceased; Woods, deceased; John; Jane, who is the wife of Sampson Walls; Mary, James, Clarence, and Elmer. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Keasey: Maud, is the wife of Frank Schalenberger, and the mother of two daughters, Hazel and Madeline; Myrtle is the wife of Paul Recke, and has one child, Francis; Orland, who assists his father with the farm work; Maggie, and Clyde. In politics Mr. Keasey is identified with the Republican party, and has served for two years as supervisor of the township. The religious connection of the family is with the Lutheran Church.

L. R. OVER,* postmaster at Curryville, Pa., agent for the Adams Express Company at Curry Station and for the Pennsylvania Railroad and also owning a warehouse at Curry Station, is a general merchant at Curryville, dealing in grain, feed, coal, vehicles, farm implements, phosphates and general merchandise, and, with his many interests, is a leading man in this section. He was born in Bedford County, Pa., September 29, 1871, and is a son of David H. and Elizabeth (Replogle) Over.

David H. Over and wife were both natives of Bedford County, both being of old families of that section. During the Civil War, David H. Over was a soldier in the Union army and later successfully followed farming near New Enterprise, Bedford County, where his death occurred in 1904.

L. R. Over was reared and educated in

Bedford County and when nineteen years of age became a clerk for H. B. Aaron, a merchant at Loysburg, Pa., and for five years occupied a similar position with that and other mercantile houses, for one year being with L. Z. Replogle at Altoona and one year with the Penn Traffic Company, at Johnstown. He then embarked in a general merchandise business for himself at New Enterprise, Bedford County and came from there to Curry Station and Curryville, in 1909, assuming at that time the different interests he is now successfully carrying on. In politics, Mr. Over is a Republican but outside of his present office, he has accepted no political position. He is a member of the Church of the Brethren, in which he is a deacon.

ROBERT TIPPLE GARMAN, one of Tyrone's representative business men and public spirited citizens, has been established here in the jewelry line since 1898. He was born at Bellefonte, Center County, Pa., January 14, 1875, and is a son of Daniel and Louisa (Schroyer) Garman.

Daniel Garman was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1820 and died in 1908, having reached his eighty-eighth year. He was widely known, having been in the hotel and livery business during the whole of his active life. He married Louisa Schroyer, who was born at Milton, in Northumberland County, Pa., and died in 1892, in Center County. They had nine children born to them, Robert T. being the youngest in order of birth.

Robert T. Garman was educated in the Bellefonte public schools and the Bellefonte Academy, leaving his books when fifteen years of age in order to learn a trade for which he had shown a natural aptitude from boyhood. He entered the jewelry store of W. T. Achenbach, at Bellefonte, where he remained for two years, after which he was with a cousin, H. Garman, in the same line, for five years. On April 10, 1898, he came to Tyrone, where he purchased the jewelry department which had been conducted by George H. Garner, and continued in the jewelry business there until 1906, when he purchased the First National Bank Building, on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Streets, where he may be found at present, having one of the largest stocks of fine jewelry in all this section, these quarters enabling him to make a beautiful and elaborate display. His stock includes gold and silver articles, together with precious stones, clocks, watches and porcelaines, many of these being of exclusive design and rare ornamentation.

Mr. Garman was married May 18, 1904, to Miss Virginia Bouse, a daughter of W. A. Bouse, who is trainmaster for the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone. They have three children: Robert, Rebecca West and Virginia Schroyer. Mr. and Mrs. Garman are members of Trinity Episcopal Church at Tyrone, in which Mr. Garman is a vestryman. He is a member of the Business Men's Association and of the Tyrone Country Club. Mr. Garman is a Democrat.

HOWARD BLACK CALDERWOOD, Postmaster of Tyrone and a representative business man of that place, a leader in the insurance line, a notary public and secretary of the Improvement Building and Loan Association, was born in this city, July 24, 1859, and is a son of James Monroe and Matilda (Hunter) Calderwood.

James Monroe Calderwood was reared at Birmingham, Huntingdon County and came to Tyrone a young man as a school teacher. Later he served as agent of the Adams Express Company and as a notary public and as a justice of the peace and was secretary of the Tyrone Building and Loan Association when it was first organized. His was about the sixth or seventh house erected in the place. He died in 1887 at the age of sixty-six years. He married Matilda Hunter, who died in 1870. They were parents of the following children: William Lowrie, who was born in 1849, for many years was

special claim agent with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and died in Philadelphia, where he has long resided; Howard Black; Mary Ella, now deceased, who was a resident of Tyrone; and three who died in infancy.

Until he was about eighteen years of age, Howard B. Calderwood attended school at Tyrone, after which he accepted a position as express manager on the Tyrone & Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the Adams Company, and continued one year and then became a clerk in the mercantile house of Van Valzah & Wilson, where he was employed for eleven years. In 1887 he purchased an insurance agency, first handling fire risks only but later taking life insurance also, together with building and loan work, his combined interests making him one of the city's busiest men. However he has found time to take an active part in public matters, has served both as burgess and as assistant burgess and as a member of the council, borough auditor and in other positions.

On August 14, 1888, Mr. Calderwood was married to Miss Anna Irene Dixon, a daughter of Elwood and Frances Dixon, formerly of Tyrone, but later of Newburg, N. Y. Four children were born to them: Bessie, Virginia Dixon, Howard B. and Dixon. Of these all survive except Virginia Dixon, who died in 1907. Mr. Calderwood and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is secretary of the Tyrone Club and is a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 152, Odd Fellows.

J. C. MOCK,* who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Woodbury township, Blair County, Pa., has with the exception of five years, always resided on his present farm, and was born here August 15, 1865, a son of Andrew and Mary (Snively) Mock, who were prominent farmers of this township. His father always followed farming, was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Church of Brethren. Andrew and Mary Mock reared the following children: J. C.; G. W.; Viola, the wife of J. E. Stoner; Anna E., the wife of Roller Rhule; Sadie, deceased; Lilly B., deceased wife of P. H. Laymond; and D. S.

J. C. Mock spent his boyhood days on the home farm, and after obtaining an education in the local schools, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed all his life. In 1901 he purchased from the other heirs of his father's estate, the home farm, which consists of 100 acres of highly improved and cultivated land. He is one of the enterprising and public spirited citizens of the township and has served in various township offices, including that of supervisor and committeeman, and is at present one of the school directors of Woodbury township. In politics he is a Republican. His religious connection is with the Church of God.

In 1894 Mr. Mock married Margaret Longacker, who is a daughter of Jacob Longacker, and is one of the following children born to her parents: Harry, George, Essie, Barbara, (wife of Adam Treese); Elizabeth; Carrie; Joanna, and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Mock have reared the following children: Ethel, Grace, Roy, Alma, Melda, John, and Mary.

D. S. BURGET,* one of the enterprising and representative business men of North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., deals in general merchandise, lumber, doors, sash, mouldings, etc., also coal, feed and flour, at Curryville, Pa., and also carries on a contracting and building business. Mr. Burget was born in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, May 14, 1856, and is a son of Adam B. and a grandson of John Burget, who was an early settler in the county.

David S. Burget was reared in his native county and attended the public schools until about fifteen years of age, when he learned the carpenter trade and has followed the same ever since, expanding into building and contracting and in 1885 building a plan-

ing mill at Curry Station, which he has operated ever since. He has been a resident of Curry Station since 1877 and his business interests have been developed here, here he has reared his children and through the uprightness and usefulness of his own life, has exerted a beneficial influence on others. Few business men are so highly considered in their own communities as is Mr. Burget, a man whose word is always as good as his bond.

In early manhood, Mr. Burget was married to Miss Sarah Weyandt, of Bedford County, and nine children have been born to them, six of whom survive: Ira W.; Flora, the wife of Scott Fluke; William W.; and Anna, Harry and Elvin. Mr. Burget and family are members of the Church of the Brethren. He takes no active interest in politics but by his good citizenship assists in making his community law abiding and a pleasant village in which to seek a home.

HARRY CRAWFORD LOTZ,* who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., was born March 1, 1864, in Sinking Valley, and is a son of George and Catherine (Fleck) Lotz. The father of our subject has always followed farming. He is politically a Republican, and holds membership with the Lutheran Church. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Abbie, deceased wife of Edward Fleck of Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Milton, a resident of Duncanville; Mary, deceased; Emma, deceased; Howard, who is engaged in farming; Edward, a resident of Hollidaysburg; Leslie; and Harry C.

Harry C. Lotz, subject of this record, was married March 15, 1899, to Anna Fleck, who is a daughter of T. M. and Sarah (Stoner) Fleck, of Sinking Valley, and of their marriage were born three children: Thomas, Pauline and Beatrice. Mr. Lotz is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM FUOSS,* who has been a resident of Antis Township, Blair County, Pa., for a period of thirty-two years, is a member of the well known firm of Fuoss Brothers, who have been operating a mill since 1887, and is also identified with other business enterprises of this locality. He was born January 26, 1862, at No. 617 Washington Street, Huntingdon, Pa., and is a son of Jacob and Annie K. (Schmiermund) Fuoss.

Jacob Fuoss was born in Germany and in 1841 came to the United States and located at Huntingdon, Pa., which was previous to his marriage. He learned the miller's trade at Bellwood and later bought the Cherry Tree Mill and also considerable timberland, and being of a speculative nature bought and sold tracts of land, but was not highly successful in this line of business. He also spent some time in Iowa, and in 1878 came to Antis Township and located where our subject now lives. He was married July 2, 1859, to Annie K. Schmiermund, who was born in Germany but did not come to this country until long after Mr. Fuoss had come. Of their union were born the following children: Anna C., who lives with her brother, the subject of this sketch; William, our subject; Jacob, who was born September 24, 1863, in Huntingdon, Pa., is one of the proprietors of the mill, and was married January 25, 1898, to Mary Shay (they have four children, Jacob Harold, Fred Earl, Milton Shay, and Anna Leah); George H., also a member of the firm of Fuoss Brothers, was born February 22, 1865, and married Myrtle Bulick, who was born in Bellville (they have three sons, William Emmor, Frank Albert, and George Clarence); Leonard, born October 3, 1867, who is engaged in cattle raising in Carlsbad, N. M. (he married Annie Byers, daughter of Henry and Susan Byers), and John, who lives at Bellwood, Pa.

William Fuoss was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Birmingham—in the spring of 1875—and received his education in the schools there and at Huntingdon. In 1878 the family came to Antis Township and located on our subject's present place, the

old mill which is on the place, and having been established in 1820 by a Mr. Byer. It was owned by the Byers until 1883, but had for some years prior to that time been leased by the Fuosses. The father bought the mill and property in 1883 and on December 14, 1886, sold it to his sons, William, Jacob and George, who also own the mill at Bellwood, which they bought in 1895. The latter mill is operated separately now by John Fuoss. In 1882 Mr. Fuoss completed a commercial course at the Mount City Business College of Altoona. Since 1903 he has been president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Tyrone, of which he is one of the directors, and one of the original stockholders. Fuoss Brothers are also interested in the E. W. Rothrock Drug Company, a corporation of Tyrone. The brothers also have a tract of 235 acres on which they carry on farming in connection with the mill.

On September 18, 1890, Mr. Fuoss married Lulu Ermine, who was born in Antis Township, a daughter of Sylvester and Eleanor (Harrison) Ermine, and they have three children: George Ermine, who is a student at the college at Valparaiso, Ind.; Leonard Lee, also a student at the Valparaiso College; and William Robert, now 16 years of age, attending the Antis Township High School. Both of the older sons, who are 19 and 18 years old respectively, entered the college in the fall of 1910, and were shortly after advanced to the senior class, both being thorough students. Mrs. Fuoss died June 18, 1901, and is buried at Tyrone Cemetery. Mr. Fuoss is a Democrat in national politics, but independent locally. He is president of the Antis Township school board and has also served in other local offices. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder since 1887, and has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for some years. He is fraternally a member of the Tyrone Lodge, F. & A. M., and also the Consistory of Harrisburg, Pa.

ARCHIBALD CONRAD HARNISH, an enterprising farmer and progressive citizen of Blair County, Pa., resides on a farm of 136 acres in Frankstown Township, near the East Hollidaysburg railroad yards, this farm being one of the most finely located and desirable in the county. He is also the owner of 140 acres of mountain land in Blair Township.

Mr. Harnish was born September 20, 1860, on the farm on which he now lives. He is a son of William and Maria (Ross) Harnish, both deceased. William Harnish was born in Canoe Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., and his wife was a native of Centre County, Pa. He was one of the early settlers of Blair County and followed farming here during his active life. Retiring from this occupation, he spent eighteen years in Hollidaysburg. After the death of his wife he again returned to the farm, spending the last five years of his life with his son, at whose home he died in 1893, at the age of 76 years.

The following children were born to William and Maria Harnish: Jennie, deceased, wife of William Waters; Samuel, deceased; Archibald C., and Maria, who is the wife of William Matthews.

William Harnish was, politically, a Republican, and the religious connection of the family was with the Presbyterian Church.

Archibald C. Harnish spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and obtained his education in the local schools and at Prof. Stewart's Academy, which institution he attended for five years. For a period of six years after leaving school he was in ill health, and did not enter into business activities until 1884 when he came to the old homestead farm, which has been in the Harnish family for almost 100 years.

This farm was first owned by Lazarus Lowry, who sold to the Denlingers and they in turn sold the mill and thirty-four acres of land to John Lowry. The remaining acres of land he sold to Dr. Wolf, he in turn selling the same to Tobias Harnish, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Tobias Harnish became the owner of seven farms, five situated in Canoe Valley, the homestead farm now owned by Archibald C.

Harnish and the adjoining farm owned at present by Harry Bouslough.

Tobias Harnish willed the place to William Harnish, our subject's father, who before his death, willed it to his son, Archibald C. Here Mr. Harnish now lives, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is also the owner of some fine Jersey stock, the source of considerable income.

In May, 1887, Mr. Harnish was united in marriage with Mary A. Meyers, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Metz) Meyers, the latter deceased. Andrew Meyers is a well known contractor and builder, now living in retirement in Hollidaysburg. The Metz family were among the first settlers of Williamsburg and Morrison's Cove.

Mrs. Harnish is one of the following children born to her parents: Emma, Mary, Andrew, Catherine, wife of W. A. Mattern, of Gaysport, George M., an attorney of Bellwood, Pa., Susan and Margaret.

No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harnish but they are now rearing their fourth orphan.

Mr. Harnish is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, Wanita Lodge, No. 1142, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Progressive Encampment, No. 105, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hollidaysburg. Politically he is a Republican.

ISAAC P. WALTON,* deceased, formerly vice president of the First National Bank of Tyrone, Pa., and for many years a prosperous and honorable business man of this city, was born in Bucks County, Pa., December 22, 1827. He came of old Quaker stock and was a son of Jesse and Mary Walton—one of their nine children, three of whom were sons.

Isaac P. Walton left his home in Bucks County when sixteen years of age and went to Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship to the jewelry trade and subsequently went into the jewelry business there for himself. Failing health caused him to seek another home and thus, in 1859, he came to Tyrone. It was while looking about for a suitable business field that he had a very unpleasant adventure that came near resulting in the loss of his life. With one whom he supposed to be his friend, he visited a remote mountain region and there his companion robbed him of his money and jewelry and then murderously pushed him over a cliff. Fortunately Mr. Walton was able to break his fall by catching some twigs and thus saved his life. He came to Tyrone after this unpleasant encounter with no assets but a good name and excellent credit and his whole subsequent life proved the value of these in conducting his large business transactions.

Mr. Walton opened his jewelry store at Tyrone on the site of the Walton Block, No. 1039 Pennsylvania Avenue, and here developed from a modest beginning what is reputed the largest concern of its kind on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. There were few more public spirited men than Mr. Walton. Although he was born a birthright Quaker, he never felt himself bound by its somewhat narrow creed, although to the end of his life, he subscribed to many of its admirable tenets. He laid the first brick pavement in Tyrone, in front of his own business block, setting an example to his fellow citizens in the way of public improvement, was the organizer of the first brass band and the first electric light company and also was a promoter of the first opera house at Tyrone. He was a man of social instincts and of happy disposition and it is remembered of him that he was an encourager of innocent gaiety and was considered an excellent and graceful dancer. Three times he was elected burgess of Tyrone and the borough made rapid progress under his intelligent administrations. He became president of the Tyrone Electric Light Company and gradually acquired a large amount of real estate among which is included the Walton Block and an adjoining property.

Mr. Walton in his marriage was as fortunate as he was in business, the lady of his selection being Miss Abby Noble, who was born at Portland, Me. She survives and re-

MRS. ABBY N. WALTON

ISAAC P. WALTON

sides in the Walton Block, having much of her property now under rental. In this connection it is interesting to recall their early married life, showing as it does, that Mrs. Walton possessed the admirable qualities of a true helpmate and also the business capacity which not only made her able to care for her own family, including her aged blind father, but to also help her husband to build up his fortune. She opened up a millinery business and conducted it so wisely and thriftily that she realized from that source alone an ample income, retiring with some $20,000 to her credit.

In the death of Isaac P. Walton, Tyrone lost one of her men of real worth. He was scrupulously honest and of unimpeachable business integrity and with those who knew him no bond was ever required to bind a transaction; his word was sufficient. He was loved, honored and respected by all classes. In his later years he was strong in the faith of Spiritualism and died in that belief. On many occasions he visited Spiritualistic conventions, serving as a delegate. For fifty years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and this fraternal birthday was celebrated by a banquet in his honor. His funeral was conducted with Masonic honors. The death of Mr. Walton occurred in October, 1904, at the age of seventy-seven years.

DON CAMERON KYPER, M. D., physician and surgeon in active practice at Altoona, Pa., was born at Bellwood, Blair County, Pa., January 19, 1888, and is a son of George Washington and Abigail Susan (Ramey) Kyper.

The late George W. Kyper was for many years a well known and esteemed resident of Bellwood, where he was engaged in the hotel business. He was born and reared in Sinking Valley. His widow and all of his children, with the exception of the subject of this sketch, still reside in Bellwood. Leslie Ramey is in the grocery business, John Daniel in the insurance business, and Maude is the wife of W. T. Stevens, a business man of Bellwood.

Don Cameron Kyper, was sent to school when only five years old, and in 1904, at the age of seventeen, having passed through the intermediate grades, was graduated from the Bellwood High School, and in the following year from the Altoona High School. In the fall of 1905 he continued his studies in the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the medical department in 1909. After serving as resident physician for one year at the Williamsport Hospital, he located July 7, 1910, in Tyrone. On February 8, 1911, he moved to 1015 Chestnut Ave., Altoona. February 16, 1911, he was married to Alice A. Echenlaub. Though Dr. Kyper has had as yet but a limited experience, he is a well qualified physician and has already made a creditable beginning in his profession. He is a member of the Tyrone Medical Society and of the Blair CountyMedical Society, and being a close student keeps in touch with the latest discoveries in medical and surgical science. In politics he is a Republican, and is identified fraternally with the Elks and Foresters. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

CAPT. ALEXANDER M. LLOYD, formerly president of the First National Bank of Altoona, Pa., was a man who played a large part in developing various important interests in Blair County, and one whose career is full of interest—in large measure because he won many of life's prizes through his own unaided efforts. Born in December, 1823, in Huntingdon County, Pa., he died in Blair County, March 31, 1892. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Moore) Lloyd.

The Lloyds and Moores figure prominently among the pioneers of the Juniata Valley, their names appearing frequently in the early records. At the time of his death in 1847 the father of Capt. Lloyd was serving as sheriff of Huntingdon County. The other members of this family were the following: William M., of Altoona, who is the eldest; Mrs. Jane Swoope, of Huntingdon, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, of Dixon, Ill.; Samuel Lloyd, of

Altoona; Henry, who is deceased; and Thomas B., who was the youngest.

In 1833, when ten years old, Alexander M. Lloyd left home and became a member of the household of his maternal uncle, James Moore, who then lived in Woodcock Valley. At the age of fifteen years he found a self-supporting position with Thomas Owens & Son, at Birmingham, and a year later accepted a clerkship in the warehouse of his brother, William Lloyd, at Hollidaysburg. He also had some business training in the office of the Portage Iron Company at Duncansville. In 1846 he became a merchant in his own right by becoming a partner in the business house of Gardner, Lloyd & Co., at Hollidaysburg, and in 1854 he assumed personal direction to the hardware establishment of Lloyd & Co.

In 1857, as a member of the firm of Gardner, Osterloh & Co., Mr. Lloyd built Chimney Rock Furnace at Hollidaysburg, which he managed until 1859. Then, in association with his brother, Thomas Lloyd, he organized the firm of Lloyd & Co., in the canal-boat transportation business between Pittsburg and Columbia, which turned out to be a prosperous undertaking, and was continued until the Pennsylvania Railroad purchased the canal from the state and absorbed the large volume of business formerly carried on by private enterprise. Mr. Lloyd, however, immediately recognized another favorable opportunity and went into the transhipping of freight between Williamsburg and Hollidaysburg, at the Portage railway connection of the canal, continuing in this occupation until that portion of the water route was closed for traffic.

After the abandonment of this enterprise, or in 1868, he embarked in the warehouse and produce commission business at Hollidaysburg, being associated with C. C. Wright. Inflated prices following the close of the Civil War prevailed and this business in staples became one of large proportions and in 1879 a branch house was established at Altoona.

When the First National Bank at Altoona was organized, Mr. Lloyd became one of its directors, his brother, Henry Lloyd, being the president of the institution; and when the latter died in 1879, Alexander M. Lloyd succeeded him and continued at the head of the bank during the remainder of his life. He was interested also in other business enterprises and was proprietor of a large general merchandise store at Altoona. To all of these enterprises he gave of his energy and experience and through his initiative and able management engineered them to prosperity.

Captain Lloyd was a loyal citizen in the days when patriotism meant more than a mere expression of beautiful sentiments. When the Civil War broke out he was the captain of a local military company—the Juniata Rifles—which had been organized October 28, 1858. When President Lincoln issued the first call for troops, Capt. Lloyd hurried his command to Harrisburg, and on April 20, 1861, took them to Washington, his being the first company to report from western Pennsylvania. He was later appointed by the secretary of war to be a commissary in the volunteer service and his headquarters were at Huntingdon, Washington, Alexandria or Ball's Bluff. On account of loss of health he resigned in 1862 but was almost immediately after appointed by Governor Curtin, one of the commissioners to enroll the militia of Blair County; and by the general government one of the commissioners to attend to the first draft in the county.

In January, 1864, he was appointed provost marshal of the Seventeenth Congressional District and so continued until the close of the war. A trained business man, he brought business habits and methods to bear in the administration of his various offices and, whether guarding railroad lines early in the war or upholding the law in a civil capacity later on, he performed efficient service for his country that brought about practical results. In his political affiliations he was a Republican and in 1849 he was chosen county treasurer and in 1860 was elected auditor of Blair County. Otherwise his acceptance of public office was confined to those purely local in character. For twenty-five years he was a

member of the Gaysport borough council and also served for the same length of time as borough treasurer; he was also for many years a member of the school board.

Capt. Lloyd was widely known in Masonic circles. He became a member of Portage Lodge, No. 220, F. & A. M., in 1849. Later he organized Juniata Lodge, No. 282, of which he was the first worthy master, and for about a quarter of a century he was district deputy grand master. He belonged to Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 166, of Hollidaysburg, Mountain Commandery, No. 10, of Altoona, and to the Masonic Veteran Association, of Philadelphia.

This man of many interests and absorbing business life was a Christian, from 1842 being an active member of the Baptist Church, in which he held many offices of responsibility. From 1869 to 1872 he was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school and moderator of the Center Baptist Association. In May, 1843, he was appointed teacher of the Judson Bible class and during forty-nine years exerted a remarkable influence over the young men who came under his teaching—more than a thousand in number—and in point of years of service he was the oldest Sunday-school teacher in the United States. He was very active in temperance work, and in the campaign of 1889, during which he was president of the Blair County Amendment Association, he was credited with remarkable influence. He was also a director of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Hollidaysburg.

On February 4, 1847, Capt. Lloyd was married to Miss Mary Barr, a daughter of William Barr of Gaysport. Four children were born to them, namely: Anna L., James Gardner, Katherine, and Thomas P.

Thomas P. Lloyd was born April 1, 1860, in the same house that he now resides in at Gaysport, Blair County, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and at the Lewisburg University. He is now engaged very extensively in the coal business and has been a constant resident of Blair County, with the exception of a short time spent in the west for his health. He is a Mason of high rank and politically a Republican. He married Miss Ida Smith, who is a daughter of the late Dr. G. W. Smith, formerly of Hollidaysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Anna L., the only living daughter of Captain Lloyd, is the widow of Hon. John Riley, formerly of Congress, prominently identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad system and a Philadelphia capitalist.

PHILLIP J. GRAU, chief engineer for the Morrison & Cass Paper Company, at Tyrone, Pa., is a man who has had a large experience in his profession and has also made a reputation for himself through his successful and practical inventions. He was born in the city of New York, September 12, 1845, and is a son of George M. and Catherine (Byer) Grau.

The parents of Mr. Grau were natives of Germany. They came to America in 1843, and as the father was a scientific tailor, he easily found employment in New York and there introduced his system of cutting and subsequently had classes in the same. In 1848 he moved with his family to Philadelphia, where he also introduced his system and followed his trade until 1850. It was his aim, however, to become the owner of farm land and with this end in view he pushed farther west and in the above year reached Williamsport, Pa., buying a tract of 106 acres, at Blooming Grove, six miles from Williamsport. He had not been reared, however, to an agricultural life and in 1857 he moved to Cincinnati, where he died from the effects of wounds received during his period of service as a soldier in the Civil War—Co. A, 1st Ky. Reg. He continued to work at his trade almost until the last, passing away in 1874, aged fifty-four years. He was a soldier under Colonel Guthrie, of the First Ky. Vol. Inf., in the campaign through the Kanawha Valley and was seriously wounded at Pittsburg Landing. His widow survived into old age, having reached her ninety-second birthday when she passed away in 1907. She was a typical German woman, possessing the many admirable qualities that pertain to that

class. Their children were: Phillip J.; George M., who is a graduate of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, O., and is a Lutheran minister, now stationed at Lucas, O.; Louise, who died in 1879, at Covington, Ky. (was the wife of Leonard Seaman); Samuel, who died in the fall of 1909, at Cincinnati, was a locomotive engineer; Rose, who is the widow of James Mitchell, who operated a candy factory at Cincinnati; and John, who is a candy maker by trade, his last place of residence being Raleigh, N. C.

Phillip J. Grau first attended a school at Blooming Grove, three miles from his home, and known as the Gravel Hill school-house, and the time spent there was practically all he ever devoted to general study. After the family moved to Cincinnati he entered upon an apprenticeship as a millwright with John E. Little and during the three years he worked there he discovered his natural inclinations and, following his father's advice, he then served two years in the great engine manufacturing shops of Lane & Bodley, at Cincinnati. From there he went to Indian Territory and erected a saw and grist mill for the Creek Nation, of which he was engineer. He also was engineer of the Cincinnati Gas Works, in 1872 was chief engineer of the Hall Lock and Safe Company, and in the fall of 1873 he came east as erecting engineer for Kelly & Ludwick and took charge of all the machinery the company put up in the Centennial buildings, at Philadelphia. After this he placed the machinery in the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, and then took charge of the ice machinery in the Burgner & Engles Ice plant. All these enterprises demanded the greatest accuracy, dexterity and technical knowledge. He then went with the ship-building firm of Naffey & Levy, on the banks of the Delaware River. This was in 1879. This firm constructed the Holden patent ice machine then considered the finest on the market. Mr. Grau went from there to San Francisco, where he was called to erect an ice plant for the Mutual Ice Company; he built one at Tucson, Ariz.; one at San Rafael, Cal.; and one at Guymas, Mex., and another at Matzland, Mex. In the meanwhile he had been busy with his experiments and had invented numerous bits of machinery and some valuable machines and the first patent he secured was for a feed water purifier for which he received the Scott legacy medal in 1885 from the city of Philadelphia, also a silver medal from the Franklin Institute, and he then returned to Philadelphia. Later he received a patent for a low water alarm for steam boilers and also a smoke consumer. He was with the Webster Bros. Heater Co., now in Camden, N. J., as erecting engineer prior to coming to Tyrone, in March, 1892, in order to accept his present position. He has proved a valuable citizen and stands very high in the esteem of the people among whom he has made his home for nineteen years.

Mr. Grau was married in 1872, to Miss Isabel Farnsworth, a daughter of Charles and Catherine Farnsworth, of New York. They have had two children, Catherine and Margaret, the latter of whom died when aged one year and eleven months. The elder, Catherine, is the wife of Rev. J. J. Bullen, a minister of the Baptist Church, now stationed at El Paso, Tex. For seven years he had charge of a church at Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Bullen have two daughters, Isabel and Beatrice. Mr. and Mrs. Grau are members of the First Baptist Church at Tyrone. He is identified with the order of Heptasophs. Nominally he is a Republican but believes that if a change in political views could be brought about in the country so that the office should seek the men, instead of otherwise, many of our public problems would be solved.

ELI GARBER,* foreman or boss machine tender for the Morrison & Cass Paper Manufacturing Company, at Tyrone, Pa., has been connected with the manufacturing of paper for the past forty-one years and has had experience at different points. He was born February 11, 1856, at Roaring Spring, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Schrader) Garber.

Daniel Garber was born in Germany and came to America when twenty-four years of

age, having previously lived in the city of Berlin, where he had learned the shoemaking trade. For a time he lived at Philadelphia and then became an employee of a shoe factory in York County. He married there and he and his wife came then to Blair County, crossing the mountains on the old Portage road and finally settled near Roaring Spring, where he died in 1881, aged seventy-five years and his wife in 1897, aged eighty-three years. Ten children were born to Daniel and Catherine Garber, five sons and five daughters, not all of whom, however, reached mature years but nearly all of those who lived to establish homes of their own, settled in Blair County. John Garber, the eldest, who is now in his seventy-second year, was a brave soldier in the Civil War. He is now superintendent of the pulp mill, connected with paper manufacturing, at Roaring Spring, and has been identified with the same company since before the War of the Rebellion. Henry Garber is connected with the Berwin White Car Company, at Hollidaysburg. Frank Garber is with the paper mill at Roaring Spring. Ellen is the wife of Enoch Snyder, of Roaring Spring, and Susan is the wife of Samuel Morgan, of the same place. Elizabeth is deceased. Catherine and Mary are also deceased, the former of whom was the wife of Anthony Hearn, and the latter the wife of Thomas Waldron. Eli is the subject of this sketch.

Eli Garber attended the public schools of Roaring Spring until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the paper mill operated by Morrison, Bear & Cass and continued to work there from 1869 until 1872, when the plant was destroyed by fire caused by a boiler explosion. It was rebuilt and continued to be operated under the name of Morrison, Bear & Cass. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Garber came to Tyrone and in the spring of 1881 went to Lock Haven but in the same year the paper plant there burned down and he returned to Roaring Spring and was made machine tender in the paper-mill, and performed the duties of that position for two years when he was promoted to be superintendent, where he remained until 1889. From then to 1905, he was machine tender, and then became tower foreman or boss machine tender. There is very little about paper manufacturing of which Mr. Garber is ignorant, having climbed step by step until he now occupies a very responsible position. He is one of the oldest paper men in this section, in point of years of experience.

In 1876 Mr. Garber was married to Miss Sadie Bowers, a daughter of John K. Bowers, of Roaring Spring. He and wife are members of St. Matthew's Catholic Church. They enjoy a pleasant home which is situated at No. 1255 Pennsylvania Avenue, Tyrone. He votes with the Democratic party.

FRANK JOSEPH MILLER, proprietor of the Keystone Hotel, is a member of an old and respected family of Tyrone. He was born at Ironville, near Tyrone, Pa., March 1, 1860, and is a son of Cyril and Annie Miller, both natives of Germany, and moved with his parents, when two years old, to Tyrone where the remainder of his life has been spent.

Cyril Miller was a stone mason and contractor. He was born in Neusladt, Bavaria, Germany, July 9, 1824, where he remained until he had reached the age of manhood and learned his trade. He married Miss Anna Reinhart, soon after which happy event they decided to make the trip across the ocean to America. Mrs. Miller was born March 17, 1834. They came to America in a sailing vessel and were nine weeks on the water before landing at the port of New York City. Cyril Miller left his wife in New York and came on to Ironsville, where his brother, Constantine Miller, then resided. The Pennsylvania Railroad had not yet been completed. Mrs. Miller also had a brother, John Reinhart, at Ironsville. Later, Cyril Miller sent for his wife who joined him at the above place, he having, in the meanwhile, secured work as a stone mason in the construction of the railroad bridges for the Pennsylvania company. From Ironsville, in 1862, Cyril Miller moved to Tyrone and located with his family in the Keystone Hotel. For a number of years he

had charge of the masonry on the Lock Haven branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, after which he engaged in general contracting. In 1871, with his brother, Constantine Miller, he contracted for and placed the stone work in the Long bridge across the Potomac River, at Washington, D. C. With his brother-in-law, John Reinhart, he built four miles of the Lewisburg Railroad. His last big contract work was the building of Lock No. 4, on the Kanawha River, in West Virginia. He erected four bridges for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pittsburg. Mr. Miller handled many large contracts at Tyrone, helped to put in the first gas house here and put in the sewers for the first water works.

In 1862 Cyril Miller purchased the Keystone Hotel and while still engaged in contracting conducted also the business of the hotel until 1870, when he erected the residence on what is now known as the Seager property, located on Pennsylvania Avenue, and moved his family to the same, after leasing the hotel. In religion he and family worshipped in the Catholic faith. He was liberal to both church and charity. In politics he was a Democrat and was a man of original ideas and honest in his dealings with his fellow men. Cyril Miller became a citizen of the United States, receiving his papers on October 29, 1855. He had a host of friends in Tyrone and in other parts of the country. His death occurred August 20, 1878. He is well remembered and was well liked by the older citizens of Tyrone. His widow, Annie Reinhart Miller and mother of F. J. Miller, lived until 1901 and endeavored to keep the family together after the death of her husband. She was loved and respected by all who knew her and she was devoted to her family and church. The following children were born to Cyril and Annie Reinhart Miller: John, Mary, Henry, Frank J., William, Annie, Edward.

John Miller, who was secretary and bookkeeper for his father, married Miss Julia Virginia Schrewsberry, of West Virginia, and they both are now deceased, survived by one daughter, Mary. Mary Miller is the widow of George Barnick, formerly a druggist at Tyrone, who died October 20, 1888, leaving one daughter, Theresa, who resides with her mother on East Tenth Street, Tyrone. Henry Miller was killed in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1879. He was unmarried. William Miller has been a resident of Kansas City for the past fifteen years and is a photographer there. He married Miss Clara Smythe. Annie Miller makes her home with her brother, Frank J. Miller, at the Keystone Hotel. Edward Miller, the youngest of the family, was born in 1873, and is a photographer. He was with his brother, Frank J., at the Keystone Hotel, from 1893 until August, 1908, when he purchased the Aladdin Theater, a moving picture show at Tyrone, in which business he is successfully engaged at the present time. He married Miss Myra Gates, of Tyrone.

Frank J. Miller, as noted above, was only two years old when his parents moved into the Keystone Hotel. When old enough he attended the parochial schools of Tyrone and in 1875 entered St. Joseph's College at Latrobe, Pa. In 1878, after the death of his father, he went as a shipping clerk, with Daniel Harris, photographer, who employed a number of other men. Mr. Miller worked for Mr. Harris in this capacity for two years. When twenty years old he went to Harrisburg and there entered the studio of Charles Schriver and learned photographing, after which he started on the road for himself, with a crew of men, enlarging pictures. He devoted two years to that business traveling through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Mr. Miller met with much success until the high waters along the Ohio River had placed many of his customers in such financial condition that they were unable to receive and pay for much of the work he had done for them. Somewhat discouraged he returned to Tyrone where he worked with his brother, J. E. Miller & Co., as a photographer. From 1891 until 1893 he conducted a cigar store and pool room in Tyrone. On March 1, 1893, he took charge of the Keystone Hotel where he has been in business ever since. In 1908 he pur-

chased the interest of his brothers and sisters in the property and has since made many substantial improvements on the property in the way of refurnishing and renovating. He is a practical hotel man and has succeeded in this business. His manner is pleasant, obliging and accommodating.

Mr. Miller was married June 4, 1902, to Miss Elise Justine Foin, a daughter of Desire G. and Natalie (Montreuill) Foin, formerly of Bellwood, Pa. Mr. Foin, who died January 1, 1910, was a native of France, born in Paris. In 1872 he emigrated to Canada, where he was married. Mrs. Miller has one sister, Mrs. E. M. Wiley, of Bellwood. The mother of Mrs. Miller died April 5, 1907. Mrs. Miller is well educated and speaks and writes the French language as well as a native. During the season of 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Miller visited France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and while abroad attended the Passion play at Ober-Ammergau. They also spent several weeks in Paris, visiting nearly all the places of interest, and also found much to claim their attention and admiration in the ancient and historic city of Strausburg. Mr. Miller's familiarity with the German language and Mrs. Miller's knowledge of French, obviated many difficulties attending travel in foreign lands. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of a bright and loveable little daughter, Justine, who is aged seven years, and who adds much sunshine to an already happy home. They are communicants of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Tyrone, and are liberal in its support. Mrs. Miller was the organizer and is one of the officers of the L. C. B. A. In politics, like his father, Mr. Miller is a Democrat. Few men, if any, have more friends and are better liked in this place than the subject of this sketch. He is fair in his dealings with his fellow man and bears an enviable reputation for honesty and business integrity.

SAMUEL LANE McCARTHY, M. D., a man of professional eminence in central Pennsylvania, and for a quarter of a century a leading physician and surgeon at Altoona, was born in Brady Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., March 28, 1843, and is a son of John R. and Eleanor (Lane) McCarthy. As the name indicates, the McCarthy family originated in Ireland, but it has been an American family name since the days of Dr. McCarthy's great-grandfather, who made his home in Brady Township, Huntingdon County, where successive generations of the family were born. Its male members have been divided largely between agricultural and professional occupations.

In early manhood, John R. McCarthy, father of the subject of this sketch, was engaged in teaching school, but subsequently devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In his later years he removed from Huntingdon to Mifflin County. He and his wife, Eleanor (Lane) McCarthy, who is still living, aged 95 years, were the parents of ten children, Samuel Lane being the fourth in order of birth. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church. In his political views John R. McCarthy was a Republican—at least after the organization of that party. A man of character, ability, and clear convictions, he was well fitted for public life and could doubtless have attained prominence in the political arena, had his inclinations led him in that direction.

Samuel Lane McCarthy began his literary education in the district schools, but, unlike some of his classmates, he did not allow it to end there. By self-application he attained a fair mastery of the classic tongues and other of the higher branches of study forming part of the curriculum of our great universities. In 1867 he began a course of medical reading under the direction of Dr. George W. Thompson, and from under his guidance entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was creditably graduated in 1870. He began practice in his native county, where he remained until 1884, when he came to Altoona. Here he has successfully built up a large, lucrative and high class practice. His professional ability is widely recognized and has been enhanced perhaps, as much as from any cause, by his very successful treatment of

typhoid fever, of which disease he has made a close study. He is frequently called to attend cases of various kinds outside the city. He is an expert bacteriologist and has a deep knowledge of that wonderful but terrible germ world to which modern science has traced the cause of so many dread diseases.

Dr. McCarthy was married June 28, 1867, to Miss Lettie Way, a daughter of Robert Way, who was a native of Center County, Pa. They have had three children: one who died in infancy, Ida Blanche and Samuel Lloyd. Ida Blanche, who became the wife of Frank M. McCullough, has one child, Harold, now aged fourteen years. She is widely known as a talented vocalist, in addition to her natural gifts having had the advantage of instruction from several noted masters of the vocal art. Dr. McCarthy and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of which he is an elder. Much of the success of Dr. McCarthy he ascribes to the zeal, the honorable ambition, sympathetic courage, wise counsel and sustaining influence of his devoted wife. Through the trials and triumphs of 44 years she has stood by his side, and alike in joy and sorrow has shared his experiences, comprehended his purposes and demonstrated the possibility of that ideal comradeship which rounds out life and proves the truth of the Divine declaration that it is not good for man to be alone.

Samuel Lloyd McCarthy, the Doctor's son, is now, like his father, engaged in the practice of medicine in Altoona. He was graduated from the local high school in 1896, then from Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., and from Jefferson Medical College in 1905. On October 6, 1906, he married Miss Marion Miller, a daughter of Hon. Thomas Miller, of Media, Pa., now retired. They had one son, Edgar F., who died in infancy. Dr. Samuel Lloyd McCarthy resides at No. 1333 Eighth Avenue, Altoona. The elder Dr. McCarthy, our direct subject, with his wife and daughter, enjoy a beautiful home at No. 1331 Eighth Avenue. The Doctor's offices are at No. 714 Fourteenth Street, Altoona.

FRANK MALCOLM WARING, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Tyrone, Pa., and for the past twenty years identified with the banking business in this borough, was born at Tyrone, June 12, 1874, and is a son of Edmond and Lydia (Beyer) Waring.

Edmond Waring, who is a retired resident of Tyrone, has spent the greater part of his life here. Formerly he was interested to a considerable extent, in horticulture. He is a son of William Griffith Waring, who was one of the early settlers and large real estate owners at Tyrone and in many ways was a man of unusual worth and prominence. He was born in County Hereford, England, one of a family of five brothers and sisters, there being still one survivor, Edmund, who is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, at Osceola, Ia. Of the five brothers and sisters, four died within a period of three years, the youngest being eighty-two years old. William Griffith Waring was ninety years of age at the time of his death, in 1907. He came to America prior to 1840, married a Miss Coble, of Center County, Pa., and later acquired much land in Blair County, establishing a nursery near Tyrone and buying much of the ground on both sides of what is now Washington Avenue. In England he had been a classmate of Isaac Pitman, the founder of the system of short-hand writing, and after he came to America he represented Mr. Pitman for a time and later, with his son George Waring, founded the Waring School of Short Hand, an improvement on the Pitman system. He was the first superintendent of the Pennsylvania State College, known then as the Farmers' High School, which was later incorporated with the former title. Much of his time was devoted to his nursery and orchards. He was a stockholder in and a regular contributor of the New York Tribune.

Edmond Waring married Lydia Beyer, who died in 1892. She was a daughter of Aaron and Lydia (Ramey) Beyer, a granddaughter of David Beyer, who came to Pennsylvania in 1800, from Frederick County, Md., and

settled on what is now known as the Breidenbaugh farm, in the upper end of Logan Valley, and there erected a mill, now known as the Fuoss mill. Frederick Ramey, the maternel great-grandfather of Frank M. Waring, was an iron worker and he located at what is known as Tyrone Forges. Later he purchased a farm in Sinking Valley on which he located. His brother, Daniel Ramey, conducted a hotel at Hollidaysburg for many years. To Edmond Waring and wife ten children were born and all of them survive, residing in different sections of the country.

Frank M. Waring attended the public schools at Tyrone until he was sixteen years of age and then became a clerk in a bank and was advanced in that institution until he was cashier. He resigned that position in November, 1902, in order to organize the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Tyrone, of which he has been cashier since its organization. The confidence of his fellow citizens was notably shown at this time, as it required but ten days for him to raise the funds among them to capitalize this institution.

Mr. Waring was married on June 25, 1895, to Miss Jessie Calderwood, a daughter of the late James Monroe and Cinderella (Hemler) Calderwood, of Tyrone. They have five children: Helen, Monroe C., Frederick, Thomas Lincoln and Dorothy, all now in school. Mr. Waring is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at Tyrone. He is an accomplished vocalist and many times sings in church affairs, not only at home but elsewhere, his services in this direction being highly valued. He is one of the managers and the treasurer of the E. J. Pruner Home for Friendless Children, at Bellefonte, Pa., the founder of which was the late Col. E. J. Pruner. He is also treasurer of the Business Men's Association, at Tyrone. He is one of the active members of the Y. M. C. A., belonging to its social committee, for which his natural gifts well qualify him, and he belongs also to the Heptasophs and to the Modern Woodmen of America, being the local head banker of the last named organization. He is a zealous Prohibitionist and has taken a very active part in temperance work, lends his influence to everything that promises to elevate the public mind, and, in fact, is a man and citizen of whom any community might well be proud.

GEORGE D. DILLING,* a well known and highly respected resident of Huston Township, was born in this township December 28, 1829, and here resides on his valuable farm of 200 acres, which is devoted to general agriculture. He is a son of Casper Dilling, who was born in Huston Township, this county, after his father (also named Casper) had come here from Germany. The Dilling family is one of the early and prominent ones of this part of Blair County.

George D. Dilling has been a life-long resident of Huston Township and has witnessed many wonderful changes in local conditions. New methods of farming have come into vogue, owing to the introduction of machinery, and many comforts and conveniences have been brought within the reach of residents in the agricultural districts, which once were entirely confined to the dwellers in the cities. Mr. Dilling has always led an abstemious and busy life and has survived many of his old neighbors. His land is probably as valuable, acre for acre, as any in Huston Township. He is a member of the Church of the Brethren, at Martinsburg.

Some time ago he and his brother and sister, while residing together, were attacked in the house by three footpads. Both being remarkably stout men they put up a vigorous resistance. While they were fighting the sister succeeded in getting out doors and ringing the dinner bell, which frightened the robbers away, though not until they had given Mr. Dilling quite a bad beating. In spite of this incident he is today a strong and stout man for his age, being as well preserved as many a one much younger than himself. He has always manifested the German characteristics of thrift and industry, united with a sterling honesty in his dealings with his fellow men that has made him widely respected and esteemed.

WILLIAM VOGT, a pioneer merchant of Tyrone, Pa., and one of the oldest citizens of the borough from a business standpoint, was born in Koenigsbach, Bavaria, Germany, June 6, 1839, a son of Francis Henry and Catherine (Fischer) Vogt.

Francis Henry Vogt died in Bavaria when his son William was only nine months old, Frederick being four years older which comprised the family. The widow, who was a woman of courage and enterprise, brought her boys to America in the spring of 1852, and lived long enough to see both of them grow up to honorable manhood and become prosperous. Frederick Vogt married and reared a family and died at Tyrone in 1890. For many years he was proprietor of the Keystone Hotel.

Early in April, 1852, the Vogts came to Union Furnace, Blair County, Pa., and in the latter part of September following moved to the farm of Francis Kolbenschlag, an uncle of William Vogt, which was situated about three miles from Newry, and there the family lived for a little over two years, during which time William Vogt attended public school and thereafter served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, under his cousin, William Kolbenschlag. Later he worked at Roaring Spring and Allegheny Furnace and for a short time resided in Altoona, from which place he came to Tyrone in the fall of 1855. After working at this trade for about three years he was compelled to give it up, as it proved injurious to his eyes. In 1857 he accepted a situation as clerk in the general store of Samuel Ettinger, later S. Ettinger and Ullman, and for three years Mr. Vogt conducted it there as a general mercantile establishment for them, as they moved to Philadelphia and there went into the business of manufacturing ready made clothing.

In 1861 Mr. Vogt purchased the store from the above named firm and converted it into a clothing and gents' furnishing establishment, where, for fifty years he enjoyed a large and lucrative business. The same site was retained but at different times as the expansion of his busness required, he made improvements and additions to his floor space. Early in life he established a reputation for honesty and business integrity which was never shadowed and when he retired and gave over his responsibilities to his sons, Austin S. and Francis W. Vogt, it was with the proud consciousness that no name stood higher in the business world at Tyrone than his own. His prudence, foresight and industry were also factors in his success, but the foundation stone was business integrity.

William Vogt was married on November 23, 1869, to Miss Georgetta Sneringer, a daughter of Pius and Eliza A. Sneringer. She was born in Westminster, Maryland, and later moved with her parents to Adams County, Pa., and from there to Tyrone. Her father, Pius Sneringer, was one of the very early merchants and lumber dealers at Tyrone, where he was in a wholesale and retail business and owned one of the first stores in the place. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vogt, namely: Austin S. and Francis W., who are associated together in the mercantile business as successors to their father; Rosemary, who resides at home; Charles Joseph, who has an office position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburg; Albert Leo, who is connected with the Relief department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Pittsburg married Emilie Alexander, of Centre Hall, Center County, Pa., and they have one son, John A.; and Alexis Bernard, who has been cashier of the Blair County National Bank of Tyrone, since September 3, 1909. The mother of the above family died March 25, 1906. She was a woman of beautiful character, devoted to her family and home and mindful of her church duties. She was charitable and kind to the needy and was helpful and sympathetic to all in distress. Mr. Vogt and children are members of St. Mathew's Roman Catholic Church and is liberal in his benefactions to the same. With his sons he is identified with the Democratic party.

HIRONIMUS HIRT,* has been proprietor of a small general store located just east of Altoona, Pa., on Eighth Street for the past two years, and has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., for nearly a quarter of a century. He was

PUBLIC SCHOOL, HOLLIDAYSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION, BELLWOOD

ROUND HOUSE, HOLLIDAYSBURG

TYRONE, LOOKING FROM THE WEST

born August 5, 1861, in Prussia, Germany, and is a son of Cauls and Johanna (Whitman) Hirt, who spent their entire lives in their native country.

Hironimus Hirt was reared in his native country and at the age of 21 came to America, locating first in Altoona, where he boarded some time with his brother. He spent some nine years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, then operated a dairy eleven years, then hauled stone for four or five years. He later worked six weeks in the shops, where he was injured and incapacitated for business for about two years, and since regaining his health has been engaged in operating his present store, which is located just beyond the city limits of Altoona.

Mr. Hirt was married November, 1885, to Louisa Sheik, also a native of Prussia, and to them have been born the following children: Louisa, married A. C. Wenner, of Altoona, and has four children: Lena, the wife of Charles Riling, of Lakemont Terrace; Hironimus Robert, John, Elizabeth, and Matilda. Mr. Hirt's family are members of the Trinity Reformed Church, although he is not. He is politically inclined to be independent, and was elected assessor of the township, but found it necessary to resign on account of his business interests. Mr. Hirt obtained his naturalization papers about two years after coming to the United States.

HARRY W. SHIREY, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Williamsburg, Pa., was born January 17, 1883, at Youngstown, Westmoreland County, Pa., and is a son of C. F. and Sibilla (Bossart) Shirey.

C. F. Shirey made farming his life occupation and resided for many years in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., where he was held in high esteem. He was politically a Democrat and served as auditor and held almost every office in Unity Township. He was a member of the Lutheran church. C. F. and Sibilla Shirey were parents of the following children: Edgar R., who is an attorney of Greensburg, Pa.; Estella, who is the wife of Rev. F. E. Strobel, pastor of the Lutheran Church of Ridgway, Pa.; Charles M., who resides on the home farm; T. Logan, who is a clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Harry W., subject of this record; and Frederick, who is attending the Latrobe High School.

Dr. Harry W. Shirey was reared in Westmoreland County, Pa., and after a common school education, taught three terms in the schools of Unity Township. He then entered the employ of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburg, for whom he dealt extensively in real estate, and then entered a medical college at Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1907. He first embarked in the practice of medicine at Numidia, Columbia County, Pa., and two years later came to Blair County, and located at Williamsburg, where he has now been engaged in practice for one year.

In June, 1907, Dr. Shirey married Miss Mabel Lawrence, who is a daughter of Douglas and Catherine (Gault) Lawrence, of Philadelphia, who also have one son, John Ross Lawrence. Dr. and Mrs. Shirey have two children, Mabel Sibilla and Warren Lawrence. Dr. Shirey is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F., Goodwill Lodge, of Numidia, Pa., and the Heptasophs, at Williamsburg, and a Mason, Portage Lodge, Hollidaysburg. He is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, of Tyrone, Pa., was organized in November, 1902, by its present cashier, Frank M. Waring, who had been, for eleven years previous to that time, associated as a clerk and cashier with another banking institution at Tyrone. Mr. Waring saw the opening for a third bank in the borough, and he felt that he had the friends to draw upon for its capitalization and whose influence in the community would insure it the support necessary to its success, and with this assurance he resigned the position he then held and within one week had all of the $60,000 capital subscribed. Within the same month, November, 1902, the capital was paid in and the charter, No. 6499, was secured, and the bank opened for business.

The officers chosen at the organization were: Col. E. J. Pruner, president; A. M. Brown, vice president; and Frank M. Waring, cashier. Col. Pruner had demonstrated his ability as a financier by amassing a fortune for himself and was well fitted to head a financial institution, and proved his ability by serving the bank as its president until his death, in 1904, when A. M. Brown was elected his successor and William Fuoss was elected vice president, succeeding Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown is a successful lumberman, whose keen business ability and genial disposition qualify him admirably for the position of a bank president, and Mr. Fuoss, whose success in the milling business, is a matter of common knowledge in the community, is also well fitted to assist in directing the bank's successful and increasing business. Mr. Waring, the cashier, has been in the banking business from boyhood and has directed the affairs of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Tyrone as its active executive head, since its incorporation.

This bank at present, has a capital of $60,000, and a surplus of $20,000, and pays a semi-annual dividend of three per cent or of six per cent annually on its stock, which is closely held. More than $20,000 in dividends has been already paid to its shareholders.

The Farmers and Merchants National Bank commands the confidence of its many patrons and the entire banking community, and it has demonstrated the wisdom of its founders and is a real active factor in the business and financial life of this section and its future is secured by the conservative management of the following board of directors: A. M. Brown, president; William Fuoss, vice president; Frank M. Waring, secretary; and S. Pierce Gray, George W. Strong and George W. Bridenbaugh.

B. F. HOOVER, a successful farmer and prosperous fruit grower, residing on a valuable farm of fifty acres, situated in Huston Township, Blair County, Pa., devotes twenty-five acres to the growing of choice fruit. He was born December 20, 1845, in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of David O. and Susan (Sivets) Hoover.

David O. Hoover was born in Morrison's Cove, Bedford County, and his wife in Somerset County, Pa. His father was Rev. Emanuel Hoover, who was an early settler in Bedford County and was a pioneer minister in the sect now known as the River Brethren. David O. Hoover was a member of the Church of God. He was a wise and worthy man and lived in peace with his neighbors. Of his children there are three survivors: B. F.; Nancy, who is the wife of S. H. Beegle, of Bedford County; and Savina, who is the widow of W. K. Lecrone, of Woodbury, Pa.

B. F. Hoover obtained his education in the South Woodbury Township schools, attending until old enough to learn the milling business, and then serving an apprenticeship at Brooks' Mills, in Blair County. For some fourteen years he followed milling and for twelve years owned the grist mill that he conducted at Beavertown, which is now known as the post office of Drab. He manufactured flour, feed and chop and for over a quarter of a century also was interested in the shipping of horses, cattle and sheep, traveling on the road. On the departure of his son for the West he was obliged to give up the live stock business and go to farming and fruit growing. The farm on which he carries on his operations belongs to his wife, it having come to her as an inheritance from her father, Adam Fouse. Mrs. Hoover is one of the best informed women on the growing of fruit in Blair County and for years she has handled the horticultural part of the business. Mr. Hoover still owns a one-third interest in his father's Mantion farm in Bedford County, Pa.

Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Sarah A. Fouse, who was born in Huston Township, a daughter of Adam Fouse above mentioned, who was a former well known resident. They have four children, namely: Flora, who is the wife of A. B. Miller, of East Freedom, Pa.; Minnie, who is a popular teacher in Huston Township and a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa.; Jeannette, who lives with her parents; and

Adam, who resides at Elgin, Ill. In politics Mr. Hoover is a Republican.

WILLIAM NORRIS BOYLES,* superintendent of the Juniata branch of the Altoona post office, comes of one of the early families of Blair County, Pa., and was born in Altoona, a son of Henry and Susan (Norris) Boyles. Jonathan Boyles, grandfather of our subject, was one of the very early residents of Logan Township, and owned what is now Oak Grove. Of his children there are now living: Andrew, who lives at Greenwood; and Rebecca, who is the wife of Samuel Robbins.

Henry A. Boyles, father of William N., was born in Blair County, and was a carpenter by trade. After leaving the home place, he lived two years in Altoona, then moved to Elizabeth Furnace, and thence to Blair Furnace, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Juniata. He was there employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until November, 1888, after that being engaged in the grocery business until three years previous to his death, which occurred February 8, 1906. His union with Susan Norris, who was a native of Center County, resulted in the following issue: Blair N., resides at No. 531 Sixth Avenue, Juniata, Pa.; Harry A., resides at No. 712 Third Avenue, Juniata; Molly (Goodman) lives in Juniata, Pa.; William N.; Jessie, wife of A. C. Ergler, resides at No. 531 Seventh Avenue; Sadie, wife of F. C. Reizer, lives in Juniata; Minnie, who married Frank Reighard, lives at 617 Sixth Avenue; Gertrude, married N. F. Arble, of Pittsburg. Mrs. Boyles still lives and makes her home with her daughter Jessie (Mrs. Ergler).

William N. Boyles was reared in Juniata and attended the Hamilton school. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, but never followed it after learning it. He served as postmaster at Juniata from October 3, 1904, until January 1, 1908, since which time the office has been consolidated with the Altoona office. He has since then been superintendent of the branch office at Juniata. Mr. Boyles served one term as burgess of Juniata, but resigned when appointed postmaster here. He has been committeeman several times, and was actively interested in politics until that office went under civil service rules. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the F. O. F. Mr. Boyles was married September 27, 1900, to Emma J. Coofer, who was born in Kansas, but later in life came to Blair County with her parents, William and Rose (Waters) Coofer.

ALBERT A. WITTER, chief of the telegraph and the telephone department for the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been a resident of this borough since the spring of 1879, and is an old experienced railroad man, having been in the railroad service for forty-six years. He was born at Milton, in Northumberland County, Pa., July 13, 1842, and is a son of Amos and Mary (Delavan) Witter.

Amos Witter was born and reared in Connecticut. He served in the War of 1812, and was major of his command, one of the youngest officers. Afterward he came to Pennsylvania, and settled at Milton, where he worked as a wagonmaker for many years, and died there in 1856. He married Mary Delavan, who died when her younger children were small. Ten children were born to them, namely: Mary, Elizabeth, Lucy, Almeda and Jane, all of whom are deceased; Margaret, who is the wife of Paul Cudworth, of Manistee, Mich.; Henry F., who was a graduate of West Point and died in the U. S. Army; Amos C., who lives at Erie, Pa.; Albert A.; and Robert Hammond, who is also deceased.

Albert A. Witter had the misfortune to lose his mother while still a child of tender years. He was the ninth in his parents' large family and circumstances did not permit any extended period of school attendance. He was only ten years old when he started to learn the printer's trade, in the office of the Miltonian, at Milton, Pa., and while there also applied himself to learning the art of telegraphy. On April 16, 1860, he went to Williamsport, Pa., as telegraph operator on what was then the Williamsport & Elmira branch but now is the Elmira Division of the North Central Railroad, where he remained until April, 1861. He was

continuously engaged at very important points during the stormy years that followed and his experiences as a telegraph operator during this period are well worth hearing. He was transferred by the same company to Bridgeport and later from there to York, Pa., and subsequently to Baltimore, Md., and then became train dispatcher with headquarters at Erie, Pa., for the West Division, P. E. Railroad. In 1865 he returned to the North Central Railroad and was detailed as trainmaster, at Harrisburg, on the Susquehannah Division and continued in that position until after the Pennsylvania Company took charge of the North Central. This gave Mr. Witter several years to devote himself to his private affairs, but on March 1, 1879, he came to Tyrone, resuming railroad work and becoming train dispatcher on the Tyrone Division. In 1881 he was made division operator and assistant passenger trainmaster and has charge of the telegraph and telephone work, in this connection. Mr. Witter is one of the best known railroad men in this section. He has made his own way in the world, practically without any assistance, and stands today with that band of trusted, reliable, efficient men whom a great railroad system justly regards as one of its bulwarks.

Mr. Witter was married to Miss Isabel Moore, of Erie, Pa. Her father was Capt. John Moore, formerly a commander of a vessel on Lake Erie, and one of the first passenger conductors on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Two sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Witter: Charles T., who is in the telegraph department of the Renova Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; James, who is a dentist at Tyrone; and Jennie F., who is the wife of W. H. Agnew and a resident of Tyrone. Mr. and Mrs. Witter have a comfortable home situated on Lincoln Avenue, Tyrone. They are members of the Presbyterian church. In his political views, Mr. Witter is in close sympathy with the Independent Republicans. He is a member of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, F. & A. M., at Harrisburg. He was interested in the Masonic Order from youth as his father had been a charter member and also the first master of Milton Lodge, at Milton, Pa., and was active in the fraternity until the close of his life.

HARRY McCLURE HILEMAN, one of the substantial and well known citizens of Altoona, Pa., has been a resident here since 1867, and was born April 15, 1856, in Cromwell Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., a son of James and Caroline (McClure) Hileman.

James Hileman was born in Blair County, Pa., a son of Daniel Hileman, who was one of the early residents of Frankstown Township, as was our subject's great-grandfather, who probably came from Germany. The old Hileman farm is now owned by J. King McLanahan. Daniel Hileman married a Miss Closen, and subsequently removed to Huntingdon County, Pa. James Hileman was reared in Blair County, and during early manhood taught a few terms of school in this county. He later removed to Huntingdon County with his parents and in 1867 came to Blair County, and located in Pleasant Valley, Logan Township, where he resided until 1881. He then returned to Huntingdon County, where he resided until the time of his death, and always made farming his occupation. James Hileman married Caroline McClure, who was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa., a daughter of Andrew McClure, who was a native of Ireland, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Hileman died in 1860, and left the following children: Charles Mosheim, residing in Pleasant Valley, Logan Township; Harry McClure; Alvaretta Frances, wife of Alexander Young, of Juniata; Mary Elizabeth, who married Arthur Zeigler, and resides at the east end of Altoona.

Harry McClure Hileman was about eleven years old when his parents came to Blair County and received his education in the common schools of Huntingdon and Blair Counties. He has always followed farming and farmed on the Baker estate for 25 years, afterwards superintending three farms of that estate. He moved to Huntingdon County in 1879 and in 1881 returned to Blair County, and located on the Sheriff Bell homestead, un-

til coming to Altoona. In 1903 he bought the first lot sold on Sixth Avenue, which is now built up of fine homes, and in 1904, he erected a commodious brick home.

Mr. Hileman was married December 24, 1878, to Margaret Alice McCormick, who was born and reared in Sinking Valley, and is a daughter of James and Lucinda (Templeton) McCormick. James McCormick was born in Ireland and when about a year old came to this country with his father, who settled in Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa. He married Lucinda Templeton, who was a daughter of William and Catherine (Fleck) Templeton, both now deceased. Seven children were born to James and Lucinda McCormick; John, living in Altoona; Louvenia, wife of S. R. Matthews, who lives in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg; Mary, wife of J. R. Pleasant, of Mt. Eagle, Center County; Thomas H., who lived in Altoona, and died in 1909; Alice, (Mrs. Hileman); Catherine Isabella, wife of Charles Mosheim Hileman; and Ella, who is the wife of John Gartham, of Altoona.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hileman: Laura Mary, married Robert E. Dunlap, of East Liberty; Jessie Edna, who teaches and lives at home; Alice Lucinda, employed as a stenographer; Louvenia Winifred, a teacher; and Alma Gertrude, who died aged about five years. Mr. Hileman is politically a Republican, has served as tax collector, and in minor township offices, and is now serving his fifth term on the school board. He is religiously a member of the St. Paul Lutheran Church, of Millville, and was for a number of years one of its trustees.

CLAUDE JONES, register of wills and recorder of deeds in Blair County, Pa., and managing editor of the Tyrone Herald, at Tyrone, Pa., is a native of this place and was born November 11, 1865. His parents were David M. and Amanda (Palmer) Jones, the former of whom died on July 16, 1877.

Claude Jones and a brother were the only children born to his parents. His educational advantages included the common school course and a period at Cornell University, where he was graduated in the class of 1889. He has been identified with newspaper work the greater part of his life and since the death of his uncle, the late Major C. S. W. Jones, has been the managing editor of the Tyrone Herald, finding time in addition to his official duties to keep in touch with the Herald and contributing by his efforts to make it one of the brightest and newsiest dailies in this section of the state. Mr. Jones wields a vigorous pen and impresses his personality on the pages of the paper when he assumes active editorial work. He is deservedly popular in the newspaper fraternity of the county and when he ran for register and recorder he received the enthusiastic support of his contemporaries without regard to their political affiliations. He takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the profession. He is enthusiastically devoted to the interests of his town and loses no opportunity through the columns of the Herald to promote the welfare of Tyrone and its people.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Stella A. Armor, a daughter of Monroe Armor, of Bellefonte, Pa., and they have two children: Benjamin C. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are prominent in the city's pleasant social life. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and she of the Catholic church. He is a 32d degree Mason and belongs also to the Odd Fellows and the P. O. S. of A. He is a Republican.

R. B. FREEMAN, trainmaster of the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose thirty-six years of efficient railroad service have been spent with the division with which he is yet connected, is a man whose capacity is apparent, marking his manner and speech. He was born at Beach Haven, Luzerne County, Pa., April 1, 1859, and obtained his education in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he began to learn telegraphy in the railroad office at Bigler, and on April 1, 1875, at the age of sixteen, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as telegraph operator on the Tyrone division. His gradual advance from one responsible position

to another sufficiently indicates the value of his services to this corporation. On September 1, 1876, he was appointed passenger agent at Osceola Mills, Pa.; train dispatcher at Tyrone, October 1, 1880; assistant trainmaster, November 1, 1887; and trainmaster, January 1, 1900. He is widely known and is one of the most popular railroad men of this division.

Mr. Freeman was married in 1881, to Miss Kate Cameron, a daughter of James R. Cameron, of Osceola Mills, and they have five children, namely: Charles B., James C., and Harry E., who hold responsible positions with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Myra C., who married Hugh N. Crider, and resides at Bellefonte; and Jeannette, residing at home. Mr. Freeman is identified fraternally with Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, F. & A. M.; the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and the Modern Woodmen of America. In his political views he is a Republican.

JAMES CLEMENT WRAY,* who has been engaged in the practice of law at Altoona, Pa., since 1903, was born in December, 1877, at Bellwood, Blair County, Pa. The days of his youth were spent in this county, and after completing the elementary course in the common schools, graduated with the class of 1899 from the Washington-Jefferson College, of Washington, Pa. His knowledge of the legal profession was obtained at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received a diploma for the practice of law in 1902. That same year he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia County, Pa., and in 1903 became a member of the Blair County Bar, after which he immediately became associated with D. E. North in the practice of law at Altoona, Pa. He has since been located here in the practice of his profession and is held in high esteem for his legal ability and business qualifications. He is a member of the Blair County Bar Association and is fraternally a Mason and an Elk.

FOREST VAN SMITH,* who conducts an automobile garage and a repair shop for all kinds of machinery, at Tyrone, Pa., has been a resident of this borough since December 4, 1900, and has built up a fine business. He was born June 1, 1875, at Mountaindale, Cambria County, Pa., and is a son of Marion G. and Sarah E. (Ross) Smith.

Marion G. Smith, who died in 1890, was filling the position of yard foreman for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Bellwood. He married Sarah E. Ross, who survives, with three sons and one daughter, namely: Forest Van; George E., of Tyrone; Wellington, employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Eldorado; Bertha May, wife of Alfred Peterman, an engineer on the P. & N. W. Railroad. Three sons and three daughters of the late Marion G. Smith are deceased.

Forest Van Smith accompanied his parents to Blair County in 1885. He attended school at Bellwood until he was old enough to enter the shops of the Bellwood Electric Company and he was employed there when the first trucks for the Altoona trolley line were built, in 1891. He worked in these shops for three and one-half years and then went for five more years with the P. & N. W. Railroad shops, when he accepted a position on the W. Va. Central Railroad, at Elkins, W. Va. In December, 1900, he came to Tyrone and entered the Tyrone Foundry and Machine Company shops, where he remained until December, 1909, when he embarked in business for himself, under the name of the Keystone Motor Car Company. He has a large equipment of motor cars for rent and does all kinds of repairing of machinery and deals also in automobile supplies. As yet, Mr. Smith has a pretty clear field in his line and is so thoroughly competent that there is every probablity that he will continue his leadership.

In 1898 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Lovengood, a daughter of Dr. W. Y. Lovengood, of Bellwood, and they have three children: Marion Elizabeth, Harriet and Walter Van. Mr. Smith and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and with the Heptasophs, both of Altoona.

WILLIAM S. BELL, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Antis Township,

P. J. REILLY

Blair County, Pa., comes of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, and is extensively engaged in the lumber industry in connection with general farming. He was born September 16, 1860, on his present farm, which is the old John Bell homestead, and is a son of Samuel Hunter and Sarah E. (Shomo) Bell, and a grandson of John Bell, who was born in 1799. His paternal ancestry is as follows: John Bell, great-great-grandfather of William S., came from England and located in what is now Scotch Valley, from there moving to Pottsgrove Mills, where he resided until about 1800. He then located on the site of the present town of Bellwood and spent the remainder of his life in this locality. He married Mary Hunter, whom he met on shipboard while on his way to this country.

Edward Bell, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotch Valley and was a millwright by trade. He was also a surveyor and assisted in building the first capitol building erected at Harrisburg, while later he built and operated the Elizabeth Furnace and Mary Ann Forge in Antis Township. He was an able financier and was at one time the owner of 40,000 acres of land. He married Mary Martin, whose father was a Scotchman, and of their union were born six sons and two daughters, among whom his property was divided at the time of his death.

John Bell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on the old Edward Bell homestead in a substantial log home. His father built a fine brick home in 1832, and John Bell, after his marriage with Elizabeth Boyle, began housekeeping in this house now owned by our subject. Here he operated a forge which had been built by his father, and lived here until the time of his death. He had seven children, namely: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Fleming Holliday; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of M. B. Riddle; Elizabeth, now deceased; Samuel H.; Katherine K., deceased, who was the wife of Dr. Isaac Kay; Ellie B., wife of Thaddeus Stewart, of Bellwood; and John E., now deceased.

Samuel Hunter Bell was born on the old Bell homestead and operated the Cold Spring Forge and the Elizabeth Furnace from 1861 to 1865. He then entered into the lumber business, but during the last ten years of his life was engaged in surveying. Politically a Democrat, he served some years as justice of the peace. He married Sarah E. Shomo, a daughter of William Shomo, whose family came here from Lebanon County, Pa., and three children were born of their union, namel William S., Mary, and Elizabeth, the two last mentioned residing on the old Samuel H. Bell homestead. Mr. Bell died in 1895, and was survived by his widow until 1908. Their remains rest in the cemetery at Bellwood. They were both members of the Presbyterian church.

William S. Bell was reared on his present place, and has spent all his life so far in the vicinity of Bellwood, where for ten years he was engaged in shipping and selling coal. For the past six years he has resided on the Bell homestead, where he deals extensively in lumber in connection with his farming interests. The old Bell homestead is 105 years old and was first owned by a man named Johnston. Mr. Bell is the owner of 140 acres of land which he has under good cultivation, and also owns 1,600 acres of timberland. He is a stock holder of the Bellwood Bank, and is fraternally a member of the Masonic Lodge of Altoona. He was married June 30, 1904, to Christine Mundorff, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., a daughter of Samuel Mundorff, of Bellwood. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have three children: Sarah Ellen; Samuel H.; and Bertha A. The family hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

P. J. REILLY, whose large business operations in insurance entitles him to being called the leader in this line at Altoona, Pa., is interested also in real estate and is a prominent factor in the commercial life of the city. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, coming then to America. After a mercantile business experience of five years, in the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Reilly came to Altoona in 1889. He embarked in the cigar business and carried it on with satisfactory results for fourteen years

and then turned his attention to insurance and dealing in realty. He represents fifteen of the leading life, fire, accident, building and liability insurance companies of the world, which have a combined capital of over $600,000,000. He is secretary of the Workingman's and Jefferson Building and Loan Associations, of Altoona and is interested in additional enterprises. He is very active in civic matters and is prominent in Democratic political circles, at different times serving as chairman of the city organization and as state delegate on numerous occasions. He is the able representative from the Third Ward in the city council at the time of writing.

In 1886 Mr. Reilly was married to Miss Mary E. Massey, who is a member of one of the old established families of Burlington County, New Jersey, and they have five children, namely: Mary Catherine, who is her father's capable bookkeeper; Reba M.; Thomas C., who is employed in the Second National Bank; James, who is a student in the Altoona High School; and Paul, who is also in school. Mr. Reilly and family are members of St. John's Catholic Church. He is an active and interested member of the Knights of Columbus, and belongs also to the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

EDWIN W. STINE, assistant trainmaster of the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone, Pa., came to this borough when a lad of thirteen years and has been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for some thirty-six years. He was born at Millheim, Center County, Pa., March 3, 1860, and is a son of David C. and Elizabeth (Wagner) Stine.

David C. Stine was born at East Hanover, Lebanan County, Pa., and Miss Elizabeth A. Wagner, his wife, was born in Centre County, and died in Tyrone in 1880, aged 43 years. D. C. Stine died at Tipton, a small village three miles west of Tyrone, December 16, 1910, aged 73 years. He was a carpenter by trade. Two of his children survive, Edwin W. and Virginia, the latter being the wife of Harry Dinges, of Center Hall, Pa.

Edwin W. Stine was educated in the schools of Millheim, Center Hall and Tyrone. In 1874 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a messenger boy, but did not long remain in this humble capacity, as he applied himself to mastering railroad telegraphing and became so expert and reliable that he subsequently filled important positions at Altoona, Huntingdon and Tyrone, on the Middle Division. In 1881 his efficiency caused his transference to the Tyrone Division as operator in the superintendent's office; in 1887 he was appointed train dispatcher; and on January 1, 1900, further confidence was shown in him by his appointment to his present office of assistant trainmaster. His rise from the bottom has been gradual and uninterrupted and his thorough training in every detail all along the way, has particularly qualified him for positions where absolute accuracy and the best of qualities of all kinds are essential.

On September 12, 1894, Mr. Stine was married to Miss Mirma M. Coulter, a daughter of John S. and Ella C. Coulter, of Tyrone. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Stine has been deeply interested in the Y. M. C. A. ever since the organization of the branch at Tyrone and has served in official positions in the organization, at one time being president. He is a life member of the F. & A. M., Lodge 494, at Tyrone, and belongs also to Sinking Spring Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is a charter member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and belongs also to social bodies. In politics he is a Republican and is serving as a member of the borough council from the Fifth Ward. His activities in this position are those of a man who has the best interests of his community at heart and all public matters brought to his attention are carefully investigated and if justifiable, receive his hearty support.

WILLIAM S. SHIMER, V. S., who is proprietor of a modern, thoroughly equipped veterinery hospital in Altoona, is a man who stands very high in his profession. He has practiced in Altoona for many years and is generally credited with being the best qualified veterinary surgeon in Blair County. He was born at Shimersville, Lehigh County, Pa.,

April 26, 1865, and is a son of William S. and Hannah S. (Shantz) Shimer.

The Shimers have been residents of Pennsylvania since 1740, at which time the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch settled in Lehigh County, and his name and memory are perpetuated in the town of Shimersville, on the site of which, in early days, lay his pioneer farm. Practically all the members of the family in those days were agriculturists.

William S. Shimer was reared on the old homestead. He attended school in Shimersville, and was later a student at that noted Lutheran educational center, Muhlenburg College, at Allentown. On his father's farm he learned much concerning the various ailments of dumb creatures, and when he came to choose a career, he decided to prepare himself for veterinary work. After an exhaustive course of study, he was graduated in 1885 from the Ontario Veterinary College, in the Dominion of Canada. He has since been successfully engaged in the active practice of his profession, and is numbered among its foremost representatives in this section. He has a model infirmary, fitted up with every modern convenience that he has found of practical value, and there gives sick and wounded animals the most careful scientific attention. He has frequent calls to exercise his skill from other counties and at almost all times has valuable animals under treatment from the great stock farms. He belongs to a number of organizations connected with the interests of this branch of medical science. The doctor was reared in the faith of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican.

WALTER SCOTT MUSSER, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Tyrone, Pa., since 1895, is a member of one of the old and representative families of Pennsylvania. The Musser name stands for honorable citizenship in Center, Blair, Lebanon, Lancaster, York and other counties of the state. The family has mainly been an agricultural one, but nevertheless the professions are ably represented. Dr. Musser was born in Center County, Pa., and is the seventh of a family of eleven children born to his parents, who were Samuel and Nancy (Rider) Musser.

Samuel Musser was born in Union County, Pa., in 1830, and died at Tyrone, in 1904. He was a son of William and Catherine (Hess) Musser, who settled in Center County in 1834. Samuel Musser married Nancy Rider, who was born at Gatesburg, Center County, Pa. Her parents were Michael and Barbara (Crider) Rider, of pioneer stock in Lebanon County, from which section they moved to Center County. These were all quiet, virtuous, thrifty people, ancestors of whom their descendants may be justly proud.

Walter Scott Musser had public school and academic advantages and was graduated at the New Berlin Academy in the class of 1891, having previously taught school for two terms. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is his alma mater and he was graduated from that old and honorable institution in the class of 1895. Shortly afterward he located at Tyrone, and ever since has been actively engaged here in the practice of his profession and has also been identified with the best interests of the borough. For the past six years he has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is a member of the Blair County, the Pennsylvania State and the American Medical Associations, thus keeping thoroughly abreast with the times in the rapid strides his profession is making. He occasionally contributes to medical literature, being a close student and investigator for himself.

Dr. Musser was married in 1910 to Miss Anna M. Smith, a daughter of Alfred A. and Amelia (Turnbaugh) Smith. Her father was a native of Blair County, and was a prominent business man of Tyrone from 1872 until his death, in March, 1902. In 1910 Dr. Musser completed his handsome residence at No. 1047 Logan Avenue, which is of brick construction and modern architecture. Dr. and Mrs. Musser take a reasonable interest in the pleasant social life of the borough. He is identified fraternally with the Elks—being past exalted ruler of Tyrone Lodge, No. 212—and with the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 127, Ty-

rone. His activity in politics does not exceed the bounds of good citizenship.

JOHN HALL,* who deals extensively in real estate and fire insurance, has been a resident of Juniata, Pa., since 1892, and is one of the representative business men of this locality. He was born and reared in England, where he learned the machinist's trade, and when about 22 years of age came to America, and located for a short time in Philadelphia. He then came to Altoona, and for 15 years was employed as a machinist in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, after which he embarked in the real estate and fire insurance business. Mr. Hall deals largely in real estate and devotes his entire time to this work, plotting and improving his land, and the past year has done considerable building, having at the present time six houses under construction.

Mr. Hall was married in 1892 to Mary Wilkes, who is also a native of England, and they have four sons and two daughters, namely: Florence, Ernest, William, Thomas, Benjamin, and Edith. Mr. Hall is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Juniata, in which he is superintendent of the Sunday School. He holds membership in three fraternal orders.

HON. HARRY ALBERT THOMPSON, editor and publisher of the Tyrone Times, at Tyrone, Pa., and a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature from 1906 to 1910, was born at Waterfall Mills, Fulton County, Pa., June 6, 1867. His parents were Theodore James and Margaret Anna Thompson.

Both parents of Mr. Thompson were born in 1840, his father at Waterfall Mills, and the mother, who still survives, at McConnellsburg. The father, Theodore James Thompson, was interested in mercantile pursuits in his native place and McConnellsburg for a number of years, subsequently removing to Bedford, Pa., where he engaged in the occupation of colporteur, traveling in the interest of the American Tract Society. In 1874 he again located, with his family, at McConnellsburg, Pa., where he died March 29, 1903.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was James N. Thompson, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who taught school in Fulton County, Pa., at a time when the country was but sparsely settled, and it was necessary for him, as well as for his pupils, to walk long distances to and from the schoolhouse. His death was occasioned by a cold that he caught while thus exposed to the elements. He married Isabella Bergstresser, a descendant of one of the oldest and best known families of Fulton and Huntingdon Counties—people who were prominent there in church, business and social affairs.

On the maternal side, Mr. Thompson is of German extraction. His grandparents were Albert and Margaret Hohman, both natives of Elm City, Saxony, Germany. On coming to America, they settled first at Pittsburg, Pa., where Albert Hohman entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, although this transportation line had not yet been completed as far as that city. By trade he was a cabinetmaker, which he followed in later years, after he had discontinued railroad work. He removed with his family from Pittsburg to McConnellsburg, Pa., where he purchased a residence, and for a number of years thereafter was employed by the above railroad company as a car builder on the Bedford and Cumberland branch.

Harry A. Thompson received his education in the public and select schools, during which time he made up his mind as to his future career. In May, 1882, he entered the printing office of the Fulton Democrat, at McConnellsburg, as an apprentice. He remained there for three years, and it was here that he obtained his first ideas as to practical journalism. A printing office is, in itself, a school, and, while he was daily learning valuable facts as well as his trade, he also applied himself to special lines of study when he found time to do so.

After completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Thompson took a course in the McConnellsburg Normal School preparatory to teaching, and in the fall and winter of 1885 taught in Taylor Township, in Fulton County, and, at the expiration of this term, he reentered the Normal School. During the following winter

he taught school in Tod Township. In the spring of 1886, he was placed in charge of the preparatory department of the Normal School, and, during the fall and winter of the same year, he was in charge of the New Grenada School, Fulton County. His services at that place continued until the following spring, when he became connected with the Fulton Republican. In the fall of 1888, he went to Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon County, where he taught school for two terms, and, in the spring of 1889, in association with Isaac Newton Swope, established the Mapleton Item. In the fall of 1890 he disposed of his interest in the Item and again became a teacher, accepting a position in the Mill Creek High School, in Huntingdon County. In the spring of 1891, he became associated with Dr. A. R. McCarthy in the publication of the Mount Union Times, the oldest publication in that section of Huntingdon County. In the fall of 1892, the sole management of the paper passed into the hands of Mr. Thompson, who conducted the same successfully until 1896, at which time he purchased the Tyrone Times and immediately moved to Tyrone, where he has devoted his time and energy to bringing The Times to the highest standard of the weekly newspaper of Pennsylvania. The Times is a well managed and ably edited journal. It has been an important factor in supporting the principles of the Republican party, with which Mr. Thompson has been identified since early manhood, and his editorials have no uncertain ring.

At different times Mr. Thompson has been honored by the party to which he has shown such continuous fidelity, and, in every office of trust and responsibility with which he has been connected, has justified the hopes and expectations of his friends. In 1905 and 1906, he was appointed transcribing clerk of the State Senate, acting in the capacity of executive clerk. In 1906, he was first elected to the House of Representatives and was reelected in November, 1908. During his first term he served on the following committees: Bureau of Statistics, Military, Pensions and Gratuities, Printing and Public Buildings. During his second term, he served on other important committees: Public Health and Sanitation, of which he was chairman, Pensions and Gratuities, Appropriations, Agriculture and Accounts. In 1909, Mr. Thompson was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association; and, at the annual meeting of the National Editorial Association held at Seattle, Wash., in 1909, he was elected as the Pennsylvania member of the National Executive Committee. He is also secretary of the Pennsylvania Press League. He has taken an active interest in building and loan matters and at present is president of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Tyrone.

Mr. Thompson married Miss Cora Sterrett, a daughter of Benjamin Newton Sterrett, Esq., once sheriff of Fulton County, and probably one of the best known and most popular men of his section at that time. He died February 14, 1895. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Thompson was William D. Sterrett, who served in the American army in the Mexican War, holding the rank of colonel, and lost his life in battle. His wife, Mrs. Lucretia M. Sterrett, nee Nead, (Mrs. Thompson's grandmother) was well and favorably known in educational circles. She died April 12, 1881. Mrs. Thompson's mother was in maidenhood Miss Louise J. McNulty, a daughter of William C. McNulty, of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa. The McNultys and Neads were pioneers in the southern tier of counties in Pennsylvania, in Maryland and in northern Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had two children: Nell Gertrude, who is the assistant editor of the Tyrone Times; and Paul Sterrett, who died May 26, 1907, at the age of seventeen years. The latter was a young man of great promise and had a wide circle of friends in Tyrone who mourned his untimely decease. Mrs. Thompson and daughter are Daughters of the American Revolution, gaining their title for admission into this society through valiant services performed by several of their ancestors who served as officers in the Continental Army, in the War of the Revolution.

In 1910 Mr. Thompson was elected grand

chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the state of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and other fraternal orders. With his family he belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at Tyrone, is a member of the official board, and is very active in Sunday school work, serving as a teacher and formerly as superintendent of the school. Mr. Thompson has one sister and two brothers, namely: Minna D., who resides with her mother at McConnellsburg; Ira Dwight, who is connected with the Department of Health, at Philadelphia; and Roy Holmes, who is a clerk in the Tyrone post office.

Mr. Thompson is numbered with the representative men of Blair County. His versatile talents have made him widely and favorably known. As a journalist he has proved effective and influential, championing the right and denouncing the wrong, and, aside from party bias, he has made his newspaper an uplifting element and a power in Blair County. As an educator he was eminently successful, and many tenders of a flattering kind have reached him from school bodies. As a statesman, also, he won the commendation of his fellow citizens and retired from public life with no stain upon his record.

HON. WILLIAM B. WARD,* a prominent citizen of Altoona, Pa., a member of the State Legislature and a leading Republican politician, was born in Franklin County, Pa., November 17, 1859, and is a son of Henry and Mary Ellen (Murray) Ward. Henry Ward was born and reared in Franklin County and lived there until 1870, when he moved into Blair County. He followed railroading and was well known all through this section. His death occurred in 1905.

William B. Ward was one of a family of eight children and he had no superior educational opportunities. His father being a railroad man probably led him to the railroad shops when he started to learn a trade and he continued there and became an expert forgeman. Mr. Ward belongs to the thinking as well as working class and he early identified himself with the Republican party and assumed the responsibilities of a citizen. After acceptably serving two terms in the city council at Altoona, in November, 1908, he was elected to the legislature and has proved faithful to the promises he made to his constituents.

Mr. Ward married Miss Elizabeth Furlong, on February 16, 1881, and they have one son, James H., who is a machinist in the railroad shops at Altoona. The family home is a comfortable residence on Sixth Avenue, Altoona. Mr. Ward is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles and he belongs to the Republican Club.

EDWARD RIDER MUSSER, coal merchant and mining engineer, at Tyrone, Pa., is a member of an old and representative family of Pennsylvania, which traces its ancestral lines generations back to Germany. Edward Rider Musser was born January 7, 1859, at Marengo, Center County, Pa., and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Rider) Musser.

Samuel Musser was long one of Center County's most respected citizens. He was born in Union County, Pa., in 1830, and died at Tyrone, in Blair County, in 1904, having rounded out a useful and blameless life of seventy-four years. His parents were William and Catherine (Hess) Musser, who moved into Center County in 1834 and spent the remaining years of their lives there. Samuel Musser was reared on his father's farm and agricultural pursuits claimed his entire attention through life. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Nancy Rider, who was born at Gatesburg, Center County, Pa., and was a daughter of Michael and Barbara (Crider) Rider. Her parents were members of one of the pioneer families of Lebanon County from which section they moved to Center County.

To Samuel and Nancy Musser eleven children were born, to whom the following names were given: Ella, Anna, Edward Rider, William Franklin, Adda, Michael Irwin, Emma Frances, John Howard, Barbara Bella, Marshall Clemson and Walter Scott. With one exception all survive. Dr. William Franklin Musser, the second son, died of tuberculosis in

1905. He first engaged in medical practice at Williamsburg and then moved to Tyrone. Ella, the first born of the family, is the widow of J. T. Reamy, formerly of Unionville. Her home is at Tyrone. Anna is the wife of Dr. L. M. Houser, of Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon County, Pa. Adda is the wife of William Vantries, a farmer near Union Furnace, Huntingdon County. Michael Irwin is a general merchant at Union Furnace and resides at Tyrone. Emma Frances is the wife of E. E. McClintock of the firm of McClintock & Musser, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in candy at Tyrone. John Howard is in the mercantile business at Union Furnace but lives at Tyrone. Barbara Bella is the wife of Rev. Curry H. Love, of Clifton, Ari. Marshall Clemson is a member of the above named firm of McClintock & Musser, at Tyrone. Walter Scott is a physician and surgeon at Tyrone. Samuel Musser, the father of the above family, was reared in the Lutheran Church but later united with the Presbyterian body and in that faith he and wife reared their children, setting them an example of virtuous living. Although by no means a politician, Samuel Musser kept well informed concerning public affairs and cast his vote intelligently. He was identified with the Republican party.

Edward Rider Musser attended the public school and academy at Pine Grove Mills and later the Stone Valley Academy. He was reared on the home farm and taught school for five winters and when not so engaged, worked at the carpenter trade. For six years he was agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Scotia Station. He took a course in mining engineering in the Scranton School of Correspondence and for sixteen years was mine superintendent and mining engineer for the Cymbria Coal Company of Barnesboro, Pa., located in Cambria County, and for one year engaged, in the same capacity, with a company in the southwestern part of Virginia. For the past two years, Mr. Musser has been in business at Tyrone, establishing himself here on April 23, 1909, as a dealer in coal and builders' supplies, with location at No. 1537 Logan Avenue. He is also superintendent of the Colonial Coal Mining Company.

On September 22, 1886, Mr. Musser was married to Miss H. Elizabeth Gardner, a daughter of Henry and Letitia Gardner. Mr. and Mrs. Musser are the parents of six children: Mary Eleanor, Samuel William, Edward Rider, Jr., David Walter, George Daniel and Harriet Elizabeth. The family residence is at No. 1335 Logan Avenue, Tyrone. Mr. Musser is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is prominent in Masonic circles and belongs to Summit Lodge, No. 312, F. & A. M., Ebensburg, Pa.; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Altoona; Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Altoona; and Jaffa Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Altoona. He belongs also to Allegheny Gateway Lodge, No. 187, Odd Fellows, at Tyrone.

JOHN DIXON,* postmaster at Mine, Pa., and station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Oreminea, Blair County, is a very popular official and is widely known through this section. He was born August 4, 1868, and is a son of John and Mary (Detwiler) Dixon.

John Dixon the elder was born in Scotland and came from there to America in 1836, and for a number of years was superintendent of the No. 2 iron ore mine in Huston Township, Blair County, operated by the Cambria Iron Company. He was an experienced mine man and filled a responsible position with the company. His death occurred in 1886. He married Mary Detwiler, who was born in Blair County, and three children were born to them, namely: John, Susan and James, all of whom reside at Mine.

John Dixon of the above family, was reared and attended school in Huston Township. When twenty years of age he became a clerk for the well known firm of Wood, Morrell & Co., in their general store at Mine, and remained there for five years. In 1893 he accepted the position of station agent for the Pennsylvania road at Oreminea. In 1896 he also became agent for the Woodbury Land

Company at Mine, retiring from this office on October 1, 1909. Since February 14, 1896, he has been postmaster, and is also agent for the Adams Express Company. He has served three terms as school director of Huston Township, being secretary of the board for two years, and has also served for three years as tax collector. In politics he is a Democrat.

On July 4, 1894, Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Bessie White, who was born in England, a daughter of John and Jane White, the former of whom is now deceased. Both the mother of Mrs. Dixon and the mother of Mr. Dixon, reside at Mine. Five children have been born to the above marriage, namely: John L., Grace P., Mary J., Clarence R. and Bruce W. Mr. Dixon is a member of the Orphans' Home Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Williamsburg; of Juniata Lodge, F. & A. M. and Mount Moriah Chapter, at Hollidaysburg.

FRANK IGO,* who fills a very important position as assistant road foreman of engineers, on the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born at Latrobe, in Westmoreland County, Pa., May 25, 1866, and is a son of Benjamin and Sophia (Bolinger) Igo.

Benjamin Igo was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and his business was farming. His father, Daniel Igo, was born in Spain and was a civil engineer, coming to America with two other engineers. He was employed by the U. S. Government and worked through the southern states and through Pennsylvania and finally settled on land in Westmoreland County which is still retained in the family. Daniel Igo married Mary Bailey who was born and married near Philadelphia. Both died on the Westmoreland County farm and their burial was at Youngstown, Pa. Grandmother Igo was a Quakeress. Benjamin Igo died in 1889, at the age of seventy-six years. He married Sophia Bolinger, who was born in York County, Pa., where she lived to the age of eighteen years and then accompanied her parents, Frederick and Catherine (Keyfoffer) Bolinger, to Youngstown, Pa. Mrs. Igo is one of the most venerable ladies of Youngstown, having been born in 1824. The following children were born to Benjamin Igo and wife: John W., who is in the furniture and undertaking business at Youngstown; Margaret and Daniel Frederick, twins, the former of whom is the wife of John W. Dodds, of Latrobe, a contractor and builder, and the latter of whom is a farmer on the Ohio River, not far from Pittsburg; Catherine and Anna, twins, the latter of whom died at the age of twenty-eight years, and the former of whom is the wife of D. H. Lisbon, a produce dealer at Pittsburg; Sarah, who resides at Pittsburg; Jennie, who is the widow of Daniel Knox, formerly of Latrobe, Pa.; Mary, who is the wife of William Fearon, a manufacturer of furniture at Los Angeles; Frank; and Emma, who died in her twenty-ninth year (was the wife of J. H. Frederick, of Pittsburg).

Frank Igo attended school at Latrobe until he was sixteen years of age and then went into railroad work, beginning as a fireman on the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and after three years of experience in that position, was made an engineer and for seventeen years ran an engine on that division. His faithfulness, steadiness and skill brought him further promotion and for three years he was roundhouse foreman, then was made assistant road foreman of engineers, a position he still fills. For the past fifteen years he has been a resident of Tyrone and for twenty-seven years has been identified in some capacity or other, with the great Pennsylvania system.

In 1885 Mr. Igo was married to Miss Annie Sims, a daughter of William and Martha Sims, of Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon County, who now reside at Mill Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Igo have an adopted daughter, Ruth May. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Igo is a pronounced Prohibitionist. He has property investments at Tyrone, one being a handsome residence at No. 1439 Logan Avenue. He is one of the borough's responsible and representative men.

ALFRED WOLCOTT GIBBS,* general superintendent of the Motive Power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with home and office at Altoona, a skilled and experienced

mechanical engineer, was born October 27, 1856, at Fort Filmore, New Mexico.

Mr. Gibbs attended Rutgers College, 1873-1874, and Stevens Institute of Technology, 1874-1878, in the latter year graduating from the last named noted institution. He entered the railway service in March, 1879, with which he has been continuously identified ever since, his various promotions making the following honorable record: June 1, 1881, special apprentice, Altoona shops; June to October, 1881, draughtsman also for the Pennsylvania Railroad; October 1, 1881, to August 1, 1886, draughtsman for the Richmond & Danville Road; August 1, 1886, to October 1, 1888, master mechanic, Atlanta & Charlotte Division, same road; October 1, 1888, to September 1, 1890, master mechanic, Virginia Midland Division, same road; September 1, 1890, to July 1, 1892, superintendent motive power, Central Road of Georgia; July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893, master mechanic, Richmond & Danville Road, at Atlanta, Ga; July 1, 1893, to September 1, 1902, assistant mechanical engineer, Pennsylvania Road, at Altoona, September 1, 1902, to January 1, 1903, superintendent motive power, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road; and from January 1, 1903, to date (1910), general superintendent motive power, Pennsylvania Road, at Altoona.

MICHAEL J. WIKE,* foreman of the pulp department of the Tyrone Paper Mill for thirty-one years, and a resident of Tyrone, was born in Huston Township, Blair County—at Morrison's Cove near Martinsburg. His parents were Henry and Nancy (Rhodes) Wike, the father a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., and his mother of Blair County. The latter was a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Rhodes, pioneers who emigrated in canvas covered wagons to Blair County. He settled at Morrison's Cove, on Piney Creek, building a log house and clearing the timber for a farm. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch settled in Westmoreland County at an early day and lived and died there. His father was a Revolutionary soldier.

Henry Wike, father of Michael J. Wike, was a coverlet weaver by trade. About 1844 he engaged in farming, but also continued weaving to some extent. He was born January 13, 1800, and died May 25, 1861. He was twice married. His wife Nancy, the mother of our subject, was born in October, 1809, and died February 14, 1879. Of Henry Wike's first marriage there were four sons and one daughter and of his second there were five children, of whom there are now living two daughters—Nancy and Magdalena—and Michael J., the subject of this sketch, the other two children, David and Abraham, being deceased.

Michael J. Wike in boyhood attended the common schools of Huston Township, pursuing his studies in a primitive building where the scholars sat on benches without backs. He subsequently attended Juniata Academy at Martinsburg, earning the money to pay his tuition fees. He left school when fifteen years old and first found occupation as a teacher in Blair County, for one term, and afterward teaching one term in the state of Indiana. Then, after having served an apprenticeship to the trade of millwright he followed it up to 1883 and does some work in that line at the present time. Martinsburg was his home up to 1880 and he then came to Tyrone as superintendent of the pulp mill, a position he has held for thirty-one years, having been engaged in the pulp and millwright business for thirty-seven years.

In 1886 Mr. Wike was married to Susan Dallas of Tyrone, who was born at Mt. Union and came to Tyrone when small. Two children—a son and daughter—were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wike, both now living, namely: Mary, wife of John Bullock of Punxsutawney, Pa.; and Joseph Victor, who is married, and has a son, John Wike. Both Mr. Wike's son and son-in-law are in the employ of the paper mill. Mr. Wike is a Republican politically but supports the best men for office. He belongs to Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, F. & A. M., Harrisburg Consistory, and Jaffa Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Altoona. He is also a charter member of Sinking Spring Lodge, K. of P., and past chancellor of the grand lodge, K. P.

of Pennsylvania; also a charter member of the lodge of Junior Order of American Mechanics, No. 42. Coming to Tyrone when the paper mill started, Mr. Wike has since resided here and has become a popular citizen of the place, being widely known and esteemed.

ALBERT M. BROWN,* president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Tyrone and largely interested in the lumber business, was born in his father's house along Brush Mountain, between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, Pa., September 20, 1854, and is a son of William H. and Rebecca (Yon) Brown.

William H. Brown was born in Blair County, Pa., in 1828, and died in November, 1904, aged seventy-six years. For many years he was engaged in the lumber business and always resided in his native county. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Hay) Brown. The widow of William H. Brown still survives. She was born October 25, 1828. Six children were born to them, namely: Samuel S., who lives at Milroy, Mifflin County; Crawford I., who is deceased; Mary C., who died in the fall of 1909, was the wife of Hiram Baker; Albert M.; Flora, who is the widow of J. L. Reifsnider; and Savanah, who is the wife of Andrew Rodgers, of Lewiston, Pa.

Albert M. Brown attended the public schools until old enough to give his father material assistance in business and he was identified with him in the timber industry in Center and Mifflin Counties, Pa., and in West Virginia, until 1888. In 1889 he started in business in lumbering on a small scale. In 1890 he started in Center County, operating Huntingdon, Center, and West Virginia, for 20 years. He is now living in Tyrone and operating in Huntingdon County, Pa., and Fulton County, Pa. He has been one of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's heaviest shippers for 20 years. On November 16, 1902, he organized and started the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Tyrone, serving at first as vice president and later accepting the presidency. He is also a man of public spirit and has always been willing to look favorably on substantial business enterprises by which his city might be improved. In connection with other capitalists he erected a trolley line between Temple and Belton, Tex., where large oil concerns are interested. Mr. Brown owns a large farm in Mifflin County and an equally valuable one in Huntingdon County and for a number of years has been a large dealer in livestock. He has been very successful in his many undertakings and in the business world his name stands also for personal integrity.

In 1884 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Dora Mitchell, of Mifflin County, Pa., and they have had three sons born to them: James Blaine, who resides on his father's farm in Huntingdon County, married Mary Leech; William D., who was a graduate of Susquehanna University and then was employed in his father's bank until his lamented death in July, 1905, when but nineteen years of age; and Benjamin Harrison, who was educated at Susquehanna University, and is now employed in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He married Bessie Myers and they have one daughter, Marion. Mr. Brown and family belong to the Lutheran Church at Gatesburg, Center County. In politics he is a Republican but not an unduly active one. He is, however, widely known in Masonry and is also an Odd Fellow, in the latter organization belonging to Milroy Lodge, No. 213, of Milroy, Pa. He belongs to Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, F. and A. M., Tyrone, Pa.; Mountain Royal Arch Chapter, No. 189, Altoona; Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Altoona; Harrisburg Consistory, Harrisburg; and Jaffa Temple, Altoona.

WILLIAM S. HAMMOND,* a prominent member of the Altoona bar and a leading factor in Republican politics in Central Pennsylvania, has been identified with this city for the past thirty-two years, coming here at the opening of his professional career. He was born near Cove Forge, Blair County, Pa., February 24, 1851, and in a son of Harry K. and Jane (Davis) Hammond, and a grandson and a great-grandson of William Hammond.

Harry K. Hammond, father of William S., was born in Blair County in 1822 and died in

the fullness of years at Altoona. Prior to 1890 he followed farm pursuits in Woodbury Township and was also manager of the Franklin forge for a number of years and subsequently a merchant at Williamsburg. He married Jane Davis, who died in 1866.

William S. Hammond spent all his early life on a farm. He was educated in the local schools, later attended Williamsburg Academy and then became a student in Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., where he was graduated in June, 1874. He immediately entered upon the study of law with the firm of Neff & Clark, at Altoona, and at the same time accepted a position as clerk in one of the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at this point. In March, 1877, he was admitted to the Blair County bar and at once opened an office in this city and he has, as it were, grown with the city and has done his full share in adding, as a public spirited citizen to her progress and development. Devoting himself earnestly and entirely to his profession, he has met with abundant success and has satisfied clients in many sections. From 1884 until 1890 he was associated with W. P. Mervine, under the firm name of Mervine & Hammond, but since then he has been practicing alone. For years he has been very active in politics and is numbered with the Republican leaders in Blair County. In 1888 he served as a delegate from the Twentieth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, Ill., which nominated that great lawyer and statesman, Hon. Benjamin F. Harrison for the office of President of the United States. He has sought little recognition for himself, but on many occasions has proven his loyalty to his friends.

Mr. Hammond was married June 20, 1875, to Miss Annie L. Hileman, of Altoona, and they have a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are members of the Presbyterian Church. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 2521 Broad Avenue, while Mr. Hammond maintains his offices in the Real Estate Building, Altoona.

THOMAS HENRY SUCKLING, proprietor of a clothing, shoes, and gentlemen's furnishing establishment, located at No. 321 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, has been a lifelong resident of this city, and was born here November 30, 1861, son of Walter and Hester (Mills) Suckling.

Walter Suckling was born near London, England, and in 1850, being at that time about twenty years of age, came to the United States, locating at Hollidaysburg, Pa., where his brother John resided. He was a blacksmith by trade, and during his early residence here had charge of the draw-bridge on the canal, and was also a contractor for the unloading of canal boats. He subsequently became division foreman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but spent his later years in retirement and died at Hollidaysburg in 1903 at the age of seventy-six years. During his early life he was a Democrat, but later he became a Populist. He married Hester Mills, a native of England, who died in Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1876, at the age of forty years. Of this union were born three children—Alfred, who is in the employ of the B. & O. Railroad at Pittsburg; Thomas Henry; and Sarah Ellen, deceased, who was the wife of Alexander McFadden.

Thomas Henry Suckling was educated in the public schools of Hollidaysburg and was subsequently employed in the general store of A. M. Lloyd & Co. of this city for four years. He was then employed three months by the J. H. McCune Drygoods Company of Braddock, Pa., but subsequently returned to Hollidaysburg and assisted in establishing the Lindsay, Walls & Carrol general store, having charge of the dry goods department for one year. In 1882 Mr. Suckling embarked in business for himself, purchasing the store then operated by J. M. Kinports on the corner of Blair and Montgomery Streets. Four years later he moved the business to the corner of Mulberry and Montgomery Streets, where he continued it for some six years. He then moved to the corner of Allegheny and Montgomery Streets, where the Capitol Hotel is now located, and eleven years later he took up his quarters in the Hutchinson Block, his present location,

where he is conducting a prosperous business in the line of clothing, shoes and men's furnishings.

Mr. Suckling was first married in January, 1885, to Bertha Barr, who was born and reared in Gaysport, and who was a daughter of Joseph Barr. She died in August, 1896, leaving two children: Hester E., who is the wife of William Richards of Trenton, N. J., and has one child, Mary Catherine; and Frank, who is employed in the store with his father, and married Edna K. Bollinger, a daughter of Frank Bollinger, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer.

Mr. Suckling formed a second union in May, 1903, with Alethe Harlow, of Medina, N. Y., and of this union have been born three children: Loraine, who is now six years of age; Howard, aged four; and Thomas Henry, Jr., now a babe of one year. Mr. Suckling has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1882; he is past grand of Lodge No. 119, of Hollidaysburg, and was one of the organizers and the first presiding officer of Wanita Lodge, No. 1142, of Hollidaysburg. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is an independent voter.

Mr. Suckling is a member and officer of the Baptist Church and is best known as a church and Sunday school worker; he has also for many years been active in the temperance cause. Since 1892 he has been the teacher of the Judson Adult Bible Class of the Baptist Church, now numbering sixty members. This class which was established in 1843, and of which he has been a member since 1877, is the oldest organized class in America. Mr. Suckling is the second teacher in its history, Captain A. M. Lloyd having been its founder and first teacher. Mr. Suckling was for several years president of the Blair County Sunday School Association and is now a member of its Executive Committee. He is interested in the work of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, has held various county offices and is now President of the Hollidaysburg C. E. Union. He is church clerk of the Hollidaysburg Baptist Church of which he is also a deacon and trustee. He has been connected with the work of the Central Pennsylvania Association of Baptist Churches, of which he has been for many years a trustee; also chairman of the Advisory Committee and of the Stewardship Committee, as well as a member of the Pennsylvania State Stewardship Commission of the Baptist denomination.

His services as a public speaker are in constant demand in all parts of central Pennsylvania in county and district Sunday school and C. E. conventions and in church meetings and celebrations of all kinds and in all denominations. He has done literary work for various religious publications, including the "Sunday School Times" and the "Baptist Commonwealth;" has written several pamphlets on Sunday school and young people's work that have had wide circulation.

HARRY S. FLECK, M. A., superintendent of the public schools of Tyrone, Pa., who has been identified with the educational interests of this borough since 1891, is favorably known in professional and literary circles all through this section. Superintendent Fleck was born July 30, 1860, in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa.; he is a son of Gabriel and Rebecca (Stoner) Fleck, a grandson of David and a great-grandson of George Fleck.

The Fleck family is of German extraction. Prior to the Revolutionary War four brothers of the name of Fleck crossed the Atlantic to the colonies so soon to be delivered from English rule; two of these voyagers settled in Montgomery County, Pa., and two in Huntingdon County which part has now become Sinking Valley, in Blair County. The brothers who secured homes in Sinking Valley bore the names of George and Peter Fleck, and both later became soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

George Fleck, the great-grandfather of Harry S. Fleck of Tyrone, was born in 1748, in Germany, and died in Sinking Valley, Blair County, June 10, 1836. After the termination of his military service he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits and took an active part in the various movements which brought about peace and plenty and the advantages of civilization in this section. He secured about 350

acres of land, purchasing from John Penn, the elder, and John Penn, the younger. In 1793 he erected a strong log house which not only protected his family from inclement weather but was so well constructed that it also resisted attacks from Indians. For his land he paid the sum of 295 pounds, three shillings and two pence. He was a man of great physical endurance and unusual strength. It is said that after he was eighty-seven years of age he was able to compete with younger men, working with a sickle in the wheat field. With other settlers he helped to build a log structure that was used as a school-house, church, and general meeting house for business purposes for a time.

George Fleck was married twice; first to Mollie Weeks and second to Catherine Ramey. Mollie Weeks, who was the mother of all his children, was born in September, 1748. The children of George and Mollie Fleck were as follows: George, Conrad, Margaret, Jacob, Catherine Elizabeth, Henry David and Mollie. The eldest of the above family bearing his father's name was born August 28, 1774, and died April 4, 1815. Conrad was born January 1, 1780, married Mary Moore, died September 12, 1845. Margaret was born April 3, 1782, married John Fleck, died June 28, 1866. Jacob was born October 16, 1783, married Nellie Mattay, died August 31, 1862. Catherine was born October 23, 1785, married Daniel F. Crissman, died September 18, 1874. Elizabeth (birth date unknown), married Abram Crissman and died at the age of eighty-two years. Henry was born June 16, 1791, and died March 27, 1859. He was the father of the late Rev. H. R. Fleck, who spent fifty years in the ministry of the Lutheran Church. Henry was twice married, first to Catherine Ramey and second to Mary Keller. David was born February 27, 1793 and died August 27, 1870. Mollie was born in 1797, married Peter Burket, died May 14, 1817. George Fleck, his two wives, all his sons, his daughters except one, his sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, with one exception, were laid to rest in the cemetery attached to St. John's Lutheran Church in Sinking Valley, where six generations of the family rest.

David Fleck, grandfather of Prof. Fleck, was born February 27, 1793, was reared on the pioneer farm and when he succeeded to the paternal estate, continued his father's industrial activities. At that time one of the chief drawbacks to agricultural success as a business was the lack of transportation, and David Fleck found his nearest market at Lewiston, where the mill was also situated, a whole week being required to make the trip, with a two-wheel cart, back and forth. At certain seasons he loaded his four-horse wagon with farm produce and covered the whole distance to Baltimore, Md., returning with necessary supplies. He was a leading citizen of his community and at one time served as director of the poor, for Blair County. He was married first to Mary Ramey and second to Keziah Shannon. Mary Ramey was born November 15, 1799, and died November 15, 1863, aged sixty-four years. The children of David Fleck were as follows: Gabriel; Catherine, who married George Lotz; Francis, who died in childhood; Mary, who married Robert Crawford; Abigail and Eli Ramey, both of whom died young; Eliza, who married J. M. Carl; Jane, who married John Keatley, at one time district attorney of Blair County; and M. Luther, who married Maggie Fox.

Gabriel Fleck, father of Prof. Harry S. Fleck, was born September 24, 1820, on the old homestead, where he spent his life, his death occurring October 31, 1891. He was a man of intelligence and good judgment, frequently was elected to responsible town offices, and was looked upon as a responsible and representative citizen. He was very active in all matters pertaining to St. John's Lutheran Church, serving as a member of its select council and in his last sickness, which was one of great suffering, displayed the patience and resignation of a sincere Christian. On February 26, 1846, he was married to Rebecca Stoner, a daughter of Christian Stoner. She was born on the Isaac Neff property near Petersburg, in Huntingdon County and when a child was brought to the old Stoner farm in Sinking Valley. The

following children were born to Gabriel and Rebecca Stoner: Ira S., Eli F., J. Mosheim, Lindley N., Mary Elizabeth, Clara J., Cyrus L., Sallie J., Harry S., John S., Clair C. and David C. Ira S. is editor of a newspaper and lives in Russell, Kansas, where he has been prominent for some thirty years, serving as county clerk and also as a member of the Kansas legislature. He married Sarah Fleck. Eli F. is engaged as a clerk in a Tyrone business house. He married Annie Hunter. J. Mosheim died in infancy. Rev. Lindley N., D. D., is a distinguished member of the Lutheran clergy residing at Newry, Pa., and married Emma Henderson. Mary Elizabeth became the wife of C. H. Jones, assistant passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tipton, Pa. Clara J. is the wife of Benner Culp, who is in the railroad shops at Altoona. Rev. Cyrus L. has been pastor of the Lutheran Church at Reiglesville, Pa., for the past twenty-three years. He married Annie Leas. Sallie J., who died in 1903, was the wife of J. Howard Lotz, of Sinking Valley. John S., who resides on the old home farm in Sinking Valley, served with the rank of sergeant in the Spanish-American War. He married Annie Krider. Clair C., who resides on the Russell Crawford farm adjoining the old homestead, married Ella Warfel. David C. is engaged in the contracting business at Altoona and married Annie Carls.

Harry S. Fleck was educated in the local schools, and at Cincinnati. He did much home study and secured from the Susquehanna University his degree of M. A., which was bestowed upon him May 19, 1909. He began teaching school in 1882 and taught for nine consecutive years in Sinking Valley and then was called to Tyrone where he later became principal of the High School; in this position he continued for ten years. In 1908 he was made superintendent of the public schools; his success has been so pronounced that he has been favorably mentioned for the office of county superintendent and undoubtedly possesses every qualification for the same. For over a quarter of a century he has been engaged in educational work, twenty years of which have been passed at Tyrone. In politics he is a Republican, being at present (1911) one of the secretaries of the County Committee; he has ever been an active and loyal citizen. He has an admirable record as a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard. In 1880 he enlisted as a private in the Sheridan Troop, won promotion, becoming corporal, then sergeant and in November, 1894, was elected second lieutenant. During the Spanish-American War he ranked as first lieutenant and was detailed as quartermaster of the squadron that was made up of all the Pennsylvania cavalry. He gained an excellent record in every department. The Pennsylvania cavalry squadron saw service in Porto Rico, and Lieutenant Fleck was commander of one of the troops on the way home.

Professor Fleck is a ready writer and has contributed largely both in prose and verse, to different publications. He has written on a wide range of subjects, being at home in various fields of literature.

On June 30, 1897, Professor Fleck was married to Miss Katherine Wertz, a daughter of the late John W. and Edith (Wright) Wertz, and a direct descendant in the sixth generation of John Bartram, a noted botanist in Pennsylvania, who was a contemporary and friend of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin. These noted men frequently visited the Bartram home and garden on the banks of the Schuylkill. Mr. and Mrs. Fleck have had five children, three of whom survive: Edith Rebecca, Harold Bartram and Hester Katherine. Mr. Fleck is very active in the affairs of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been a member since he was thirteen years of age. For many years he has been an elder, and at present is secretary of the council.

HON. THOMAS PATTERSON GHEER, three times burgess of Bellwood, Pa., and a man of prominence and business importance in this borough, was born September 4, 1851, at Hensheytown, or Davidsburg, Pa., and is a son of John and Amelia (Patterson) Gheer, and a grandson of Jacob Gheer.

Jacob Gheer was born in Cumberland

County, Pa., in 1774, and was of German ancestry. He owned a farm in Cumberland County on which he resided until 1839, moving then to near Worcester, Montgomery County, but shortly afterward left there to settle in Perry County, in 1840 buying a farm in Sherman's Valley, near Landisburg. There he died February 8, 1859, at the age of eighty-five years. In early days he was a Whig and later became a Jacksonian Democrat. He was twice married, first to Margaret Thomas and second to Sarah Fleming and was the father of thirteen children, eight born to his first union and five to the second.

John Gheer, father of Thomas P., was born November 7, 1814, near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., and was a son of Jacob and Margaret (Thomas) Gheer. When seventeen years old he learned the cabinetmaking trade and in 1843 came to Blair County and located at Hensheytown, which, at that time, had reason to think it would become a place of importance, but later its hopes were blasted when the proposed railroad line was built in another direction. Its situation at that time was on the main thoroughfare through the valley but business was so deflected that it never became more than a village. It has some claims to public notice, however, for, at the outbreak of the Civil War, when its total population did not exceed 125 persons, practically every young man, thirty-three in number, enlisted for service in the Federal Army, the only males left in the hamlet being the boys and aged men. John Gheer removed from there in 1872 and settled at Bellwood, where he continued work at his trade and also engaged in the undertaking business. He built and occupied the first house west of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. In his early political life he was a Democrat but when the Republican party was organized he felt more in sympathy with its principles and identified himself with it. He was a man of high character and served many years as a justice of the peace. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1840 John Gheer was married to Amelia Patterson, who was born at Williamsburg, Pa., and died in 1851, when her son, Thomas P. was a babe of one month. Her father, Thomas Patterson, was a well known contractor and builder at Williamsburg and the Patterson name is one held in very high regard all over Pennsylvania. To John and Amelia Gheer three children were born, namely: Jane Margaret, Anna M. and Thomas Patterson. Jane Margaret Gheer, whose death occurred at the home of her sister, Mrs. Daniel A. Hicks, at Altoona, on June 20, 1910, was a woman of unusual force of character. She was highly cultivated and had been educated as a teacher and in that capacity went to Japan, in September, 1879, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For about thirty years she devoted herself to missionary and educational work but finally decided to return to her native land only to pass away one week after reaching the home of her sister. Her life was one of great self denial but of equally great usefulness, and tender memories of her will long survive. Anna M. Gheer married Daniel A. Hicks, and is a resident of Altoona. John Gheer was married second to Mary A. Bell, of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

Thomas Patterson Gheer attended the Antis Township schools and Logan Academy, at Bellwood. In 1873 he began working at the carpenter trade at Bellwood but continued to live with his parents until they later moved also to Bellwood and this place has been his home throughout his entire business career. In 1878 he erected the planing mill now owned and operated by the Bellwood Lumber and Construction Company and manufactured his own building supplies, having as many as seventy-five men in his employ, and continued to operate this mill until 1895. He has been one of the extensive and most uniformly successful contractors at Bellville and has done a large part of the fine building here, including a large number of the leading business blocks and handsome private residences, one of the latter being his own, which he built in 1898. He also built the very much admired Methodist Episcopal Church edifice here.

Mr. Gheer was married May 27, 1875, to

Miss Ada Renner, who was born at Petersburg, Huntingdon County, Pa., a daughter of Abraham and Martha (Jones) Renner, an old family in that section of the state. They have four living children, one babe dying at birth: Mary Martha, who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Church Hospital, is a professional nurse; John Renner, who is a resident of Bellwood, married Mary Wilmena Hegarty and they have two children—Marion Elda and Thomas; Charles Wesley, who is foreman in the planing mill of the Bellwood Lumber and Construction Company, married Ethel Geneva Henshey, and they have two sons—Robert Wesley and Russell; Amelia Jane is the wife of Paul Aubrey Bevan and they have one son, George Thomas. Mr. Gheer and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the affairs of which he has been active since youth. For twenty consecutive years he served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In politics he is a Republican and in 1889 he was first elected burgess of Bellwood and was reelected for two additional terms. He made an admirable executive and under his several administrations the borough made important strides forward. He is identified fraternally with Bellwood Lodge, No. 819, Odd Fellows; Bellwood Castle No. 128, Knights of the Golden Eagles and the P. O. S. A.

A. WESLEY BEYER, a prominent business man of Tyrone, Pa., one of the members of the Tyrone Milling Co., was born near Tipton, where Fuoss mill is now located, August 16, 1847, a son of Aaron and Lydia (Reamy) Beyer. His mother is a sister of D. K. Reamy. Mr. Beyer's paternal grandfather was David Beyer, in early days a resident of Frederick, Md., who came to this part of Pennsylvania in 1800, settling in the upper part of Sinking Valley, on what is now known as the Breidenbaugh farm. He erected one of the first mills, if not the first, in that part of the county. He also erected the first mill on the site of the present Fuoss mill. He was the father of eight children. The maternal grandfather, Frederick Reamy, who was an iron worker by trade, in 1807 settled at Tyrone Forge, but later removed to Sinking Valley, where he purchased a farm. A son of his, Daniel Reamy, for many years conducted a hotel in Hollidaysburg. Fred Reamy of Altoona is a grandson of Frederick Reamy, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Aaron Beyer, the father of our subject, was also a miller and owned and operated what is now known as the Fuoss mill for many years. A large man physically, he was also large minded, having a keen sense of honor and bearing an excellent reputation for honesty and business integrity. He and his wife Lydia were the parents of a large family of children, of whom those now living are: Mrs. Martha A. Dysart of Altoona; Mrs. S. B. Bain of Juniata; A. W., the subject of this sketch; and William, an attorney residing in Altoona, who formerly served as city attorney there. The deceased children of Aaron and Lydia (Reamy) Beyer are as follows:

F. D. Beyer, who was a prominent lumber merchant of Tyrone. He learned the carpenter's trade and held a position as mill foreman. In 1862 he entered into business at Beyer's Mill, which was erected by Aaron Beyer, his father. He came to Tyrone about 1867 and conducted a large lumber business until his retirement in 1886, at which time he turned the business over to his sons, who are successful business men.

Rev. James S. Beyer was a soldier in the Union army. After the war he was a member of Central Pennsylvania Conference for many years. He died ten years ago. S. F. Beyer was also a soldier and was killed near Petersburg. Catherine Beyer was a nurse in the army and was later engaged in missionary work. The others were Lydia R., who married a Mr. Waring, Angeline and Mary.

A. W. Beyer acquired his education in the common schools and remained with his father until he attained the age of twenty years. He spent fourteen years in the planing mill business and was for six years in the mercantile business. In 1907 the Tyrone Milling Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire, as a result of which catastrophe Mr. Beyer came near losing his life. Some time previous to the fire, he with

others had purchased the Tyrone Forges mill, then owned by S. C. Stewart. The mill is a large building four stories high and has a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day. The style has since been changed to the Tyrone Milling Co. It turns out a staple brand of flour known as the Golden Eagle flour. The present owners have spent considerable money in improving the plant, and they have a large demand for their product.

Mr. Beyer first married Miss Annie M. Aults, a daughter of Samuel M. Aults. She died about sixteen years ago. Three children were born to this union, namely: Edwin B., who is married and is superintendent of the Tyrone Milling Co.; Mary Elizabeth, who is a teacher of domestic science in Philadelphia; and Ambrose, who died at the age of six years. Mr. Beyer married for his second wife Mrs. Delcena Crabtree, a daughter of Jacob Jones. Her father was a contractor and builder. Mr. Beyer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His early political training affiliated him with the Republican party but he has independent proclivities and votes for the candidate he thinks best fitted for the office. For the past forty years he has been a resident of Tyrone, where he is respected as a man of business enterprise and personal probity, exemplifying the value of a good heredity.

THOMAS H. GREEVY, a representative citizen of Altoona, Pa., is one of the leading lawyers of central Pennsylvania, and has long been an influential factor in Democratic politics; he has also been identified with journalism. Mr. Greevy was born in Birmingham, England, April 4, 1850, a son of Luke and Mary (King) Greevy. His parents were natives of Ireland, but resided in the great English manufacturing city of Birmingham for a number of years after their marriage.

In 1856 Luke Greevy, with his family, emigrated to America. He was a draper by occupation, and after his arrival here he found profitable employment in a large mercantile house at Williamsport, Pa. There he resided until his death, which took place when he was fifty years of age. He had been an active and useful resident of the borough and had achieved sufficient popularity to be elected to public office. He was a Democrat politically, and in religion a member of the Catholic church.

Thomas H. Greevy was a little more than six years old when he accompanied his parents to America and he was reared and educated in Williamsport. His first venture into business was in the line of journalism, and there are doubtless many who now recall the Labor Reform Journal, a weekly once issued at Williamsport, and remember its bright editorials and earnest discussions of pregnant topics which gave life to its pages, as the young editor sought thus forcibly to proclaim the aims of his journal. The same brilliance and earnestness remain with Mr. Greevy today, and with his convincing manner have been the chief factors in advancing him along the path of the law, upon which he entered, by admission to the Blair County bar, in 1874; they have also in like manner helped to bring about his prominence in politics.

In 1877 Mr. Greevy was elected city recorder of Altoona, which office he filled acceptably until 1882. By that time he had become one of the leaders of his political party in the county and at different times was chosen as a delegate to important state and other conventions. In 1888 he was his party's standard bearer for Congress, from the Twentieth Congressional District, but was defeated in the contest by the Hon. Edward Scull, though by a comparatively small majority. In 1890 he was again nominated for this office, but Mr. Scull again claimed the election. For various reasons Mr. Greevy decided to contest this decision, and the testimony taken at the investigation made it one of the most noted cases of the kind since the famous case of Curtin vs. Yocum in 1877. Mr. Greevy did not succeed in establishing his claim to the election, but has since held many other important offices performing the duties pertaining thereto with thoroughness and efficiency. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis that renominated Grover Cleveland to the Presidency.

In 1902, Mr. Greevy was elected City Solicitor of the city of Altoona, which position he held for three years. In 1904, he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Cambria and Blair counties, but went down to defeat with the "Roosevelt Avalanche" which swept the country in that presidential year, although he ran over nine thousand ahead of his ticket in the two counties.

In 1910 there was a vacancy on the Democratic State ticket for the nomination for the office of lieutenant governor. Mr. Greevy was persuaded to allow his name to be used to fill the vacancy. With A. Webster Grim, the Democratic candidate for governor, he made a canvass of the entire State, but owing to an independent political rebellion in Pennsylvania, in which both Republicans and Democrats participated, and in the formation of the Keystone party, the Democratic ticket was defeated, although Mr. Greevy ran over twenty-five thousand ahead of the Democratic candidate for governor in the state.

At the Democratic caucus of the members of the legislature of 1911, held in Harrisburg in January of that year, Mr. Greevy received seven votes for the office of United States Senator. Mr. Greevy has a close and intimate knowledge of political conditions in Pennsylvania, keeping in close touch with the leaders at various points. He is a staunch believer in the old-time Jacksonian Democracy and an active supporter of those principles. He has been a resident of Altoona since 1873.

Mr. Greevy was married November 3, 1874, to Miss Katie G. McNally, who was formerly a resident of Hollidaysburg, Pa. They have two children, Walter S., who is at present a member of the Common Council of the city of Altoona, and Helen, wife of Arthur B. Clark, who is now filling his second term as city treasurer of the city of Altoona.

DANIEL S. BAKER,* a prominent farmer and representative citizen of North Woodbury Township, who owns 108 acres of valuable land, has been a resident of Blair County since 1886 and took possession of his present farm in 1894. He was born in Bedford County, Pa., October 30, 1856, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Snyder) Baker, both of whom were natives of Bedford County. It is probable that both grandfathers, who were early settlers in Bedford County, were natives of Germany.

Daniel S. Baker to a large extent is a self-made man, his early advantages being those he provided for himself. From youth he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1886 in Bedford County and since then in Blair County. He carries on farming, stock-raising and dairying and has met with the almost certain success which attends close attention to business and practical methods, the value of which he has learned by experience.

On January 30, 1881, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Sarah Dilling, a daughter of the late John H. Dilling, of Blair County and they have had the following children: Calvin D., Bertha D., Elvin D., George D., Roy D., Elwood D. and John E., the last named being deceased. Mr. Baker and wife are members of the German Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican but has never consented to hold any office except that of school director, in which he served faithfully and usefully for six years.

DAVID R. WHITE,* a well known and highly respected citizen of Snyder Township, Blair County, Pa., is engaged as a brick mason at Tyrone but since 1897 he and family have resided on a valuable farm of ninety-seven acres, which his wife inherited from her father. Mr. White was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., August 3, 1849, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Sloan) White, who also had a daughter, Emma, who is the wife of Samuel Stauffer.

David R. White attended the district schools in his boyhood and afterward learned the brick-mason's trade, which he has followed more or less continuously ever since. On November 12, 1873, Mr. White was married to Miss Martha McClain, a daughter of Augustus and Rachel (Cain) McClain. They had two children, Martha and Mary, the latter of whom is the wife of Edward Hammil. To Mr. and

Mrs. White eight children have been born, namely: Gertrude, who is the wife of John Feters; William; Nelson; Jesse D.; Rachel, who is the wife of Scott Sessaman; David C., Austin and Ella. The sons of Mr. White carry on farm operations, the two older ones being married and residing on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. White and his sons are Republicans. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

REV. JOHN H. BRUMBAUGH,* who, for sixteen years has been a minister in the Church of the Brethren and an elder in the same since 1908, resides on his valuable farm of 125 acres, situated in Pleasant Valley, Huston Township, Blair County, Pa. He was born February 24, 1853, near Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hoover) Brumbaugh.

Samuel Brumbaugh was born in Blair County, and was a son of Rev. George Brumbaugh, who was a well known minister and elder in the Clover Creek Church near Williamsburg. Samuel Brumbaugh spent his entire life in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, after settling there in the infancy of his son, John H. He followed an agricultural life and as a worthy member of the Church of the Brethren, set a good example. He married Elizabeth Hoover, whose many virtues are remembered by her children, and he passed away about 1874.

John H. Brumbaugh was very young when his parents brought him to North Woodbury Township, and there he was reared and attended school. He is a man of extensive reading and keeps thoroughly informed concerning all that will assist him in being a leader and expounder in the church, realizing the responsibilities which, in these modern days, rest upon the church elders. He is a man of wide influence and is much beloved. Since 1890 he has resided on his farm in Pleasant Valley, which he devotes to farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Brumbaugh has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Rebecca Metzker, who died after the birth of ten children, seven living: Elizabeth M., wife of John S. Rhodes, of Huston Township; Daniel M., of Woodbury Township; Catherine M., wife of Harvey Loose, of Martinsburg; Samuel M., of Huston Township; Ida, wife of Lawrence Sparr, of Williamsburg; Anna, wife of James Gorsuch, of Williamsburg; Mary A., wife of William Estep, of Williamsburg. Mr. Brumbaugh was married second to Miss Elizabeth Beach. They had six children born to them and four survive their mother: Minnie, Howard, Blair and Elwood. Mr. Brumbaugh's third marriage was to Mrs. Martha Showalter, widow of Jacob Showalter, formerly of Roaring Spring. She was born in Taylor Township and her maiden name was Smith. In politics Mr. Brumbaugh is nominally a Democrat but has strong prohibition tendencies. He has served six years as a member of the school board of Huston Township and has always lent interest and influence to the upbuilding of the public schools and education in general.

HARRY K. HAMMOND,* deceased, formerly one of Altoona's most respected citizens, whose long continued business efforts had made him known over a large part of Blair County, was born in 1822, in Catherine Township, Blair County, Pa., and was a son of William Hammond.

The Hammond family probably originated in Ireland, and a strain of English blood may have been introduced through marriage before the Pennsylvania Hammonds crossed the Atlantic Ocean to America. The earliest settler of the name in Blair County came at a remote period. The paternal grandfather was William Hammond and both he and his son William were natives of Virginia. They were forgemen and farmers and the older William Hammond probably built the first forge ever set up in Catherine Township, Blair County, which was the section in which the Hammonds lived for many years, the father of Harry K. Hammond dying there in 1871, at the age of seventy-one years.

Harry K. Hammond was probably the eldest of his parents' family and his earlier years were spent on his father's farm, and he later resided

in Woodbury Township, where he was manager of what was known as the Franklin Forge. He also engaged in merchandising at Williamsburg and was successful in his different undertakings and was a man of high personal standing. He gave support to religion and education and gave his children many advantages. He married Jane Davis, who was born in 1822, in Blair County, and died in 1866. Her father, George Davis, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was an early settler in Blair County. Harry K. Hammond and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Their names are perpetuated in their children as are also their sterling traits of character. One son, William S. Hammond is one of Altoona's leading lawyers, prominent citizens, and influential politicians.

FRANK W. ACKLIN,* proprietor of the Walton Acklin Co., jeweler and one of the largest real estate owners in Tyrone, Pa., was born in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., June, 1866, a son of John and Hannah Rebecca (Jacobs) Acklin. The parents of Mr. Acklin were both natives of Brownsville, Pa.; both are now deceased. John Acklin, the father, was a glass manufacturer by occupation. Mr. Acklin's ancestors on both sides were early settlers in Fayette County.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at the age of sixteen years from the public schools of Brownsville. He then entered the jewelry business, at which he worked for some years in Brownsville. In the fall of 1887 he came to Tyrone and formed a partnership with Isaac P. Walton, a prominent jeweler of Tyrone, under the firm name of Walton and Acklin. This connection lasted up to within a short time of the death of Mr. Walton, when Mr. Acklin purchased his partner's interest. in the business and became sole owner of the Walton Acklin Co. His store is one of the largest between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, drawing its patronage from over a radius of many miles, and being well known over the entire state. Mr. Acklin's stock is valued at from $35,000 to $40,000, including a stock of diamonds alone valued at more than twenty thousand dollars; in addition to which he carries a valuable and expensive line of cut glass and china ware. For fifty-two years the business has been conducted at its present location. One room is devoted exclusively to the jewelry and the other to cut glass and hand painted china of the finest quality. No better proof of the reliability of the house or the quality of the goods can be advanced than the large volume of business done.

Mr. Acklin is also one of the largest real estate owners in Tyrone and set the pace here for apartment houses. He purchased what is known as the Acklin block in Tyrone, and converted it into flats with all modern improvements, with some of the most desirable store rooms in Tyrone. He changed the block from plain to plate glass fronts. The property is centrally located and every room and apartment is rented. In 1910 he purchased the Hotel Myron, on Pennsylvania Avenue, which was a new and modern hotel, after which he made many improvements on it, converting it into a modern apartment house, with well appointed flats and desirable store rooms, all of which are tenanted by a most desirable class of people. These flats are provided with every modern convenience to be found in the most desirable properties of similar kind in the large cities, such as running water, steam heat, baths, etc. He purchased the Jones building on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street and after spending a considerable amount of money on improvements made the property exceptionally desirable. The home of Mr. Acklin is second to none in Tyrone—a fine brick structure of modern architecture located on Lincoln Avenue and Twelfth Street. The interior is beautifully designed and so arranged that the lower floor can be thrown into a single room. In addition to other valuable investments held by Mr. Acklin in real estate, he recently purchased the Sholley property on Lincoln Avenue, one of the most desirable properties in Tyrone. Mr. Acklin is a leader in the movement that has resulted in the erection of so many desirable houses in Tyrone. He has a keen insight into the value of real estate and has made a number of excellent investments.

There is not in Tyrone a man who can see what is needed to make an idle piece of property a profitable investment quicker than Mr. Acklin. Every piece of property owned by him is tenanted.

Mr. Acklin is a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, F. & A. M.; also Jaffa Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Altoona; and the Harrisburg Consistory; also of Sinking Spring Lodge, I. O. O. F., Tyrone. In politics he was first affiliated with the Democratic party, but owing to the division of that party on so many important questions, he subsequently decided to cast his vote with the Republican party and has done so for the past fifteen years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. A man of fine musical taste and rare vocal ability, he has served the church as chorister in a choir of twenty voices containing some exceptionally fine vocal talent.

Mr. Acklin married Miss Elizabeth Kaiser, a daughter of E. Kaiser, of Brownsville, Pa. Her father was a successful jeweler of that place. Mr. Acklin is a man of exceptional business ability, possessing a keen sense of honor and an affable disposition. Now in the prime of life, he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and his record would indicate that the future still has much in store for him. He is a member of the borough council from the Third Ward.

HARRY M. SAUSSER,* chief clerk of the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone, Pa., who has been identified with this company for the past twenty-four years in some capacity, was born at Berrysburg, Dauphin County, Pa., September 10, 1864. His parents were William J. and Sarah M. (Matter) Sausser.

William J. Sausser and wife were both born in Dauphin County, where their fathers, Jonathan Sausser and A. J. Matter, both of German ancestry, had settled very early. William J. Sausser was a dealer in granite and marble, until 1866, at Berrysburg and afterward at Tyrone, where his death occurred when aged but forty-five years. His widow survived him for a long period, her death occurring in 1907, at the age of seventy-three years. William J. Sausser was a charter member of the Lutheran Church at Tyrone, his name being the first signed on the church list and he continued his membership as long as he lived. Five children were born to William J. Sausser and wife, as follows: Angelica, who is the wife of W. H. Bollinger, of Tyrone; Christian W., who is a general merchant at Bellwood, Pa.; Edwin C., an employe of the Tyrone Paper mill; Harry M.; and Jean R., who is a milliner and resides at Tyrone.

Harry M. Sausser has been a resident of Tyrone since 1866. He obtained his education in the public schools and left the Tyrone High School in 1880, following his father's death, becoming a bookkeeper for Study Bros., general merchants, remaining with that firm until November 22, 1886. At that time he accepted a clerkship in the office of the superintendent of the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His efficiency and fidelity brought promotion and in December, 1903, he was advanced to be chief clerk for the road at this point. Aside from his personal business, Mr. Sausser has been a very active and useful citizen and at present is serving as a member of the school board and also of the board of health. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Sausser married Miss W. J. Bollinger, and they have a pleasant home at Tyrone, their residence being at No. 236 E. Tenth Street. Mrs. Sausser was born at Rock Springs, Center County, Pa. For the past eighteen years Mr. Sausser has been extremely active in the affairs of the Lutheran church, in which he was carefully reared. He has served as a member of the church council and as superintendent of the Sunday-school and has been interested in all the uplift movements of the church. For a quarter of a century he has been identified with the Y. M. C. A., and has served as a member of the board of directors and as a trustee, being treasurer of the latter organization. Mr. Sausser is a broad-minded, earnest man and the devotion he has shown to those things which work for the general welfare, is creditable both to his head and heart.

CLAIR CRAWFORD FLECK,* who is engaged in general farming on a tract of 102 acres in Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., was born February 14, 1867, in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., and is a son of Gabriel and Rebecca (Stoner) Fleck.

Gabriel Fleck always followed farming in Sinking Valley, and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He was politically a Republican, a member of the Lutheran church, and also of the Grange of Sinking Valley. His union with Rebecca Stoner resulted in the following issue: Ira, resides in Russell County, Kansas; Ely, is a resident of Tyrone, Pa.; John Mosheim, died in infancy; Lindley, who is in the ministry, is a resident of Newery, Blair County, Pa.; Elizabeth is the wife of C. H. Jones, of Tyrone, Pa.; Clara, married B. F. Culp, of Altoona, Pa.; Cyrus, who is in the ministry, is a resident of Riegelsville, Bucks County, Pa.; Sarah Jane, who died December, 1893; Harry, superintendent of the schools of Tyrone, Pa.; John, who is engaged in farming in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa.; Clair, subject of this record; David, a contractor of Altoona, Pa.

Clair C. Fleck was reared and educated in Sinking Valley, and has always followed farming in a general way, now residing on a farm of 102 acres, which is located in Tyrone Township. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise, and has always taken an interest in all affairs which tend toward the advancement of the community in which he lives. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and is fraternally a member of the Masonic order of Tyrone, and the Grange of Sinking Valley. He holds membership with the Lutheran church.

January 3, 1893, Mr. Fleck married Ella Warfel, who is a daughter of John and Margaret Warfel, of Tyrone Township. Her father died in 1892, and the mother lives with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Bailey, of Tyrone. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fleck: Margaret, April 1, 1894; Marion, July 28, 1896; Ralph, November 11, 1899; Hazel, March 31, 1903; and Lillian, September 12, 1905.

J. B. BEAM, contractor, builder and wholesale dealer in lumber and builders' supplies, has been a resident of Tyrone, Pa., for twenty-two years and is one of the representative business men of the borough. He was born in Cooper Township, Clearfield County, Pa., November 25, 1869, at what is known as Kylertown, a son of Nathan and Caroline (Miller) Beam.

Nathan Beam, who is one of Clearfield County's substantial citizens and successful farmers, was born on a farm in Cooper Township, adjoining the one he owns, sixty-five years ago. His parents were Daniel and Susan (Cooper) Beam, pioneers to Clearfield County. Nathan Beam married Caroline Miller, who was born in Switzerland, and was brought to America when six years old by her parents, Joseph and Helena Miller, who settled in Cooper Township, Clearfield County. To Nathan Beam and wife four children were born, three sons and one daughter, as follows: Emil, who is a resident of Clearfield County; Edward, who lives at Pitcairn, Pa.; Osie, whose home is in Texas; and J. B., of Tyrone.

J. B. Beam is one of the successful men of this borough, who has fairly and honestly won his way to the front. During early youth he worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools and in his spare time learned the carpenter trade. This trade he followed in Clearfield County until 1888, when he moved to Tyrone, where he worked as a carpenter for several years and then went into contracting and building. At the present time he stands at the head of these lines of industry at Tyrone, and for several years past has averaged from thirty-five to forty residences a year beside a large amount of repair work. He also operates a planing mill and is engaged in the wholesale lumber business at Northwood, a suburb of Tyrone. He gives many men employment and his pay roll amounts to a large figure, all adding to the general prosperity. Mr. Beam owns real estate in both Northwood and the borough of Tyrone. In September, 1909, he erected an auditorium at Tyrone, with dimensions of 120 x 80 feet, which is used for public meetings, conventions and large assemblies of vari-

ous kinds, space being afforded also for amusements like roller skating and basket ball. Mr. Beam is president of the McConahey Realty Company.

Mr. Beam was married soon after coming to Tyrone, to Miss Effie Meredith, a daughter of William and Emma Meredith, of this place. They have four children: William N., who married Miss Caroline Nelson, daughter of N. O. Nelson; E. Caroline, Helen M., and J. Leroy. The family resides at Northwood. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Beam is fraternally identified with the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Daughters of America, the Independent Order of Red Men, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Order of the Moose.

THOMAS M. FLECK,* a well known and substantial citizen of Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., where he lives retired on his farm, was born in this township, September 17, 1834, and was the only child born to Abraham and Mary (McKee) Fleck.

In his boyhood Mr. Fleck attended the district schools and when he grew to years of responsibility he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed more or less all through his active years. He married Miss Sarah Stoner, a daughter of Christian and Mary Stoner, of Lancaster, Pa., and nine children were born to them, as follows: William, Charles and Howard, all of whom are deceased; Lewis L. and Frank E., both of whom are employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona; Mazie, who resides at home; Anna, who is the wife of Harry Lotz, of Sinking Valley; Edward J. H., who is at work in the Altoona shops with his brothers; and Mrs. John B. Wilson, of Altoona. Mr. Fleck and family are members of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican and formerly was quite active in township affairs, serving thirty years as school director and several years as auditor. He is a member of the local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. His home farm lies near Sinking Valley.

DR. WILLIAM HOWARD MORROW, a successful medical practitioner and highly esteemed citizen of Bellwood, Pa., has been identified with the business interests of this borough since 1887. He was born in Sinking Valley, Tyrone Township, Blair County, Pa., a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Crawford) Morrow, both of whom were also natives of Sinking Valley. His father was a farmer and general merchant, his death occurring on the farm in 1882.

Dr. William H. Morrow was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools, at Birmingham Seminary and the Millersville State Normal. During this time he taught school five winter terms very successfully. His knowledge of the medical profession was obtained at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., and he first embarked in the practice of medicine at Grafton, Pa., where he remained but three months. He then came to Bellwood, and since 1887 has been actively and most successfully engaged in following his profession in that place. He is a member of the State, County and American Medical societies and also of the medical staff of the Altoona Hospital. He is also a member of the Business Men's Association, of Bellwood, and affiliates with the I. O. O. F., the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Royal Arcanum, of which he is medical examiner. Dr. Morrow is a Republican in politics, although inclined to be independent, and served six years on the borough council, eleven years on the school board, of which he is now president and of which he was treasurer some years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for some years.

Dr. Morrow was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Crawford, who was born in Sinking Valley, and is a daughter of James Crawford. Dr. and Mrs. Morrow reside in an attractive brick home, which is heavily covered with vines. Both are held high in the esteem of their friends and fellow citizens.

JOHN KILGORE JOHNSTON, superintendent of the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and one of the most efficient of the many officials of the model of all public service corporations, has been a resident of Tyrone, Pa., since November, 1903. He was

born at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland County, Pa., May 8, 1860, and is a son of Joseph J. and Louisa (Craig) Johnston; the former of whom, who is now deceased, was a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania.

John Kilgore Johnston was educated in both public and private schools and was twenty years of age when he entered the railway service as chainman of surveys for the Pennsylvania Railroad, a position he filled until 1882. From then until 1885 he served as rodman on the Pittsburg Division; from January, 1885, until January, 1887, he was on the Schuylkill Division; from then until October, 1888, he was assistant engineer of maintenance of way at Altoona; from October, 1888, to June, 1889, assistant supervisor of the Tyrone Division; from June to November, 1889, acting assistant engineer of the same division; from November to December, 1889, assistant supervisor Middle Division, at Mifflin, Pa.; from December, 1889, to February, 1891, supervisor of the Monongahela Divison; from February, 1891, to December, 1894, supervisor of the Schuylkill Division; from December, 1894, to December, 1896, supervisor of the Philadelphia Division; from December, 1896, to January, 1900, assistant engineer Middle Division, Philadelphia and Erie Division, at Renova, Pa.; from January to August, 1900, assistant engineer Schuylkill Division; from August, 1900, to November, 1902, assistant engineer Middle Division at Harrisburg; from November, 1902, to November, 1903, principal assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Division east of Pittsburgh and Erie, and from November, 1903 to date, superintendent of the Tyrone Division, his entire period of service being with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has done much in a scientific way, in ascertaining the geological formation of the territory along the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, which has been under his management. Enormous is the amount of business done on these lines and all records for the handling tonnage of freight on a single track of railroad for this or any other country, in a single year, have been broken during Mr. Johnston's management. He is not only popular with the 1500 men under his control, but has won the esteem of the people of Tyrone as few others have, by the genuine interest he has shown in all public spirited matters that he, as a railroad official could further. Immediately after coming to Tyrone to make the place his home, Mr. Johnston took an active interest in the Y. M. C. A., which, while known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A., is open to all as to membership and advantages. The present enrollment is 700, a marked increase having been shown in the past two years. The Athletic park and grounds opened up by this road at Tyrone, is one of the finest in the state. In all these enterprises, Mr. Johnston has been deeply interested and helpful.

In December, 1886, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Mattie R. Jones, a daughter of A. W. Jones, of Greensburg, Pa. They have three daughters and one son: Marjorie, Alfreda, Jessie and John Kilgore, Jr. All the daughters have enjoyed collegiate advantages. Mr. Johnston's family are members of the Presbyterian church and he is a trustee of the First Presbyterian church at Tyrone. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution

WILLIAM DENNIS McDOWELL, a Civil War veteran and a much esteemed citizen of Logan Township, has been a resident of Blair County, Pa., for 39 years, and was born September 23, 1843, in Bolivar, Westmoreland County, Pa., and is a son of Barr and Martha (Austraw) McDowell. The McDowells are of Scotch-Irish descent and came here from Westmoreland County, Pa., which was the native county of our subject's ancestors for several generations back.

Barr McDowell, father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., a son of William McDowell, who died at the advanced age of 84 years, and his mother when in her 83d year. Barr McDowell was a gunsmith by trade, and followed that line of business during his early life, but later bought his father's farm, which he operated until shortly after his wife's death. He then sold his farm and has since resided with his daughter in Rockwell,

Iowa, being now almost 90 years of age, having been born June 1, 1821. His faculties are remarkably well preserved, his letters to his son being written in a good hand and well composed. He married Martha M. Austraw, a native of Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland County, who during her girlhood came through this section of the country with her father. She attended the old singing schools and knew many of the pioneers of Blair County, although she never lived in the county. Her marriage with Barr McDowell resulted in the following issue: William Dennis; Hannah, is the widow of Samuel Peoples, and is a resident of Ligonier, Westmoreland County, Pa.; Susan, is the wife of Robert Gibson of Iowa; Jane married Alexander West of Westmoreland County, Pa.; Franklin is a resident of Bolivar, Westmoreland County, Pa.; Robert resides in Pasadena, Cal.; John is a resident of Chicago, Ill.; and Harry F., who lives in Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Martha M. McDowell died January 19, 1890, at the age of 67 years, seven months.

William Dennis McDowell was reared in his native county and received but a limited amount of schooling. He served three years in the army, and during that time was mainly in Virginia with the Army of the Potomac. On February 28, 1862, when he was not 17 years of age, he enlisted with Company D, Fourth Penna. Cav., under Gen. S. B. Young, and with 30 others was taken prisoner at Sulphur Springs October 12, 1863. Eighteen of that number died at Andersonville Prison and one at Richmond, Va., and after thirteen months and eight days of imprisonment our subject was released. He was then given a furlough of thirty days after which he completed his term of enlistment. Mr. McDowell engaged in farming in his native county before and after his service in the army, and in the spring of 1871, with his wife and two chldren, came to Blair County. Here he and his uncle, Alexander McDowell, who had previously located in the county, purchased a tract of eleven acres from John B. Wesley. This land is all now included in the East End on Pottsgrove Avenue, and at that time there were but two houses between here and Altoona. This was cleared as well as nine additional acres, which were subsequently bought, and placed in a state of cultivation. In 1871 he built a crude little house,—the first built in the locality; then in 1883 built a good frame building, and in June, 1903, he erected a fine brick residence. He has a very attractive home, with a well kept lawn, flowers, etc., and also owns three houses in Altoona which he rents. He at one time owned eight houses, but disposed of five of them.

On June 4, 1868, Mr. McDowell was joined in marriage with Mary H. Pollock, who was born in Baldwin Township, Alleghey County, Pa., and is a daughter of Silas and Priscilla (Hultz) Pollock. Her father was a native of Allegheny County, Pa., and a son of David Pollock, who was a dealer in real estate, and operated a grist mill about five miles out of Pittsburg. Fair Haven is now located on the old Pollock farm, and the old stone house is still standing. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. McDowell was John Preston Hultz, who lived about nine miles from Pittsburg and the borough of Bridgeville is located on his old farm. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pollock: Elizabeth, Mrs. Ambrose—died at Dewy, Westmoreland County, Pa., in June, 1883; Mary H., wife of our subject; John, is a resident of Westmoreland County; David, resides in Westmoreland County, Pa.; and James, who died aged 21 years.

Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have five children; Taylor, a resident of Altoona, married Sarah Wood and has two children, Mary Emma, and James Smith; Estella Mae, died aged two years; Edward Barr, who lives on part of the home place, married Mary Beck; Edith Emma, died aged ten years; and William, who resides at home. Mr. McDowell takes an active interest in politics and for two years served as chairman of the Republican County Committee, and during his early life served as a jury commissioner. He is a member of the G. A. R. No. 468 at Altoona, and is religiously a member of the Third Presbyterian church of Altoona.

D. SHELLY KLOSS, cashier of the First National Bank of Tyrone, Pa., and one of the organizers of the same, has been prominent in financial circles for a number of years. He was born in Juniata County, Pa., August 25, 1860, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Shelley) Kloss.

Both parents of Mr. Kloss came of sturdy Pennsylvania German ancestors. The father died in December, 1910, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother survives and her home is with Mr. Kloss. There are three others, Charles F., who is a resident of Elmira, N. Y.; Nora, who is the wife of Rev. W. L. Leisher, of Wabasso, Fla.; and Isadore, who is the wife of Rev. R. F. Fitch, of Hang-Chow, China, who is president of a college there.

D. Shelly Kloss received his education in the public schools of his native county, where he also had academic advantages and subsequently graduated from the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He had a short experience as a bookkeeper in a business house before he became identified with the banking business, in which he has been concerned since November, 1882, when he secured a position as a clerk in the West End Savings Bank of Pittsburg, where he remained until 1886. He then returned to Juniata County to become cashier of the private bank of Parker & Co. In 1889 he organized the same into the First National Bank of Mifflintown and was cashier of the bank for one year when he was called to Tyrone and aided in the organization of the First National Bank of Tyrone, which is one of the very strong financial institutions of Blair County. This bank was organized with a capital stock of $75,000, which was later increased to $100,000. Further evidence of the success of this institution is afforded by the fact that the surplus and undivided profits are more than the capital stock, reaching a grand total of $135,000, and the total net profits since its organization amount to $280,000. Few banks in cities of 100,000 population have a finer home than the First National. The institution is ably officered and has a strong board of directors. It pays a dividend of five per cent semi-annually.

In addition to his banking record, Mr. Kloss is recognized as one of the most successful farmers and breeders of registered stock in Middle Pennsylvania. He owns a farm of 265 acres, 215 of which are in a high state of cultivation, its location being in Sinking Valley, where he has a fine summer home and the largest barn in Blair County. He has three tenant houses and other buildings, for the housing of his stock, poultry and the products of his farm. He keeps a fine herd of Brown Swiss cattle giving his attention exclusively to that breed. He has Shropshire sheep and Chester White hogs and also breeds Percheron horses. The greater part of his stock is disposed of for breeding purposes. Two ideas he adheres to: the first is good seed and the second is the intensive system of farming. He puts on the market a thousand dollars worth of apples annually. His farm and orchards are used by the State Department for demonstrating purposes. A recent very exhaustive article appeared in the National Stockman, under the title—Where Fertility is Coming Back, descriptive of Mr. Kloss' methods and property. To quote a small portion. "The barn was erected in 1851, when lumber was plentiful and of the best quality. The three tenant houses are occupied by three experienced farmers with their families. The dwelling is a spacious one of brick which the owner has remodeled with large verandas, surrounded by a lawn and shade trees. The laundry has stationary tubs, supplied with running water, by gravitation from a spring. The buildings are all equipped with a complete water system. Wherever needed tile is used on the farm, but it is naturally well drained." Comment is made on the practical methods made use of by Mr. Kloss to bring his farm up to the highest standard of productiveness and fertility, showing how, by rotation in crops, liberal fertilizing and proper manner of cultivation, a soil may be made wonderfully productive. Illustrations accompany this article showing the rich harvest

of red clover and fields literally covered with shocks of wheat.

In addition to all that has been mentioned, Mr. Kloss is otherwise active and prominent. He is a trustee of the Altoona Hospital; is treasurer of the Tyrone Club, a position he has filled ever since its organization; is treasurer of the Tyrone borough school district; for twenty years has been treasurer of Tyrone Lodge, F. & A. M. He was one of the promoters and the first president of the Tyrone Electric Railway Company, which has since been merged with the Altoona & Logan Valley Electric Railway Company. He is a 32nd degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and belongs also to the Heptasophs and the Royal Arcanum, and the Modern Woodmen of America. For the past twelve years he has served as secretary of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. Few men in the state are better acquainted with financial conditions in every section.

Mr. Kloss was married first in 1886 to Miss Lizzie Esplen, of Pittsburg, Pa., and they had two children: Henry Esplen, who is connected with the engineering office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Baltimore, Md.; and Margaret B., who is a highly educated lady, a teacher in the Tyrone public schools. The mother of these children died in 1892. Mr. Kloss was married second in July, 1894, to Miss Jennie Burley, a daughter of Jonathan Burley and they have five children. D. Shelly, Jr., Daniel D., Robert F., Fred H. and Elizabeth. Mr. Kloss is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a man of exceptional business qualifications and ranks with the foremost business men and financiers of Blair County.

W. FISK CONRAD, one of the leading men of Tyrone, formerly postmaster under President Cleveland, was born at Franklinsville, Spruce Creek Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., son of John and Mary Ann (Stonebreaker) Conrad. He is a descendant on the paternal side of Daniel Conrad, who came to this country from Saxony, and who served in the Revolutionary War as a member of the Lancaster County (Pa.) militia. This early ancestor, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, died in 1781.

His son Daniel (2d), born 1774, accompanied George Aushshultz, the iron master, from Lancaster to Huntingdon County, dying subsequently in 1824 at Huntingdon Furnace. He married Elizabeth Shank, a daughter of George Shank, who was a Revolutionary soldier. Of their children, John, father of W. Fisk Conrad, was born March 11, 1809, and died May 10, 1855. He was a merchant of Franklinville for many years. His wife, Mary Ann Stonebreaker, was born in 1813, a daughter of John and Jane (Haskell) Stonebreaker, and was a granddaughter of Adam Stonebreaker, who came from Hagerstown, Md. to Colerain Forges, Huntingdon County, and who was also a Revolutionary soldier. Her maternal grandfather was Benjamin H. Haskell. The parents of our subject were married February 23, 1831. The father died May 10, 1855, and the mother May 31, 1853. Their remains rest in the Franklinville cemetery. They had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy.

W. Fisk Conrad attended the common schools until reaching the age of 14, and then learned the tinner's trade, which he followed for three years in Altoona as an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He spent two years in the Venango oil region and (after a previous visit in 1857) came to Tyrone in 1865, and was engaged in the mercantile business here from 1881 to 1891. He is one of the largest real estate holders in Tyrone. He has been a very active Democrat in politics, serving as a delegate to several national and many state conventions. He served fifteen years in all as a member of the Tyrone council. He was appointed postmaster in March, 1894, and held the position until September, 1898, making a very capable official. He has been prominently identified with various important interests of Tyrone and has done his full share in the development of the place. Mr. Conrad was married in 1883 to Miss Joanna Shank,

who was born at Warrior's Mark, Pa., a daughter of George Shank. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad attend the M. E. church.

IRA E. BRUMBAUGH,* president of the borough council at Martinsburg, Pa., and a substantial and representative citizen, was born in North Woodbury Township, Blair County, Pa., May 6, 1872, and is a son of William H. and Emma (Anderson) Brumbaugh.

William H. Brumbaugh was born also in North Woodbury Township, a son of George Brumbaugh, an early settler, and he has spent his entire life until the present in his native place. For twelve years he has been a member of the township school board. He is a leading member of the Church of the Brethren. He married Emma Anderson, also a native of Blair County, who is now deceased.

Ira E. Brumbaugh was educated in the public schools of North Woodbury Township, and since he reached manhood has been in business for himself, although he has been more or less interested in the livestock industry since he was fourteen years of age. For a number of years he has been very successful in handling stock and is one of the large buyers and shippers of this section, handling cattle, horses and sheep.

Mr. Brumbaugh married Miss Margaret Ford, a daughter of Simon Ford, a resident of East Freedom, Pa., and they have five children: Earl W., Jennie A., Roy, Carl and Dorothea. Mr. Brumbaugh and wife are members of the Church of the Brethren. As a citizen he is interested in public affairs and since establishing his home at Martinsburg, in September, 1905, he has served on the borough council, of which he was made president in 1909. In politics he is a Republican. He is a director in the Morrison Cove Bank at Martinsville and has other investments. Mr. Brumbaugh is a shrewd, able business man and conducts his affairs according to sound business principles.

THOMAS TOBIN, M. D., one of the leading medical practitioners and a prominent citizen of Tyrone, was born in Jefferson County, Pa., March 23, 1855. His parents were James and Margaret Jane (Graves) Tobin. The father, who died in 1904 at the age of 83 years, was a descendant of members of the clan Mackey of Scotland and came to America from that country when a young man. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife Margaret, who was born in Ireland and came to America when a young woman, is still living at the age of 83 years. They were the parents of five children, namely: Rebecca, who married Augustus Rudolph and died at Punxsutawney at the age of 59 years; James, a farmer residing at Brockwayville, Jefferson County, Pa.; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; John, a farmer and lumberman, and president for six years of the Brockwayville borough council; and William, a farmer living near Brockwayville, Pa.

Thomas Tobin, after attending the public schools, completed the Latin and scientific course at Alfred University, Allegheny County, N. Y., and was graduated in 1882 from the University of Buffalo. He located for medical practice first at Bigler, Clearfield County, Pa., removing thence to Center County, and coming to Tyrone in the spring of 1898. Since locating here he has built up an excellent practice and is highly esteemed not only by the members of his own profession but also by the residents of Tyrone generally.

Dr. Tobin married in 1878 Sarah Ann McCullough, a daughter of Hugh and Nancy McCullough. Mrs. Tobin was reared within half a mile of the boyhood home of her husband. Dr. and Mrs. Tobin have one son, Hugh F., who is clerk in a jewelry store. He married Miss Leonora Elder, and has one child, Sarah Ella Margaret Tobin.

Dr. Tobin is a member of the Tyrone Medical Club, the West Branch Medical Association, and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and is a charter member of the Tyrone and West Branch Medical Society; also a member of Bellefonte lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M.; R. A. Chapter No. 241, of Bellefonte; Constans Commandery No. 33, K. T., at Bellefonte; also a member of Allegheny Gateway, I. O. O. F.,

MARION D. PATTERSON

having been a member of the order since 1879. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He served on the borough council for four years—1907-8, and 1904-5. His residence and office are located at No. 1251 Pennsylvania Avenue.

FRANK KREAMER LUKENBACH, vice president of the Blair County National Bank of Tyrone, Pa., is a man of large experience in financial matters, his bank training beginning when he was only thirteen years old. He was born March 28, 1869, at Indianapolis, Ind., and is a son of A. and Amanda Lukenbach, who were natives of Center County, of German extraction. They moved in early life to Indiana, and there the father of Mr. Lukenbach engaged in business as a miller.

Frank K. Lukenbach lived in Indianapolis until he was eight years old and then came to Center County, Pa., and attended the public schools until he was in his thirteenth year, when he secured a humble position with W. F. Reynolds & Co., bankers at Bellefonte, which business under reorganization became the Bellefonte Trust Company. The boy early displayed business ability together with fidelity to his employers, and remained with that concern for nine consecutive years, advancing step by step in the meanwhile and thoroughly learning all the details of banking. In 1891 he went to the First National Bank of Philipsburg, Pa., where he was cashier until 1902, when he was called to Tyrone to become vice president of the Blair County National Bank, a position which he has continued to ably fill ever since. He has one brother and two sisters: Charles A., who is in the First National Bank at Bellefonte; Jennie S., who is the wife of Harry E. Jenkins, of Bellefonte; and E. Grace, who is the wife of M. B. Garman, also of Bellefonte. The venerable parents also reside now at Bellefonte.

Mr. Lukenbach was married in 1894 to Miss Catherine Bullock, a daughter of the late Charles Bullock, formerly of Bellefonte, and they have two children: Catherine and Richard, both of whom are pupils in the public school. The family residence is at No. 1039 Lincoln Avenue, Tyrone. Mr. Lukenbach is treasurer of the Central Building and Loan Association. With his family he belongs to Trinity Episcopal church, in which he is junior warden. He is a representative citizen and is looked on as a prudent and cautious business man.

MARION D. PATTERSON, an able attorney and prominent citizen of Hollidaysburg, was born in Williamsburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, in 1876. He is a son of Honorable George M. and Mary Roller Patterson. The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a direct lineal descendant of Matthew and Rebecca Dean, who figured in one of the latest Indian Massacres of the Upper Juniata Valley.

Marion D. Patterson was reared on a farm in Woodbury Township, near Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, and after attending the public schools of Woodbury Township, he taught for six years in the Blair County Schools, until the year 1899, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Williamsburg; disposing of his interests there in 1900, to take up the study of the law in the office of W. Irvin Woodcock, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where after spending four months at the Dickenson Law School, he completed the law course, and was admitted to the Blair County Bar on March 7th, 1904, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Blair County, being a member of the Pennsylvania Supreme and Superior Courts.

Mr. Patterson is Referee in Bankruptcy for Blair County, and is Solicitor for several of the boroughs, including Hollidaysburg, Williamsburg and Martinsburg. He has attained prominence in the county through his business integrity and a commendable public spirit, which he has never failed to manifest upon appropriate occasions. He is a member of the Williamsburg Presbyterian Church, of the Hollidaysburg Club, and the Masonic and other fraternal organizations.

Mr. Patterson also owns and operates a 147 acre farm in Woodbury Township, which

he devotes to general farming. Twenty acres of this property are in timber, the remainder being well improved and in a high state of cultivation. The farm is fully equipped with modern machinery and Mr. Patterson has devoted considerable time to the study of agriculture.

JOHN KERR HAMILTON, a prominent farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Logan Township, has been a life long resident of Blair County and comes of one of the oldest and best known pioneer families of the county. He was born January 21, 1855, on his present farm in Logan Township, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (McKee) Hamilton, and a grandson of Robert Hamilton.

Robert Hamilton came to this country from Ireland and first settled in the Kiskaquilla Valley, in Pennsylvania, and from there came to Blair County, where he owned a farm in Scotch Valley, Frankstown Township. He was a man of affluence and the owner of four or five farms in Blair County. He came from Frankstown Township to Logan Township and obtained a patent to 200 acres of land, which has ever since been the home place. He cleared a major portion of the place and built a log house, which now forms a part of our subject's present residence, although, of course, the logs are not now visible. Robert Hamilton married Mary Smith, who also came of one of the old families of Blair County, and resided in Scotch Valley, and of their union were born the following offspring: James, who lived in Huntingdon County, Pa., at the time of his death; Jonathan; John; Robert; Smith; Mary, who was the wife of James Hutchinson; Nancy Jane, who was the wife of Dr. Gabriel Thomas, a pioneer physician, who was first located at Collinsville, and later at Altoona, Pa.; and Sarah Ann.

Jonathan Hamilton was born August 8, 1811, in Scotch Valley, Frankstown Township, and was about eight years old when the family came to Logan Township. Here he was reared and followed farming throughout his entire active career. He was a member and an elder of the Presbyterian church at Hollidaysburg previous to the erection of the Presbyterian church at Altoona, and was an elder of the latter church at the time of his death. Jonathan Hamilton married Mary McKee, a native of Blair County, whose parents came here from Clearfield County, Pa., and of their union were born eleven children, of whom three sons and four daughters were reared to maturity, namely: Jennie, deceased, who was the wife of C. B. Bowles; Nannie and Hettie, who reside in Altoona; Gabriel T., who resides in Logan Township; Mattie, who died at the age of twenty-two years; John Kerr; and Joseph Smith. The last mentioned was a member of the 110th Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf., was wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, taken prisoner and died because of lack of attention to his wounds.

John Kerr Hamilton was reared in Logan Township and educated in the local schools. During his early manhood he spent a year and a half traveling through the west, but has since devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He is a director of the First National Bank of Juniata, is politically a Republican and has served some eighteen years as a school director. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Juniata, and also of its board of trustees.

On October 27, 1878, Mr. Hamilton was joined in marriage with Amanda Hutchinson, who comes of one of the pioneer families of the county, and is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Lafferty) Hutchinson. They have four children living and one deceased: Jonathan Maxwell, who died aged thirteen years; Mary Hutchinson; Sarah Melvina; Josephine Margaret; and Hetty Eleanor.

RICHARD N. DURBOROW, who has been continuously identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad system for the past thirty years and now fills the important office of superintendent of the motive power of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division, with home and office at Altoona, Pa., was born at Philadelphia, April 10, 1860. He was one of a family of nine children born to his parents, who were Charles B. and

Jane Elizabeth Durborow. His father was a native of Philadelphia and was a merchant in that city. His mother was born at Savannah, Georgia.

Richard N. Durborow was educated at Cheltenham Academy, attending from September, 1872, until June, 1874, and at the Maryland Military Institute, which he attended from June, 1876 to 1877. He entered the railway service on February 24, 1879, and served until September 2, 1880, as apprentice machinist, West Philadelphia Machine Shops, Pennsylvania Road; from September 2, 1880, to August 1, 1883, machinist apprentice in the Altoona shops; from August 1, 1883, to March 1, 1890, in the draughting room, at Altoona; from March 1, 1890, to October 1, 1892, inspector West Philadelphia Car Shops; from October 1, 1892, to November 18, 1895, assistant general foreman, same shops; from November 18, 1895, to March 1, 1896, acting master mechanic, same shops; from March 1, 1896, to May 15, 1900, master mechanic, same shops; from May 15, 1900, to August 1, 1900, superintendent of motive power, P. B. & W. Railroad; from August 1, 1900, to October 1, 1901, superintendent of motive power, B. & A. V. Division and on October 1, 1901, was made superintendent of motive power of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania Road. Efficiency of service and fidelity to the great interests concerned have been the foundations on which Mr. Durborow has built success in his chosen work. Mr. Durborow was united in marriage on August 24, 1887, to Miss Helen McCormick a daughter of Blaine McCormick. They reside at No. 1215 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona.

HARRISON HENRY,* superintendent of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Mill at Tyrone, Pa., has resided all his life in Blair County. He was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., January, 1861, son of Frank and Martha (Webster) Henry, his parents being both natives of Blair County. The father was an iron worker and superintendent of iron works in various parts of the county. He died in 1881 at the age of forty-nine years. The mother of our subject died in 1874 at the age of thirty-eight. Harrison Henry was the fourth born of a family of nine children, all of whom are still living. Those of whom we have record are: Annie, wife of David Teetor; Frank, a special claim agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., located at Philadelphia; Harrison, the subject of this sketch; Delia, widow of Albert Bowers; J. King, who is located at Frankstown as superintendent of the American Stone and Lime Co.; Martha, who is unmarried; and Susan, who is the wife of H. I. Davis.

Harrison Henry, while yet quite young, removed with his parents from Hollidaysburg and acquired his education at Maria Forge, Henrietta and Roaring Spring. In 1878 he entered the Morrison, Bare and Cass paper mills at Roaring Spring, where he served an apprenticeship of two years and a half. He then entered the employ of the Jessup & Moore Paper Co., at Rockland, Del., where he remained eighteen months, after which he returned to the Morrison, Bare & Cass mills. Here he was employed until 1890, in which year he came to Tyrone, Pa., being employed at first as paper maker. Later he was promoted to the position of night foreman, which he held for six years. In the spring of 1906 he was promoted to be superintendent of the mill and has occupied that position for the past five years. He is thoroughly posted on all the details of the business, having been engaged at it uninterruptedly for the past thirty-three years. A man of fine personal presence he is active and industrious and is thoroughly devoted to his life's work.

Mr. Henry was married in 1891 to Miss Tillie Miller, of Tyrone. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Portage lodge, F. & A. M., of Harrisburg consistory, and Jaffa Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Altoona; also of Tyrone lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 152, and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Henry owns a beautiful home located at 1310 Lincoln Avenue. He is a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, who was superintendent of the Tyrone Division of the Pennsyl-

vania Railroad for thirty years, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., three miles west of Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna river, Oct. 9, 1833. His parents were Samuel and Catherine (Moyer) Blair. The father, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by occupation, spent the greater part of his life in Dauphin County, where he died in 1865 at the age of 60 years. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania and died in Dauphin County this state. Of their marriage there were four children which attained maturity. Two—George and John—both now deceased, served in the army. Catherine resides with the subject of this sketch.

Samuel S. Blair was educated in the public schools of Dauphin County, and at an early age entered the employ of Kerr, Jones & Co., Pittsburg, engaged in a transportation business. In 1853 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, filling various positions until he attained that of superintendent of the Baltimore office and that at York, and was in York when General Early made his raid through that place. He was transferred to Tyrone in 1873 as superintendent of the Tyrone Division, which position he filled up to 1903, when he retired. For 37 years he has been a well known resident of Tyrone. He is associated with the Blair Bros., his sons, as producers and distributors of coal. They operate Orient mines Nos. 4 and 4, at Powelton, Center County, Pa., the firm having been thus engaged for more than 20 years.

Mr. Blair first married in 1859 to Miss Adaline Wolf, of Columbia, Pa., a daughter of Christopher Wolf. Of this union there are four sons living, namely: Charles F., Horace C., Louis B. and Samuel Howard. Howard is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the other three are engaged in the coal business. Mr. Blair, our direct subject, is a member of Tyrone Lodge, F. & A. M. He is also a member and elder in the Presbyterian church at Tyrone; in politics a Republican. He owns the residence built by Adam Hoover, at No. 934 Washington Avenue, which is one of the finest in Tyrone. He is one of the most prominent and respected residents of the borough.

GEORGE C. WILSON, a prominent citizen of Tyrone, proprietor of the Wilson Chemical Works, was born in Tyrone, Blair County, Pa., son of Dr. James T. and Henrietta (Clement) Wilson. His grandparents on the paternal side were George and Agnes (Cunningham) Wilson. The grandfather, who was born in Mifflin County, this state, in 1799, removed in early life to Huntingdon County and resided at Alexandria, that county, until his death in 1850. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and also conducted a machine shop, being a man of great mechanical ability and skill. He and his wife had a family of nine children, several of whom became skilled artists, especially Jeremy, who is now deceased. Mr. Wilson's maternal grandmother was a daughter of Jeremy Cunningham, a native of Ireland, who came to this country at an early day, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Huntingdon County, Pa., at an advanced age. This sturdy ancestor of our subject married a daughter of Col. John Spencer, of Massachusetts, who served on General Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. James T. Wilson, father of George C., was reared in Alexandria, Pa., and after attending the common schools, graduated from a commercial college at York, Pa., being then only sixteen years old. He then taught school for two winters, afterwards worked in a store at Pottsville for a year, and later for two years was a store keeper at Pennsylvania Furnace. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Daniel Houtz of Alexandria, and was subsequently graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D., in March, 1864. After a short period of practice in Petersburg, Pa., he moved in 1865 to Tyrone, where he is now numbered among the most successful physicians and most prominent citizens of the place. His wife, Henrietta, is a daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Clement of Huntingdon County, Pa., and a great-granddaughter of Michael Hilligas, or Hillegas, the

first treasurer of the United States. The children of Dr. James T. Wilson and wife were four in number—S. Clement, George C., Edward B., and Carroll Dewey. Of these Edward B. and Carroll D. are now deceased.

George C. Wilson acquired his education in the public schools of Tyrone, Pa., and since beginning his industrial career has developed a marked degree of business ability. He was clerk in the Tyrone postoffice under Peter A. Reed, and for six months under Major Jones. For fifteen years he was business clerk for Mr. A. G. Morris, who was president of the Blair County National Bank and also of the American Lime and Stone Company. Later on Mr. Wilson established the Wilson Chemical Works in Tyrone, the products of which reach the markets of the entire country and have a national sale as well as reputation, and of which concern Mr. Wilson is now the proprietor. He has also large real estate holdings both in Tyrone and in other cities, both in Pennsylvania and other states. He is also a director in the Blair County National Bank of Tyrone. Ambitious and energetic, his success has been self-achieved, as his initial capital consisted chiefly of pluck and ability to rise. He occupies a prominent place among the successful men of Tyrone. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of Tyrone Lodge, F. & A. M., also of the Harrisburg consistory, and Syria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Pittsburg. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Wilson married Miss Loueffa Ross, a daughter of George Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of two children—Adelaide and George Hillegas. Mr. Wilson and family reside at their handsome home on Washington Avenue.

A. J. HAHN, master mechanic of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Mills of Tyrone, Pa., has been identified with the paper making industry for thirty-one years. He is a self-made man and a substantial and representative citizen of Blair County. His birth took place in Carroll County, Md., June 17, 1849, a son of Abraham E. and Mary Jane (Myerly) Hahn.

The Hahn family is one of the very old ones in America, three brothers of the name coming from Germany to the colonies prior to the Revolutionary War, in which they took part, and members of the family also participated in the War of 1812. Abraham E. Hahn moved to Tyrone, Pa., in 1873, where, during his active years, he was engaged as a carpenter and painter. He still survives, being in his eighty-fourth year, and lives at Phillipsburg. His wife died at Tyrone. They had four children; A. J.; Charles Calvin, who is an employe of the Tyrone paper mill; Edwin Franklin, who died at Tyrone; and Mary L., who is the wife of Lincoln Dennis, of Williamsport, Pa.

A. J. Hahn was given some educational opportunities but is mainly self-educated. He was young when he started out independently. In 1873 he came to Tyrone and went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in bridge construction. In 1880 he went to work for the paper company and assisted in the building of the paper mill when the first stick of timber was made use of. He assisted in building and framing the mill and after the first mill burned down, helped in making plans for the second. Mr. Hahn had practically no special training for this work, merely following out a natural inclination and mechanical talent. He is master mechanic for the Pulp and Paper Company, a position of great responsibility.

In 1871 Mr. Hahn was married to Miss Lavina Ella Rudolph, a daughter of H. Rudolph, of Maryland, and they have two children: Charles William, who is foreman of machinists for the paper mill, married Eva Briggs and they have an adopted daughter, Catherine; and Mary Rudolph, who resides at home. Mr. Hahn owns a fine residence at No. 1313 Pennsylvania Avenue, Tyrone, together with other real estate. He is a member of the First English Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican. In late years Mr. Hahn has taken considerable enjoyment in the way of automobiling, being the first purchaser of a machine in Tyrone, and the third in Blair County to own a car and take out a license. He has made many trips through the valley of Virginia, accom-

panied by parties of congenial friends, and has collected a large number of fine views of the most interesting points.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TYRONE was organized in 1890 and was opened for business on August 7 of the same year. The original directors were: John S. Morrison, J. F. Van Valzah, John A. Crawford, A. A. Stevens, I. P. Walton, Dr. J. M. Smith, and George D. Blair. The first president was John S. Morrison, the first vice president being J. F. Van Valzah, with D. Shelly Kloss as cashier, who has remained continuously in that capacity to the present time and has had much to do in bringing about its present great prosperity.

President Morrison did not long survive the organization of the bank and he was succeeded in January, 1891, by Joseph K. Kass. The vice presidents after the death of J. F. Van Valzah were successively George D. Blair, I. P. Walton, and A. A. Stevens, Mr. Stevens being vice president at the present time. The present board of directors includes the following capitalists: Joseph K. Kass, A. A. Stevens, John A. Crawford, Jacob H. Mattern, D. Shelly Kloss, A. D. Mingle and John G. Anderson. The working force is as follows: D. Shelly Kloss, cashier; D. H. Burnham, assistant cashier; Guy B. Rickenbaugh, teller; Leo L. Garman, bookkeeepr; and Edward R. Cox, clerk.

The First National Bank of Tyrone started into business with a capital of $75,000, which has been increased to $100,000. Its surplus and undivided profits amount to $135,000. Its total net profits since organization are $280,000. Its first depositor was A. P. Lancaster, on the day of opening. There was special rivalry to push in the first deposit on the morning when they opened for business in their present handsome bank building. The first morning's mail brought deposits of $24,000 The largest single deposit was a check for $10,000 on Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia. The bank is housed in one of the finest buildings in Tyrone, four stories in height and beautifully finished in the interior and thoroughly equipped. It is a United States depository and in addition to carrying on a general commercial business has a savings department.

ALEXANDER G. MORRIS, who is prominently identified with the business interests of Blair, Center and other counties of Central Pennsylvania, is president of the Blair County Natonal Bank of Tyrone, Pa.; president of the American Lime and Stone Company, with offices at Tyrone; president of the Tyrone Manufacturing Company, and manager of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., indicating the possession of great business ability and a career of far-reaching usefulness. He was born November 5, 1834, at Freeport, Armstrong County, Pa., and is a son of Robert and Isabella (Gilchrist) Morris.

Robert Morris and wife were born in Scotland and were brought to America by their parents when quite young. Robert Morris was a son of James Morris, who was a very early settler near Freeport. Robert was an architect and builder. He became the father of two sons and two daughters, the only survivor of the family being Alexander G., whose place of residence is Bellefonte, Pa.

Alexander G. Morris attended the common schools of Freeport and a local academy, after which he learned the carpenter trade and worked at it for a short time, after which he began contracting. Subsequently he became interested in the oil industry and engaged in oil production for a time and later in the limestone business west of the Allegheny Mountains in Westmoreland County. His first operations in the limestone business were confined to the above county but later he expended and at present covers a large field including Blair, Huntingdon and Center Counties, having been identified with this important line for forty years. In 1868 Mr. Morris came to Tyrone and became identified with numerous important interests, some of which have been enumerated. For the past nine years the American Lime and Stone Company has been organized and is now

the largest concern of its kind in the United States.

The Blair County National Bank, of which Mr. Morris has been president since its organization, was developed from a private bank owned by Mr. Morris and doing business as the Blair County Banking Company, which was founded in 1874. The Blair County National Bank was organized as a national bank in 1902. Its present officers are: Alexander G. Morris, president; Frank K. Lukenbach, vice president, and A. Bernard Vogt, cashier. The capital stock is $100,000, surplus, $100,000, and it has deposits of nearly $1,000,000. It owns a very fine building, thoroughly equipped for banking, its upper floors being utilized for office purposes.

In 1910 Mr. Morris moved to Bellefonte, Center County, in order to be near his large business interests in that county, but he maintains his private office in the Blair County National Bank building and spends much time in Tyrone attending to his large concerns here. He has led an active and very useful life, is widely known and is connected in business and in social life with the representative men of the day. He is a member of the Union League, at Philadelphia; of the Tyrone Business Men's Club; is president of the Country Club, and a member of the Nittany Club, near Bellefonte. Apparently his many interests have kept him young, for his perceptions are just as keen, his judgment as unfailing and his enjoyment of his hours of leisure as complete as are those of men many years his junior. He is noted for his benevolence and he confines his charities to no one section. In his political views he is a Republican.

Mr. Morris was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Swartz, a daughter of Horatio Swartz, of Pittsburg, and they have had seven children, namely: Ira E., who resides with her parents; Thomas King, who is a resident of Pittsburg; Charles A., who is engaged in the limestone business at Bellefonte; Robert, who is at the head of the Anthracite Fuel Company, of Philadelphia; Alexander G., Jr., who is an officer in the U. S. Army; and Mary E. and Harry P., both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Morris and family belong to the Presbyterian church.

MAJ. CHARLES S. W. JONES, formerly editor and proprietor of the Tyrone Herald, who died at his home, corner of Logan Avenue and Eleventh Street, Tyrone, on May 6th, 1905, was a man well known in journalistic circles throughout this section. He was born in Graysville, Huntingdon County, Pa., October 29, 1842, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mattern) Jones, both now deceased. The father was a potter and followed his trade in Tyrone for a time after the family came here in 1851. The subject of this sketch was then a boy only nine years of age, so that by far the greater part of his life was passed here. After a limited schooling he was apprenticed at the age of thirteen to the printer's trade in Tyrone, which was his introduction to the field of activity in which he subsequently achieved his reputation.

His industrial life was, however, broken for a time owing to the Civil War, for on March 1, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. F., 2d Pa. Cav. (59th Pa. Volunteers). He was promoted to corporal April 1, 1863, and to quartermaster sergeant in the fall of the same year. He reenlisted March 1, 1864, and was promoted to first sergeant one month later. On Christmas day, 1864, he received his commission as first lieutenant. Transferred from Co. F, he was promoted February 27, 1865, to be captain of Co. B of the same regiment. On June 1, 1865, the 2nd and 20th Pa. cavalry regiments were consolidated, forming the 1st Pa. Provisional Mounted Volunteers, and C. S. W. Jones was retained as captain of Co. B. of the new organization. He was mustered out with his regiment July 13, 1865, after seeing much active service and acquitting himself honorably as a soldier.

On his return from the war our subject resumed his trade as a printer in December, 1865. He became interested in the Tyrone Herald, then newly established, in 1868, and he was

part owner or owner of this newspaper from that time up to his death—a period of 37 years. In the latter years of his life he devoted his time and ability mainly to the editorial department. In 1887 he founded the Daily Herald, which was at once favorably received and has since enjoyed a prosperous growth.

On July 1, 1869, Captain Jones was united in marriage to Anna N. Harper, who died April 14, 1883. Of this union three children were born: one daughter, Amber, and an infant son are deceased; the other daughter, Ange, survives.

On June 30, 1892 Captain Jones married Mary A. Minary. Their one child, an infant daughter, was born August 4, and died twenty-four days later. Mrs. Jones survives her husband, and is a lady highly esteemed in her community.

Major Jones organized Sheridan Troop National Guard of Pennsylvania, thirty-four years prior to his death, and was its commander during that entire period. At the organization of the troop, July 15, 1871, he was elected its captain, and was reelected every five years subsequently. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, with the troop he was mustered into the U. S. service May 11, 1898. On July 1, 1898, he was promoted to be major of the Pennsylvania Cavalry Squadron, U. S. Vols., and was in command during the service of the three troops of this state in Porto Rico. Returning from that island in September, he was mustered out of the national army with his organization Nov. 16, 1898. Th troop at once resumed its place in the state guard and he resumed his captaincy. Major Jones gave much of his time and effort to the advancement of the Sheridan troop and was ardently devoted to it, and the members of the troop had a keen appreciation of their commander.

Major Jones early embraced the Christian religion, uniting with the First Presbyterian church. He was active in allied work and was the first librarian in the Sunday school connected with that church, being elected at its organization in 1865. He served several years as librarian also during the decade preceding 1890. He was captain of the Boy's Brigade which has attained to a high degree of efficiency in the years that have elapsed since its organization. Maj. Jones believed in and advocated the principles of the Republican party. He served as burgess of Tyrone for five successive terms—from 1878 to 1882 inclusive. He represented Blair County in the Pennsylvania legislature in the session of 1888-89. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster of Tyrone by President Harrison and he held that office for four years or until 1894. He had been a member of Col. D. M. Jones Post No. 172, G. A. R., since its establishment and was one of its earliest commanders. He was also a member of the Union Veteran Legion. Upon the organization of the Sheridan Band he contributed his counsel and interest to the movement, and was elected its president. He was also president of the Central Building & Loan Association and belonged to the Royal Arcanum. Few men stood higher in Blair County, and his death caused universal regret throughout this entire section.

JAMES T. WILSON, M. D., a veteran practitioner of Tyrone, Pa., having been engaged in successful practice here for the past forty-six years, was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa., February 29, 1840, son of George and Agnes (Cunningham) Wilson.

The father, George Wilson, was born in Mifflin County, this state, in 1799, but removed in early life to Huntingdon County, settling at Alexandria. There he resided until his death in 1850. A carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, he also owned a machine shop, where he demonstrated his possession of great mechanical ability, if not genius, by turning out some of the most difficult machine work for a wide section of country. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church. His wife Agnes was a daughter of Jeremy Cunningham, and they had a family of nine children—Jeremy, Mary, David, Anna, Martha, Prudence, Harriet N., James T., and George C.—of whom the following is a brief record:

Jeremy served during the Civil War as a volunteer surgeon in the hospitals at and near Washington City. He married Frances Becker. He became a prominent artist, winning fame by the excellence of his art work. He was a student of P. F. Rothermel, the distinguished painter of "The Battle of Gettysburg," for which the city of Philadelphia paid the sum of $20,000, and traveled abroad with Mr. Rothermel for three years, studying and copying the works of the old masters in the capitals of Europe. He resided at his decease in Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Mary, the second child, became the wife of Livingston Robb (now deceased) and resides in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon County.

David Wilson served three terms as sheriff of Huntingdon County, and died in January, 1903, while serving in his third term. He enlisted in the 14th Pennsylvania Inf. in 1861 and served three months. He married Mary Hoffman. Anna Wilson married Carroll C. Dewey, a merchant and banker (both now deceased) of Canton, Ill.

Martha Wilson (now deceased) studied art and became a teacher of drawing and painting at Birmingham and Glenns Falls, N. Y., Lewisburg, Pa., and other places. Prudence (now deceased) became the wife of John G. Cresswell (now deceased), a baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Harriet N. (now deceased) was an artist engaged in giving lessons in drawing and painting.

George C. Wilson, the youngest of the family, who died May 13, 1879, was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted when less than eighteen years of age in Co. I, 5th Pa. Reserves. After the battle of Antietam he was promoted by Gov. Curtin, for bravery, to lieutenant in the 2d Pa. artillery. He was wounded in the Peninsula campaign, and taken prisoner at the battle of Chapen's Farm, spending six months in the military prison at Danville and Salisbury before being exchanged. On his exchange he was promoted to the rank of captain and was mustered out of service June 8, 1865. After the war he became an editor and journalist and was thus engaged at the time of his death.

The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Jeremy Cunningham, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country at an early day, settling in Huntingdon, Pa., where he died at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Presbyterian church and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He married a daughter of Col. John Spencer, an officer in the Revolutionary War, who served on General Washington's staff. The colonel was from the state of Massachusetts. Of this marriage were born a son and daughter, the latter, Agnes N., being the mother of Dr. Wilson. Mrs. Cunningham died when her daughter was very young. Mr. Cunningham subsequently married again and had three sons and three daughters by this second marriage. After her mother's death Agnes N. Cunningham went to live with her maternal grandfather. She early became a member of the Presbyterian church at Alexandria, of which George Wilson was an elder, and the acquaintance there formed resulted in their marriage. She died at Alexandria, July 24, 1891, aged nearly 89 years, having passed her entire life in that picturesque village. George Wilson, the father of our subject, held a commission, dated August 3d, 1828, under Governor Shulze for a period of seven years of captain of Pennsylvania infantry.

Dr. James T. Wilson was reared at Alexandria, Huntingdon County, receiving a good common school education and later taking a course of training in the commercial college at York, this state, from which institution he was graduated in 1856, when sixteen years of age. He then taught for two winters, while studying in the summer months, after which he became clerk in a store at Pottsville, Pa., where he remained one year. Then he secured a position as store keeepr at Pennsylvania Furnace. Here he remained two years when, having attained his majority, he began reading medicine with Dr. Daniel Houtz of Alexandria. Two years later he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from that institu-